



JOHN GEORGE KEYSER,
Member of the
ROYAL SOCIETY.

J. Miller sc.



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T R A V E L S

THROUGH

**GERMANY, HUNGARY,
BOHEMIA, SWITZERLAND,
ITALY, and LORRAIN.**

Containing an accurate

D E S C R I P T I O N

OF THE

P R E S E N T S T A T E

AND

C U R I O S I T I E S of those C O U N T R I E S.

Together with

**Their Natural, Literary, and Political HISTORY;
Mechanics, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Medals,
and Antiquities.**

Illustrated with Copper-Plates.

By **JOHN GEORGE KEYSER, F. R. S.**

To which is prefixed,

The LIFE of the AUTHOR,

By **M. GODFREY SCHUTZE**, Member of the Royal
Academies of Berlin and Copenhagen.

Translated from the Hanover Edition of the German.

V O L. I.

L O N D O N:

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VOL. II.

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THE P R E F A C E.

THE great Variety of Travels which has for some Centuries, as it were, deluged the Republick of Letters, has, in the Opinion of the best Judges, done it no real Honour ; especially as many of them bear the genuine Marks of spurious Productions : But the Travels of Mr. *Keyser* are of a very different Kind ; Truth and Candour are conspicuous in every Page ; and the uniform Beauty which shines throughout the whole, cannot fail of obtaining the Approbation and Esteem of every Reader. The worthy Author has not filled his Work with common or disgusting Particulars ; but entertains his Reader with a Variety of the most curious and interesting Observations. He gives the best Instructions how a Gentleman may employ his Time in travelling both with Profit and Innocence. His Manner of writing is pure and natural, and blended with the most happy Turns of a sprightly Wit. These are surely Qualities which merit the Approbation of every Man of Sense. And, indeed, Men of Virtue and a deli-

cate Taste have endeavoured to excel each other in their Commendations of these Travels. Indeed a Work embellished with so many useful and curious Particulars, has no need of borrowed Ornaments.

But as I have the Pleasure of introducing this new Impression with a Preface, I could not prevail on my self to omit so favourable an Opportunity of erecting to the Memory of Mr. *Keyssler* some Monument of my Regard and Esteem. The Reader need not, however, be apprehensive that I shall attempt to move the Passions by a Multitude of empty Words; my Intentions being to preserve the Memory of so valuable a Friend by a short Sketch of his Life, in which I hope to omit nothing, that has any Tendency to elucidate the History of these Travels.

The whole Life of my late Friend was a Series of memorable Actions, proceeding from his Patriot Heart. He was born at *Thurnau*, a Town belonging to the Count of *Geich*, in the Year 1689. His Father, who was one of the Count's Council, performed the Part of a conscientious Parent in the Care of his Education; and the sincere Piety he imbibed from his Mother during his Childhood, was deeply implanted in his Mind during the whole Course of his Life. His early Years were not squandered away in the transitory Pleasures and thoughtless Dissipations of Youth, but seriously devoted to the Almighty Author of his Being. He was so well grounded in the Principles of the Protestant Religion, that he was never carried away with the Torrent of Corruption, nor tainted by the Prevalence of Custom in a degenerate Age. His Inclination for Learning being very early conspicuous, was cherished and increased by the careful Instructions of the most able Masters; namely, M. *Joh. Unger George* of *Geich*, and *Ernest Solomon Cyprian* of *Coburg*; the former was his Relation. and the latter

P R E F A C E.

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ter proposed him as an Example to his Schoolfellows. By their Recommendation he was removed to the University at *Hall*, a Place famous from its first Foundation for Persons of the greatest Eminence in Literature. Here *Keysser*, after mature Deliberation, applied himself assiduously to the Study of the Civil Law, and constantly attended the Lectures of the celebrated *Thomassius*, *Gundlingen*, *Ludwig* and *Bohmer*: But he did not so entirely addict himself to this Branch of Learning, as to neglect the *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew* Languages; Philosophy, History, the Antiquities of his Country, and, in short, the whole Circle of the Sciences.

Such distinguished Abilities blended with the most benevolent Disposition, could not long remain concealed. He had for some time left the University of *Hall*, in order to gratify his Curiosity with regard to the medicinal Art, his Ambition being to attain an universal Knowledge of all the Sciences: But he had scarcely begun to enjoy the endearing Company of his Parents, before an extensive Field was opened to him for exerting his Abilities, as Sub-preceptor to *Charles Maximilian* and *Christian Charles*, Counts of *Giech-Buchau*; with whom, in the Year 1713, he returned to *Hall*; and afterwards attended them in their Travels. Nothing could be more agreeable to Mr. *Keysser*'s Inclination than an Opportunity of this Kind, as he was very desirous of knowing the World from his own Experience. The first Place they visited was *Utrecht*, where he became acquainted with the learned *Hadrian Reland*, who, perceiving in him an uncommon Capacity, contracted with him an intimate Friendship. And to the Persuasions of this great Man it was owing, that Mr. *Keysser* resolved to execute what he had before some Thoughts of, namely, to write a History of the Antiquities of his native Country. *Reland* expatiated on this ample Field, which, thro'

the unaccountable Negligence of its Inhabitants, lay waste like a Desert. He pointed out to him the Clouds of Error and Prejudice which had obscured even those Writers generally considered as Stars of the first Magnitude: He made him sensible of the wild and perplexed Accounts, which most of the modern *Germans* take from the Traditions of Antiquity. *Keyser* therefore by the Advice of *Reland*, determined to publish a System of the Religion of the antient *Germans* and other northern Nations. And the first Sketch he gave of the Antiquities of the *Celtæ*, excited the Curiosity of his Readers, and encouraged him to complete a Work of such Importance to Literature.

Mr. *Keyser's* Sense of his Duty to the two young Counts, carried him from the delightful City of *Utrecht* sooner than he otherwise could have wished. In Company with them he visited the principal Cities of *Germany*, *France*, and the *Netherlands*: Never failing in every Place to increase his literary Acquisitions: A Conduct very different from that of the Generality of Travellers, who spend their Time in trifling or frivolous Amusements. *Keyser* was thoroughly acquainted with the Value of such Opportunities, and accordingly employed himself only on such Objects as deserve Attention. His Acquaintance with the History of the Republick of Letters, enabled him to visit publick and private Libraries to Advantage, and converse with the learned Societies he every where met with; by which means he reflected Honour on himself and his Country. *Baudelot*, *Montfaucon*, and other celebrated Persons of Learning in *France*, abandoned the Prejudices their Nation generally entertain against the *Germans*. They honoured him with their Friendship, and admired his Penetration in illustrating several Monuments of Antiquity, especially some Fragments of *Celtick* Idols lately discovered

covered in the Cathedral of *Paris*, which had puzzled both the *French* and *German* Antiquarians. *Keyssler* drew up some Observations on that Subject, and all impartial Judges prefer them to those made by the *French* Antiquarians.

Mr. *Keyssler* returned safe from his first Travels with his Pupils, and acquired such an uncommon Reputation, that his Abilities for such a Charge, were mentioned in the highest Terms to Baron *Bernstorff*, first Minister of State to his *Britannick* Majesty, as Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*. This great Man was at that Time desirous of finding a proper Person to whom he might entrust the Education of his Grandson, a Youth of the greatest Hopes. *Keyssler* was pitched upon, and the happy Consequences have demonstrated that the Baron could not have selected a more proper Person. In the Autumn of the Year 1716 he came to *Hanover*, where his indefatigable Application to his Charge exceeded the most sanguine Wishes of his *Mecænas*. His happy Talent of insinuating himself into the Affections of young Persons of Quality, and restraining the natural Impetuosity of their Tempers, and recalling them from the destructive Paths of Pleasure by rational and delicate Remonstrances, appeared with the greater Advantage, as they flowed entirely from Virtue blended with an unaffected Piety, and a remarkable disinterested Behaviour in the Discharge of his Duty. By such laudable Methods he so firmly established himself in the Favour of the Family and Affections of his Pupils, that he enjoyed the Fruits of his generous Labours to the Day of his Death; the two worthy Brothers, one of whom is Counsellor to his *Britannick* Majesty as Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*, and the other a Lord of the Bedchamber to the King of *Denmark*, and Knight of the Order of *Dannebrog*, having rewarded the singular

gular Fidelity of this worthy Guide of their Youth with uncommon Liberality.

In the Year 1718, M. Keysser obtained Leave to make a Voyage to *England*, to which, whatever Commissions he might have to execute, he knew how to give the Appearance of a philosophical Journey : And the same free Access to learned Societies, before so advantageous in *France* and the *Low Countries*, rendered *London* and *Oxford* very agreeable to him. Here he obtained a very signal Proof of the high Esteem he had acquired in *England*, by being unanimously elected a Fellow of the Royal Society ; the only Title which my worthy Friend, who is now placed above all sublunary Ambition, ever enjoyed : And this Honour he particularly owed to his learned Essay *de Dea Nebalennia, numine veterum Walachrorum topico* ; and the first Piece he ever published. In this Dissertation he shewed a very uncommon Knowledge in the Antiquities of his native Country ; and a very advantageous Character of this Essay may be seen in the *Bibliothèque ancienne & moderne*, Tom. VIII. p. 414, seq. The Royal Society must have been greatly pleased with this Piece, as there is an indisputable Connection between the *German* and *British* Antiquities. One of the most famous Monuments of Antiquity in *England* is that of the *Anglo-Saxons* on *Salisbury* Plain, commonly called *Stone-henge*. Mr. Keysser has cleared up this Monument of the first Ages of the World with such Learning and solid Reasoning, as incontestably prove that the Honour conferred on him did not exceed his real Merit. He also distinguished himself by an ingenious Dissertation on the consecrated Mistletoe of the Druids, which he published himself at *London*, and dedicated it to his worthy Friend Dr. *James Douglas*. Most of these single Pieces were afterwards inserted with great Applause in the Journals and periodical Collections of the Learned. After his Return to
Hanover

Hanover in the Year 1720, he published a Collection of select Pieces, under the Title of *Antiquitatum selectarum Septentrionalium & Celticarum*, which met with universal Approbation. *Keysser* here shews himself one of the most happy Historians of the present Century; for the Reader will find nothing either tiresome or disgusting.

The two young Barons *Bernstorff* after being upwards of ten Years under the Direction of M. *Keysser*, were, by his judicious Instructions in all the useful Branches of Science, fitted for visiting foreign Countries with Advantage. He first conducted them, in the Year 1727, to the University at *Tubingen*, where they continued a Year and a half at the House of Baron *Forstner*; from whose great Knowledge in Politicks, his Pupils necessarily reaped great Advantage, as they enjoyed both his private Conversation and publick Lectures. From this University they set out in *April* 1729, on that Tour which terminated so greatly to the Honour and Benefit of M. *Keysser*. They travelled through the upper Parts of *Germany*, *Switzerland*, and took a particular View of *Italy*; which from Time immemorial has been considered here as a Country containing the greatest Number of Curiosities. In the Month of *June* following they arrived at *Vienna*, where the infinite Variety of remarkable Objects deposited in the City where the Emperor resides, employed their Curiosity three Months. The Name of so eminent a Minister as Baron *Bernstorff*, readily procured them Access to every private Repository; so that every thing concurred to render the Design of their Travels successful. They next visited the principal Cities of *Upper Hungary*, *Bohemia*, and the other Parts of *Germany*. Then passing through *Lorrain*, they arrived in *France* in the Year 1731; from whence they crossed the Channel into *England*, and made *Holland* the last Stage of their Travels.

Travels. And to this Tour we owe the present valuable Work.

Mr. *Keyser*, on several Occasions, during his Travels, gave such happy Proofs of his singular Learning, and remarkable Sagacity, that he had very considerable Offers of publick Employments made him by several Courts to settle among them; but the extraordinary Patronage of the two Barons *Bernstorff*, together with the Ease and Tranquillity he enjoyed under their Protection, by which he was enabled to devote great Part of his Time to the placid Muses, appeared to him more eligible than external Magnificence, so apt to affect short-sighted Mortals; and accordingly declined all foreign Employments, however advantageous. The younger Baron being nominated Envoy to the Imperial Diet, by the King of *Denmark*, as Duke of *Holstein-Gluckstadt*, Mr. *Keyser* attended him to the *Danish* Court at *Copenhagen*, and afterwards to *Ratisbon*. When the Diet was over he returned and spent the Remainder of his Days with his elder Pupil, whose Generosity placed him beyond the Frowns of Fortune: and both the Brothers settled a very handsome Pension on him for Life, as an Acknowledgement for the great Pains and Fidelity he had shewn in instilling into their tender Minds such valuable and useful Instructions during the many Years they had been under his Care. And as a long Series of Time had thoroughly convinced them of his Abilities and Integrity, they not only committed to his Care their elegant Library and Musæum, but also the most weighty Concerns of their Family; and what proved a particular Happiness to my worthy Friend, his whole Management was entirely to the Satisfaction of his Benefactors.

It would be Injustice to imagine that Mr. *Keyser* spent the favourable Opportunities he enjoyed from his

his Manner of Life, in a culpable Inactivity. The Love of Science is incompatible with the Indulgence of an indolent Repose. Mr. *Keysser* had already in his Travels laid the Foundation for a Library of his own, which consisted of choice and valuable Books: And had also a curious Collection of useful, and among them some scarce Manuscripts. His Life was remarkably happy and tranquil, while he conversed with the illustrious Dead, who were alone the Companions of his Retirement. For the same Principles which induced him to decline all publick Employments, also secured his Heart against the attracting Charms of the fair Sex. He particularly delighted in those Writings and Objects which exhibit to us the invaluable Riches of Nature in their full Beauty and Perfection: and consequently was of Opinion, that the noblest and most proper Employment for a rational Being, was to attend to the Voice of his Maker, speaking to him in the Works of Creation: Accordingly his Cabinet of natural Curiosities which he had collected at a very considerable Expence, and with the most critical Exactness, proved to him a Fund of the most innocent and agreeable Entertainment. A fine Collection of Minerals, Fossils and Shells; a choice Assemblage of Marbles, Agates and Ambers, with a remarkable Number of Petrifications, cannot fail of instructing the Mind, while they exhibit the greatest Beauties to the Eye. Besides these he had a surprising Variety of curious Medals and Pagan Urns, the most remarkable of which he described in his *Celtick Antiquities*. As he had begun this Collection in his Travels, so he afterwards spared neither Pains nor Expence to enrich and complete it. Among others he purchased a considerable Part of *Eckhard's* Cabinet, and to prevent its being dissipated after his Death, incorporated it into Baron *Bernstorff's* noble Collection.

There

There is in the Republick of Letters, a despicable Race of uselefs Mortals, whose little Minds and envious Tempers keep the Treasures of Learning, thrown into their Hands by fickle Fortune, secluded from the rest of the World. Their Libraries and Musæums are only dumb Idols, but so highly esteemed, that they are preserved like Reliques, and not suffered to be profaned by common Use. But my worthy Friend was of a very different Temper; he was sensible that Mankind were created for a social Life, and therefore disdained to bury himself among the inaccessible *Adyta* of Literature. He exhibited several undeniable Proofs of a benevolent Disposition in many Places of his *Celtick* Antiquities: And in the following Travels he has very happily made the first Attempt to shew with what Advantage natural Philosophy may be connected with geographical Descriptions. His House was honoured as a Kind of Temple of the Muses, where, as to an Oracle, Persons resorted for the Solution of all literary Difficulties. He carried on an epistolary Correspondence with the most eminent Persons of his Time in the Republick of Letters, all of whom equally admired his Sincerity and extensive Knowledge. He assisted *Eckhard* with his Advice, after he had taken a Resolution of publishing a *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Germanicarum*, on the Model of *Grævius's* and *Gronovius's* Collections. When *M. Joh. Tark* in 1728, was engaged in a new Edition of *Schedius*, on the Gods of the *Germans*, *Keysser* not only furnished him with many important Materials, but also supplied the most considerable Defects; by permitting the Author to insert his curious Dissertation *de cultu Solis*, in that Work. How greatly *M. Ritter* of *Ilfeld* is obliged to his Knowledge in natural History, he has himself declared in several Places of his *Oryctographia Calenbergica*. But why should I endeavour to collect Testimonies

monies of this Kind? I am myself a living Witness of the remarkable Benevolence of his Heart; and from whom I received repeated Instances of the most tender Affection. My Benefactor has made himself a Debtor to the Publick, by a Promise of giving a complete Account of the religious System of the antient *Germans*: But he always feared he should never be able to quit himself of this Obligation. And at the Close of his Life, with the most affectionate Confidence, put his Manuscript into my Hands; and if I may be allowed to know my own Heart, no Person shall more sincerely labour to do Justice to his Memory.

The worthy Character of my Friend cannot be better delivered, than in the Words of a true *Mecænas*, whose Testimony must have the greatest Weight. “The World, says Baron *Bernstorff*, will pardon me for the deep Sense I retain of the irreparable Loss, when they are told that the incomparable, the worthy *Keysser*, was the first and last Companion of my Travels; my second Father; my faithful Friend; my agreeable and inseparable Associate and indefatigable Assistant. He died under my Roof, and I shall take a Pleasure, though on a mournful Occasion, to embrace all Opportunities of offering the most sincere Testimonies to his Memory; for no Person can with greater Truth affirm, that my Friend was a sincere, a real Christian, a sagacious Philosopher, an universal Scholar, and consequently a Man of excellent Sense; steady in his Friendship, and agreeable in his Conversation.”

Keysser performed the Duties of a sincere Christian, and a Member of civil Society. He was far from having that Indifference for Religion, which the pretended Wits of our Age take a Pride in publishing. He was equally an Enemy to Superstition and Infidelity

lity, and had a real Compassion for the conceited Freethinkers, who are blinded by the pernicious Principles too common in the present Century. His Compassion was the more justly founded, as during his Travels he had a better Opportunity than others of being acquainted with the Weakness of those conceited Libertines. He was himself thoroughly convinced of the religious Principles he professed, and accordingly was very careful to adorn them by the Sanctity of his Life. A true and sincere Love for his Creator, and a real and undissembled Charity to his Neighbour, were the fundamental Rules of his practical Christianity. Every indigent Object affected his benevolent Heart; and the necessitous Poor might apply to him for Relief, with the greatest Confidence of Success. He considered Sincerity as one of the brightest Ornaments of human Nature, and, consequently, was an irreconcilable Enemy to the abject Flattery and Insincerity of deceitful Sycophants.

It will therefore surely be no Breach of Modesty to say, that a Person adorned with so many striking Accomplishments, was taken from the World too soon: He died in the fifty-fourth Year of his Age, on the 21st of *June* 1743, of an Asthma, whose slow but sure Attacks warned him of the gradual Approaches of his Dissolution; but he had sufficiently armed himself against the Terrors of that awful Crisis both by Reason and Revelation. He died at *Stintenburg*, an Estate belonging to Baron *Bernstorff*, on the *Challsee*, in *Saxelauenburg*, and his Body was interred with great Magnificence (contrary indeed to his Desire) in the Church of *Cassahn*, in the Territory of *Bernstorff*. The exact Order in which he left his Manuscripts is a convincing Proof that he quitted this mortal Stage in a well-prepared Disposition.

Had it pleased divine Providence to have added a few Years to his Life, the present Edition of his Travels might have received from his own Hands those Embellishments I am not capable of giving it. But being in some Measure enabled from the Inspection of his own Manuscripts to form some Judgment with regard to his true Intention, I could not refuse the Publisher's Request; and have Reason to hope that this Edition is free from the many Errors conspicuous in the first. And I shall be abundantly justified if my imperfect Endeavours should in some Measure contribute to the Reputation of so worthy a Man, whose Memory deserves to be remembered by the latest Posterity.

Altona, March 25,
1751.

CON.

Had it pleased divine Providence so have ended a
few years in his life, the present Edition of his
works might have retained them in their original
condition. I am not capable of saying if the
being in some degree enabled from the
his own manuscript to form some judgment with
regard to his own intention. I could not read the
Publisher's Request, and have reason to hope that
this Edition is now being the more judiciously
in the first. And I find by abundant evidence
improved. But your book is in some measure
due to the attention of its worthy friends, who
Memory desired to be remembered by the last fol-
ternity.

London, June 25
1753

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TRAVELS

THROUGH

HUNGARY, BOHEMIA, ITALY,
SWITZERLAND, &c.



LETTER I.

*Of the City of SCHAFFHAUSEN, and the Trade of
SWITZERLAND.*

S I R,



Few Days since I safely arrived at *Schaffhausen*, and have not forgot your Commands, and my Promise of transmitting to you, a true and circumstantial Account of every thing I should meet with in my Travels, which seemed to merit Attention.

The City of *Schaffhausen*, with which I begin, is very handsome, the Streets broad, the Houses magnificent, and pleasantly situated in a Plain. The Canton of *Zurich*, which commences at the other Side of a stately Stone Bridge, is separated from it by the *Rhine*, which washes the Southern Parts of *Schaffhausen*, and is of very great Advantage to its Commerce. I must not by any Means, at my first Entrance into *Switzerland*, omit an Observation, the Truth of which I was sufficiently convinced of by a former Tour through these Countries,

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namely,

namely, that great Numbers of People have formed very false Ideas of the Inhabitants of this Country and their Trade; they imagine *Switzerland* to be hardly any thing better than a confused Chaos of barren Rocks, craggy Mountains, eternal Snows, and gloomy Valleys, hardly supplying its wretched Inhabitants with the Means of supporting a laborious and miserable Life. But this is very different from the Truth; the Country produces not only all the Necessaries of Life, as Wine, Fish, Wood, Flax, Horses, Sheep, Wool, black Cattle and Déer, but also many other Particulars, in such Abundance, as to enable the Inhabitants to export large Quantities to the adjacent Countries, and even to foreign Nations. Their Flax and Linen are of the greatest Advantage, particularly to the Inhabitants of *Berne* and *St. Gall*. Crapes, coarse Linen Cloth, Drugs, *Geneva*, and other Spirituous Liquors, are exported in large Quantities to *Germany* and *Holland*. The Cheese of *Switzerland* is famous in every Part of *Europe*; and Orders are constantly transmitted from all Parts for their Butter. There is found near *Bex*, in the District of *Aigle*, depending on the *Pais de Vaud*, *Sulphur Virgineum**, which greatly excels that brought, as a great Curiosity, from *America*. It is esteemed good in Disorders of the Breast, and Tremblings of the Nerves. Most of the Inhabitants of *Switzerland* are of Opinion, that this Species of Sulphur is found in no other Part of *Europe*; but in this they are mistaken; the *Brunswick* Mines, the Mountains of *Rammelsberg*, and the Baths of *Aix la Chapelle* afford the same Sulphur and equal in Goodness. The *Switzers* kill so large a Number of Sheep and black Cattle annually, that the Skins and Hides, besides what they use themselves, make a very considerable Article in their Commerce with the adjacent Countries. They also send prodigious Drovers of Sheep and Oxen to very distant Parts; and as the Cattle of *Jutland* and *Holfstein* are greatly valued; so in *Bavaria*, *Austria*, and even

* This *Sulphur Virgineum* is generally called Red Native Sulphur. It is of a fine glowing red, like Cinnabar, very bright and transparent, and found in the Gold Mines of *Peru*. See *Hill's Hist. of Fossils*, pag. 402.

Hungary, Persons of ample Fortune procure the *Swiss* Cattle at any Price, notwithstanding they degenerate so soon, as to render a constant Supply necessary. *Switzerland* supplies *Lombardy* with the greatest Part of its Coach Horses, and *Savoy* with Horses both for the Army and Artillery; and the *French* have hitherto purchased the greatest Part of their Horses for military Service, of the *Swiss*, sometimes ten Thousand in a Year; but at present they are very attentive to improve their own. The Inhabitants of *Switzerland* reap a very considerable Advantage from a War between *France* and *Germany*; for as the Passes are guarded, and Horses prohibited from being sent from *Germany* into *France*, the greatest Part of this lucrative Branch of Trade, amounting sometimes to ten Thousand Pounds yearly, is carried on through *Switzerland*. As the Inhabitants are under no Necessity of importing any Kinds of Goods, Salt alone excepted, their Salt Springs not being sufficient wholly to supply them, from the adjacent Countries, as *Tyrol*, *Bavaria*, and *Franche Comte*, they can never want either a brisk Trade, or a large Balance in their Favour. But Trade is not confined to Necessaries alone; that Luxury, Pomp, and Infatuation for foreign Productions, which has infected most Parts of *Europe*, has extended its contagious Influence to *Switzerland*; and though by this Means the Trade of the Country is enlarged, it is only with regard to those Commodities, which drain the Inhabitants of their Wealth, and at the same Time are of very little Use; such as Spices, Jewels, Porcelain, and other costly Productions of the *Indies*, of which a surprizing Quantity is consumed; nor are Silver and Gold Stuffs, Silks, Laces, and Plate, with a long Catalogue of others, denied Reception in *Switzerland*; tho' their Tendency is only to deprive the Country of its Specie. The Persons intrusted with the Government of *Switzerland* have been long convinced of this Truth, and several wise Regulations have been made, and proper Endeavours employed to check this growing Evil, and stop this pernicious and extensive Use of foreign Commodities. But these wholesome Laws have the same Fate in *Switzerland* as in several other Parts of *Europe*; the Spirit is explained a-

way by Subterfuges and arbitrary Interpretations, and, consequently, they lose their intended Effect.

The Ladies in some Parts of *Switzerland*, are restrained in their Dress by sumptuary Laws; but the Consequence is, that they impatiently wait the Return of Summer, in order to their visiting *Zellerbad*, or *Teinach*, *Seltze*, *Embs*, and other German Spaws, where they may indulge their gay Inclinations, free from the Restraints of the Laws of their Country; and so fond are they of these annual Journies, that they are often made one of their marriage Articles.

It having therefore been found impossible to restrain all Abuses, especially in a Sex so impatient of Authority, by human Laws, Manufactures have been erected in several Parts, in order to prevent in a more effectual Manner the sending such large Sums of Money out of the Country for foreign Commodities. This Scheme laboured at first under very great Difficulties, but Time has removed most of them, especially in the Protestant Cantons, which, in this Respect, greatly excel those of the *Romish* Religion; nor is there any Probability that the latter will ever carry Commerce to any great Height. Excellent Cloth is made at *Zurich*, and the Silks manufactured in the *Pais de Vaud*, are of great Advantage; the kind Reception which the *French* Refugees have met with at *Geneva*, have largely contributed to increase the Number of ingenious Artists in that City; and it would have been of the greatest Advantage, if this humane Example had prevailed in its full Extent throughout *Switzerland*. *Zurich*, *Basil*, *Geneva*, and *Schaffhausen* are the four staple Towns of the Commodities of *Switzerland*; but *Zurich* vastly excels the others. Their foreign Trade is greatly facilitated by means of the *Rhone* and the *Rhine*: They send their Goods to *France* and the *Mediterranean* by the former, and to *Germany*, the *Netherlands*, and the *North Sea*, by the latter. The Trade of *Schaffhausen* has however been declining for some time, so that at present few of the Merchants carry on Trade on their own Account, the Generality dealing by Commission.

The Number of Burghers in *Schaffhausen* is said to amount to two Thousand; and though the Arsenal cannot be

be called large, it is sufficient for the Purpose intended, that of supplying the Inhabitants, in case of Necessity, with Arms. But it must be remembered, that the Sword is here considered as a Mark of their Freedom, as well as an Ornament, on which Account every Citizen, and even the Peasants appear at Church in their Swords; nor does any one dare to appear before the Magistracy without a Cloak and a Sword. The Inhabitants of that Part of the District of Mount *Jura*, dependent on the Canton of *Berne*, attend divine Worship not only in their Swords, but also carry with them their Bayonets and Firelocks, which they either hang up in a particular Corner of the Church, or Place by them. Perhaps this Custom owes its Origin to the frequent Disturbances of former Ages, and their almost continual Wars with the Inhabitants of *Burgundy*, against whom it was necessary to be always prepared. It must however be acknowledged, that the Practice of wearing Swords at Church has been prohibited in a solemn Manner.

The largest Church in all *Switzerland* is supposed to be that of *St. John* at *Schaffhausen*. The Church of the old Convent has been enlarged and beautified at the Expence of the City, and is esteemed a fine Structure. On the largest Bell is the following Inscription,

Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango.

I call the Living, I mourn the Dead, I break the Lightning.

My Stay here will, perhaps be some time longer; but in what Place soever I am, I shall always be, &c.

Schaffhausen, May 1, 1729.



L E T T E R II.

Of the Cataracts of the RHINE, in the Neighbourhood of SCHAFFHAUSEN; and of the Castle of HOHENTWEIL.

S I R,

BETWEEN *Schaffhausen* and *Basil*, the Navigation of the *Rhine* is twice interrupted by violent Cataracts or Falls of the River; the Consequence of which is, that the Vessels are under a Necessity of being unloaded, at these Falls, and the Goods put on board others. One of these Cataracts, called *Hellbaken*, is near *Rheinfelden*, but its Height is not remarkable; the other is about a Quarter of a League from *Schaffhausen*, and exhibits an awful Appearance; it is called the Cataract of *Laufen*, from a small Fort of that Name on the opposite Side of the River, and which was formerly in the Possession of *Austria*. As I had not an Opportunity of measuring to any Degree of Accuracy, the Height of the Rock from whence the Water precipitates itself; I shall only observe, that, according to the best Information of the People, the Height of it is 70 Feet, and the Breadth about 90 Paces. The *Rhine* for some Distance above the Cataract, is full of Rocks, and at the Fall is divided into three Streams, which being diversified with green Islands and Vortices, which in the Sun appear like burnished Silver, present the Observer with a very beautiful Contrast; tho' his Mind must at the same time be filled with a Mixture of Terror and Surprise at the tremendous Noise of the Water. The most impetuous Stream is on the South, or *Zurich* Side, where the Particles of the Water are so minutely divided by its Fall, that Part of them form a light Cloud or Mist, which floats in the Air, and by reflecting and refracting, the Rays of the Sun forms a Variety of very brilliant Rainbows.

Pines

Pines and other Trees grow upon the Rocks, which here divide the *Rhine* into three Streams; and near the Village of *Neubausen*, on the *Schaffhausen* Side of the River is an Iron Manufacture, which produces a very considerable Revenue. Petrified Muscles and Cockles are often found in the Iron Ore, with which the Country abounds.

The famous Castle of *Hobentweil*, called in *Latin*, *Duellium*, belonging to the Duke of *Wirtemberg-Stuttgart*, is situated four Leagues North East of *Schaffhausen*. It is entirely enclosed by the Territories of *Nullenburg*, not having an Inch of Ground belonging to it, and therefore of more Honour than Advantage. Indeed its being situated at such a Distance from any Enemy that might invade the Country, and consequently in no danger of an Attack for some time, renders it very convenient, on any dangerous Conjecture, for depositing Records, Papers, Jewels, and other valuable Effects; but the Inhabitants of *Swabia* would reap more Advantage from it, if it stood in a more convenient Place, as no Hostilities from the Neighbourhood of the *Switzers*, can be apprehended. Those in the adjacent Country, who profess the *Lutheran* Religion, have, at present, the Liberty of attending divine Service in this Castle on *Sundays* and *Holy-days*; but formerly an express Licence from the reigning Duke was absolutely necessary, before any Strangers, or even Princes, could be admitted into the upper Castle. There is a Garrison in this Castle, commanded by a Lieutenant, Major, &c. but no Officer is permitted to be absent one Night from his Duty, notwithstanding they are Gentlemen whose long and faithful Services his Highness has rewarded with this honourable Retreat.

The Situation of *Hobentweil* is on a lofty Mountain in the midst of a charming and fruitful Country, surrounded with pleasant Villages and ruinous Castles on the Summits of lofty Mountains, which together with the Lake *Boden*, lying at about two Miles distance, afford a most beautiful Prospect. The lower Castle stands at a great Height, notwithstanding which, a good Sort of Wine is produced from Vines which grow on the Sides of the Mountain to the very Walls. The neighbouring Country when covered with Fogs, appears to a Spectator at

Hochentwiel like a Sea, and as the Mist dissipates, the Mountains and Castles gradually appear like Islands in the Ocean.

A Custom prevails here, that when any Prince, or other Person of Distinction visits this Fortrefs, he is obliged to carry from the lower to the upper Castle, a Stone of ten Pounds Weight, a considerable Number of which are now to be seen there, some of them having the initial Letters of the Names of those who have taken the Trouble of carrying them up.

Duke *Ulrich* being in Exile, in the Year 1520, purchased of a Widow belonging to the House *Klingen-berg*, this Castle, and it has belonged ever since to the Dukes of *Wirtemberg*.



LETTER III.

Account of the BLACK-FOREST, the FOREST-TOWNS, and that Part of SWABIA bordering on the Source of the DANUBE.

S I R,

I HAVE made an Incurfion from hence into the adjacent Parts of *Swabia*, famous for the Source of that noble River the *Danube*, and flatter myself that my Journey has not been ufelefs. The *Danube*, in a Course of four Hundred German Miles, washes fifty populous Cities, and receives the Waters of twelve large Rivers, and more than eighty Rivulets; fo that few Rivers, not even the *Nile* itfelf, can be compared with it. The *Turks*, indeed, are for giving the Preference to the *Nile*, for a very fingular Reason, namely, becaufe it has not been fo often ftained with human Blood as the *Danube*. The Source of this famous River is near *Don Efebingen*, in the Territories of *Furftemberg*, and foon becomes a confiderable Stream by the Conflux of feveral Rivulets.

Near

The BLACK FOREST. 9

Near *Burlatingen*, a hunting Seat belonging to the Prince of *Hobenzallern*, is a Chapel, built by Mr. *Conier*, a Captain of Horse in the Emperor's Service, the Situation of which is so remarkable that it must not be omitted. It is built on an Eminence, and in such a manner, that the Rain, which drops from one Side of it, is, by means of the *Lauchart*, conveyed into the *Danube*, and that falling from the other into the *Rhine*, through the *Starzel* and *Nectar*. The following Inscription, from the Psalms, and indeed a very proper one, is placed upon this Chapel.

Sit nomen Domini laudabile ab oriente ad occidentem.

Blessed be the Name of the Lord, from the rising of the Sun unto the going down of the same.

The Territories of *Furstemberg* are not in a connected Situation, but scattered here and there; notwithstanding which, they produce a greater Revenue than those of *Hobenzollern*; the whole Produce of which does amount to more than thirty-seven Thousand five Hundred Pounds Sterling; two Thousand five Hundred Pounds of which belong to the *Sigmarine* Branch. Some Years since the Revenue of the most considerable Part, called the *Hechingen-Lands*, were farmed for Four Thousand Pounds Sterling to the hereditary Prince himself. But the Revenues of the present Prince of *Hobenzollern-Hechingen* are considerably augmented by his Regiment of Imperialists, and an annual Subsidy of seven Hundred and fifty Pounds Sterling from the Emperor, in Consideration of his ceding to that Prince the Right of garrisoning the Castle of *Hobenzollern*. The Tenure of *Hechingen* is allodial, but the only Homage it pays is the criminal Jurisdiction, notwithstanding it is charged with the Imperial Subsidy.

The Territories of the Circle of *Swabia* are very different with regard to Fertility; and hence Complaints from such Districts as imagine their Assessments of the publick Contributions to be unjust, are continually preferred to the Assemblies of the Circles: These Complaints have been a Subject of Debate for many Years,

and some Attempts have been made to remove their Cause, and proportion the Assessments in a more equitable Manner. In order to which the whole County has been surveyed by able Artists, at the Expence of the several Districts, and a Map, delineated on Nine Sheets, has been engraved by *Seutter*, at *Augsburg*. But this has been so far from producing the Satisfaction desired, that an equitable Accommodation seems at a greater Distance than before; because the Extent and Fertility of the Lands in the popish Districts, and especially those belonging to some Bishopricks, are by this Means rendered more conspicuous. It is a natural Consequence of those Assemblies, that a vast deal of Business must remain undetermined; nor is it reasonable to think that every Proceeding would have been approved by the *Areopagus*. For not to mention the Princes, Bishops, Counts, Abbots, and the principal Cities; several Places, and the Imperial Towns in particular, are reduced to such a low Condition, that it cannot be expected their Representatives can all be properly qualified for the Trust committed to them; which must consequently be the Source of many Abuses.

A great Variety of droll Adventures are related, tho' very unjustly, of the *Swabians*; but their own good Sense have instructed them to be themselves the first Relaters of them; and I must say, that in general, as much good Sense, and, perhaps, a larger Proportion of the Frankness and Honesty of the old *Germans* is to be found in *Swabia*, than in many other Parts.



L E T T E R IV.

Of the LAKE of BODEN, and the Towns situated on it.

S I R,

I Continued my Journey from *Schaffhausen* through *Singen* to *Ratolszell*, or, as it is for shortness called *Zell*, where both we and our Carriage embarked for *Constance*, paying seven *Rhine* Guilders for our Passage.

The

The Distance is computed at Four Leagues, but may be performed, with a fair Wind, in two Hours. In Five Hours after our Departure from *Constance*, we reached *Lindau*, though the Distance is about six German Miles; but all are not favoured with so quick a Passage, some having been Eight Days in performing it. The whole Length of the Lake of *Boden*, which reaches to *Bregentz*, is about eighteen Leagues, and twenty-two from *Schaffhausen* to *Bregentz*.

The *Lacus Brigonus*, or *Podamicus*, is, towards *Germany*, divided into two Branches, one of which is called the *Lacus Venetus*, and the other *Bodmer*, or *Lacus Acronius*; the Island of *Richnenau* is situated in the former, and that of *Meinau* in the latter. The whole Lake itself between *Bregentz* and *Zell*, is also distinguished into two Parts, called the upper and lower Lake; the former being contained between *Bregentz* and *Constance*, and the latter between *Constance* and *Zell*. The Water in the lower Lake is near forty Fathoms deep, and near forty Cities, Towns, and Villages are situated on its Banks; but the upper surpasses it, there being, it is said, no less than fifty, and that its Depth is in some Places Three Hundred and Fifty Fathoms. Its greatest Breadth, which is between *Buchorn* and *Rosbach*, which are five Leagues distant from each other; but *Buckborn* and *Romansthorne*, or *Romintzborn*, are something nearer in an opposite Direction. *Wagner* informs us that, in the Year 1596, two of the Inhabitants of *Constance*, measured the Breadth of the Lake, which was then frozen over, a Circumstance which very rarely happens, and found its Breadth, between the afore said Places to be 7275 Perches; but its upper Part is much narrower.

Besides the Fish usual in these Parts, there is found near *Lindau* and *Brugentz*, a Kind of Salmon-trouts called *Gangfische*, which, when full grown, are pickled, and exported as a great Rarity. When arrived at their full Growth they are called *Rheinlanken*, *Innlanken*, or *Rheinlacher*, that is, *Rhine* Salmon; they are near two Ells in Length, and weigh from thirty to forty Pounds. As it is not always possible to find a good Market for Fish of so large a Size, the Fishermen fasten a small Piece of Wood to the End of a Line, which they pass through
the

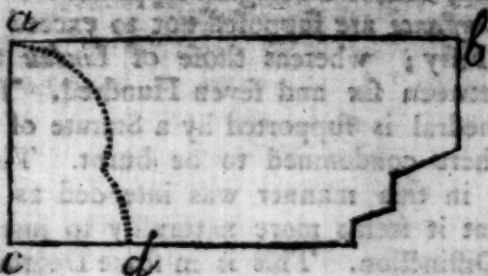
the Gills of the Fish, fastening the other End of it to a Stake on the Shore near their Huts: By which Means the Fish has the Liberty of swimming thirty or forty Paces, and the Fishermen in no Danger of losing it. In this manner it is kept till an Opportunity offers of selling it to Advantage.

I have seen, between *Constance* and *Lindau*, an incredible Number of Chafers, some single, others in large Heaps, consisting of many Thousands, floating dead on the Lake; but whether they were driven thither, or had attempted to fly over it, is uncertain; but, be that as it will, there they expired.

The Passage from *Zell* to the Island of *Reichenau*, situated in the Middle of the lower Lake, is generally performed in half an Hour. This Island is improperly called *Reiche Au*, or *Augia Diva*, the Rich Island, from its Fertility, and the Richness of the Abbey built there. Formerly the annual Revenue of the Abbot amounted to above seven Thousand five Hundred Pounds Sterling, and he had five Hundred Vassals that were Noblemen; but the Bishop of *Constance*, in the Year 1540, representing to the Pope, that his Revenue was very much diminished by the great Increase of Lutheranism, both this opulent Abbey, and that of *Oenigen* were annexed to the See of *Constance*. *Marcus Von Kuoringen* was the last free Abbot. The *Switzers* strongly opposed this as Sovereigns of *Thurgau*; but the Bishop and Chapter signing an Instrument, that neither the Sovereignty nor the Rights and Privileges of the *Swiss* should never be prejudiced by this Union, nor any Fortifications erected upon the Island, the Affair was accommodated. The Island is about a League and a Half long, and a League broad; and must not be confounded with *Augia minor*; for that is not the Island *Meinau*, in the Lake of *Boden*, as some have pretended, but the Cloyster and Abbey of *Weissenau*, near *Ratisbon*.

The Abbey of *Reichenau* is a noble Structure; but what has rendered it particularly remarkable is a large Emerald, presented by *Charles the Fat*. It is not easy now to procure a Sight of this famous Gem, an Attempt having been made about four Years ago, to rob the Abbey; since which the Prior, for the greater Security

rity of this valuable Stone, conceals it even from the greatest Part of the Brethren themselves. We waited a considerable Time before this Gem was brought into the Prior's Chamber, where we saw it; and the Prior assured us, that it would not be removed till Night, and then by himself only; adding that, in order to prevent a Surprize, it was not always kept in the same Place. It is contained in a red wooden Frame, something larger than a Folio Book, and weighs twenty-eight Pounds and Three Quarters. They have been offered Six Thousand Five Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling per Pound for it, by several Jewellers. It is two Inches thick, and of the following Form:



The greatest Length of this valuable Gem, viz. from *a* to *b*, is Three Spans and a Half, and its Breadth from *a* to *c*, is a Span and a Half; the dotted Curve Line from *a* to *d*, represents a Flaw. On its Surface are scratched the initial Letters of several Names; but nothing of that Kind is now permitted to be done.

In this Church is interred the Body of the above liberal Emperor *Charles the Fat*, once so great and powerful, but afterwards abandoned by all, so that he lived in the greatest Indigence, and died, or, according to some, was murdered by his Servants, in the Year 888, at *Neidingen*, on the *Danube*.

The Monks of this Abbey pretend to shew one of the Water-Pots used at the Marriage of *Cana of Galilee*: In the Cathedral of *Bamberg* are Two of the same kind, and another at *Hildersheim*; others are shewn at *St. Denis*, *Angers*, *Queallinburg*, and above twenty other different Places. Six or eight of them, all of a different Size, Colour, and Shape, I have myself seen. It is abundantly

dantly evident that the small ones, with a narrow Neck could never have been used by the *Jews* in their Purifications, which was done by plunging the Arm up to the Elbow in the Water; but in these Pots, this is impossible.

There is in the Cloysters of this Abbey, the Portrait of a Nobleman, having a Beard reaching to his Knees; but the Inscription underneath, is so defaced by the Weather, as to be no longer legible: All that can be known is, that he died in the Year 1675, in the 70th Year of his Age.

Constance, called by the Inhabitant of the adjacent Country, *Coschstantz*, is a pretty large City, and towards *Lindau*, makes an elegant Appearance. The Burghers of *Constance* are supposed not to exceed five Hundred and Fifty; whereas those of *Lindau* amount at least to between six and seven Hundred. The Pulpit in the Cathedral is supported by a Statute of *John Hus*, who was here condemned to be burnt. The placing his Statue in this manner was intended as a Mark of Infamy, but it seems more naturally to imply an honourable Distinction. This is in some Degree similar to a Piece of Superstition current among the Vulgar, namely that the very Place where *John Hus* was burnt, still bears the evident Marks of divine Displeasure, as no Grass will grow upon it. Our Guide, who was a substantial Citizen, but a Professor of the *Romish* Religion, was so fully convinced of the Truth of this legendary Tale, that he even asserted it at the very Time we were walking on the Place; notwithstanding its beautiful Verdure, at this Season, has procured it the pleasing Name of Paradise; so that ocular Demonstration was not wanting, had we thought proper to have opposed him. It is not indeed impossible but he might have refused a Decision of the Senses, as those of his Profession have rejected their Testimony with regard to an Article of much greater Importance, in their Disputes with Protestants.

Constance was formerly a free Imperial City, but the Tumults on account of Religion, and the Interim in the Year 1551, obliged it to submit to the House of *Austria*; so that the Bishop's Residence is at *Merspurg*, on the

the other Side of the Lake, his Power here being very inconsiderable.

A Passage-Boat, which they call *Ledi*, goes from *Constance* to *Lindau* every *Tuesday*, but not choosng to wait for it, I hired one for thirteen Guilders *. *Lindau*, and its adjacent Territories, merit the elegant Map made thereof, by *John Andrew Rauken*. The Town itself is situated in the Lake of *Boden*, and thence termed the *Venice of Swabia*. It is joined to the Continent by a Bridge of two Hundred and ninety Paces in Length. The *Heidenmaure*, or Pagan Wall, is said to be a Work of the *Romans*, and on that account, but no other, merits Observation.

An odd Custom prevails in the Villages of the Forest of *Bregentz*, which is situated in the Neighbourhood of *Lindau*, that the unmarried Sons or Servants of the Peasants are permitted to have carnal Knowledge of a Girl; but, if she proves with Child, they are obliged, under the most severe Penalties, to marry her. They call this Species of Gallantry *Fuegen*, consider it as very innocent, and are so bigoted to it, that an open Insurrection was like to have been the Consequence of an Attempt made, a few Years since, by the Government to put a Stop to such a scandalous Practice; nor is the Dispute yet determined. An old grey-headed Peasant, at a Meeting on this important Occasion, rose up, and seconded the Prosecution of this Affair, in the following remarkable Speech: "My Grandfather fueged, my Father fueged, I fueged, and therefore my Son, and all his Successors, shall do the same."

Lindau, June 3,
1729.

* A German Guilder is two Shillings and six Pence, Sterling.



LETTER V.

Journey through TIROL, with a Description of the City of INSPRUCK.

S I R,

TH E Country in general between *Lindau* and *Tirol*, is but indifferent, great Part of it is mountainous and covered with Woods, and the Roads, especially between *Kempten* and *Kemptenwald*, remarkably bad, which is in a great Measure owing to the perverse Humour of some Travellers, who will make Use of their own Carriages, whence the Ruts become too narrow. and consequently very inconvenient and troublesome to others.

Fussen is situated on the Frontiers towards *Tirol*; the Buildings are elegant, the Streets broad and uniform, and belongs to the Bishop of *Augsburg*. A considerable Part of the Way leading to it is on the Bank of the River *Leck*, which forms several beautiful Cascades.

The *Tirolese* Chain of Mountains begins about a Quarter of a League beyond *Fussen*. The Passports with which all Travellers are obliged to be provided, are signed at the *Kniepass*, and as soon as they arrive at *Reuten*, a small Town in the Valley, these Passes must be delivered to the commanding Officer, who in return signs a Certificate, about the Size of half a Sheet of Paper, stamped with the *Tirolese* Eagle; none being permitted to pass through the *Ehrenburgerclausse*, without such Certificate. The same Precaution is observed at the other Passes into this Country, by which Means the Governor of *Inspruck*, is informed of every Person who visits his Province in twenty-four Hours after their Arrival. This Country is entirely surrounded with a continued Chain of Mountains, and the Passes are so far from being easy, that you are often at a Loss to distinguish them; and when, after many Turnings and Windings you have discovered a
Passage

Passage, you will find it well defended by Forts. *M. Forstner* the Privy Councillor, in the Year 1712, was assured by *Charles Philip*, Elector Palatine, at that Time Governor of this Country, that seven thousand Men were sufficient to defend the whole Province against any Number of Enemies. It is one of the most profitable Countries to the Emperor of all his Dominions; so that *Maximillian I.* did not without Reason compare it to a Peasant's Frock, which was at the same Time very coarse, and very warm; but those who will have *Tirol* to be the most considerable Country in the World, seem to forget *Flanders*.

The Silver, and other Mines in *Tirol*, are now almost exhausted; but in its Mountains are found Amethysts, Jasper, Onyxes, Granates, Hyacinths, Malachites, and a Species of Crystal so very hard as to cut Glass in the same Manner as the Diamond. The Country abounds in Salt, but no Vines are found in the central Parts. This Deficiency is however supplied by the excellent Wines produced near *Trent* and *Bolsano*, especially that famous Sort called *Traminer* Wine, from an adjacent Village of that Name. A Traveller at his entering this Province from *Germany* is amazed when he observes the lofty Mountains, which from *Ulmstet*, are, even in the Month of *July*, covered with Snow. It is not at all uncommon, especially before Noon, to see the Middle of the Mountain involved in heavy Clouds, while the Parts above it are entirely clear almost to the Summit, which is also involved in Clouds; a Phenomenon which I fancied conveyed an Idea of the lower Part of Mount *Sinai* at the Promulgation of the Law. The Summits of these Mountains, are in general, no more than rocky Precipices; nor are there any Trees of Consequence on the lower Parts, a few dwarf Pines, and Shrubs being the chief Production. Near the Centre of the Country is a very lofty Mountain called the *Berner*, or *Brenner*, the Top of which is perpetually covered with Ice and Snow.

Tirol, as well as *Saltzburg* produce the *Ghamoise* Goat. These Creatures during the Summer are not molested, their Flesh not then being in Season. The Huntsmen in order to follow this swift Creature among the Rocks and Precipices, have a Kind of small Iron Hooks fastened

ened to their Shoes, and sometimes to their Hands. There is often a Kind of Stone found in the Stomach of of these Animals resembling the Bezoar, and which in, this Country, are sold from three to ten Guilders.

The *Tirol* Peasants, especially the meaner Sort, make almost as despicable an Appearance, as those People we call Gypsies; both Sexes wear Hats of all Colours. But notwithstanding these Marks of Poverty, they are very zealous with regard to Religion, and preserve the warmest Affection for their Sovereign, of which they gave convincing Proofs at the Beginning of the present Century against the Duke of *Bavaria*. Their Houses, Barns, and Stables, when compared with those of other Countries, are very mean, the Covering being only Boards placed almost horizontally, with no other fastening than heavy Stones laid upon them.

At two Leagues distance from *Fussen* is *Ebrenbergher-clause*, the lower Part of which is better fortified than *Hohentwiel*, but the latter exceeds the former both in Height and Elegance of Appearance. Most of the Maps represent this Pass as having two Forts opposite to each other; but this is not true, there being no Fort upon the Rock situated on the left Side of the Valley.

There are six Stages between *Fussen* and *Inspruck*; but which may be performed in one Day. The Roads are very good, all the Stones being picked up, and thrown in Heaps on each Side, and in several Parts a commodious Passage is cut, at a prodigious Expence, through the Rocks. In many Places there are Circuits round a Valley, a Mountain, or a Lake; but notwithstanding this, the whole Road is very pleasant, and entirely free from Danger. I was particularly delighted with that Part of it between *Lermes* and *Nazareth*. Several stupendous Rocks lie on the left Side; nor is it possible to discover the least Passage at the Distance of a hundred Paces; but you no sooner arrive at the Extremity of these Rocks, than you enter a most delightful Valley, resounding with the Noise of several natural Cascades. The Road runs along the Side of the Mountain, and nearly at an equal Distance from the Top and Bottom of it. The Passage is however very safe, being inclosed with

wooden

wooden Rails, supported at proper Distances with Stone Posts; and in some Places, that Carriages may not miss the Road, nor Horses start at the Sight of the Precipice, a Wall of an adequate Height, is erected along the Side of the Road. This Way reaches to the old Castle of *Wernstein*, whose Situation is extremely romantick. On the right Side of the Way, near a Custom House belonging to this Castle, is a natural Cascade, beautiful but small, the Water of which is conveyed through a Wooden Pipe into a Statue of our blessed *Saviour*, and issues out again with great Impetuosity and Noise through an Aperture in his Side.

During the last Stage you pass through the small Town of *Zurl*, situated a long League from *Innsbruck*, and immediately after you come to the Rock, separated only by the Road from the River *Inn*, on which *Maximilian I.* climbed to such a Height in his eager Pursuit of a *Chamoise*, that nothing less was requisite to deliver him from his imminent Danger, than the Presence of an Angel. And there is still preserved in the Castle of *Ambras*, the *Ostenforium*, in which, if we will believe Tradition, a consecrated Host appeared to him at a Distance, to his inexpressible Joy, as an Earnest of the Assistance of Heaven. A wooden Cross forty Feet high, and near it two Statues, as big as Life, of *St. John* and the holy Virgin, are placed on the very Spot where the Emperor is said to have stood, which is a Niche in the Mountain of *Zurl*, called also from it's almost perpendicular Steepness, *St. Martin's Wall*, at such a Height that the Cross appears to Spectators, at the Foot of the Mountain, not to exceed two Feet. The Ascent is however since the Erection of this Monument, rendered something easier, and tho' little less than two hundred Feet from the Plain below, the Country Boys very readily climb along the Sides of the Rocks into this Cavity. *Stephen Pighius*, *Birken*, *Sabinus*, *Marian*, and others, have, indeed related their Adventure; but when the several Circumstances come to be tried by the Test of Reason, many of them will appear no better than idle Stories. And it must be remembered that there is not a Word of this miraculous Preservation to be found either in the Provost *Pfinzing's* Account, or *Cuspinian's* Life of his Emperor. *Pfinzing's* Account is no more than this, that
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the Emperor in hunting a *Chamoise* near *Inspurck*, was in very great Danger; for having climbed the Rock to a vast Height, the Shank, together with all the Nails, except one of his Foot-Irons, used in hunting these Creatures had given way; but the one that remained, though much bent, still held, by which means he was preserved. *Henfius* adds that he was saved by the Peasants, who let him down by Ropes.

Inspurck is an elegant City, the Streets are well paved, and the Palaces, after the *Italian* Manner, grand and flat-roofed. The *Jesuits* College, and the *Franciscan* Monasteries form several Streets. The Governor's Palace, and the Town-Hall are elegant Buildings. The Labours of *Hercules* are finely painted in Fresco in the Hall of the Palace; in the Garden are grand Salloons for Assemblies, and an Equestrian Statue of *Duke Ferdinand*, which notwithstanding it is wholly Brass, and consequently of a prodigious Weight, rests entirely on the hind Feet of the Horse. Over the Balcony in the Chancery, is the famous golden Roof; it consists of Copper Plates, overlaid with Gold, and is said to have cost near two hundred thousand Dollars. The Country People are persuaded that the Copper is now, by its long Cohesion with the Gold, absolutely transmuted into that Metal; but this requires a stronger Belief than mine.

The Parish Church, for it's beautiful Stucco-work, lofty Spire, and marble Pillars, is very remarkable. The Church of the *Jesuits* is also very elegant, large Sums having been expended on that Structure. But the Church of the *Franciscans* particularly deserves the Attention of Travellers, it having an exquisite Monument erected to the Memory of *Maximilian I.* whose Body is deposited in the Cathedral of *Vienna*, but without any Inscription. On the Top of the Monument is a Brass Statue of the Emperor, in a kneeling Posture, surrounded by four other Statues of the same Metal, but smaller, representing the four cardinal Virtues. The Tomb is of white Marble, and round it are represented, in basso relievo, the principal Actions of *Maximilian*. The whole is so exquisitely finished, as not to be exceeded by the most delicate Performance in Wax. The Sculptor was *Alexander Collin*, a native of *Mechlin*. In the Nave of the Church are twenty

ty eight Statues of Brass, placed in two Rows; all of them exceed the Life, but several of them are ten Feet high. Twelve of them have the Names of the Persons they represent, engraved on their Pedestals, but the rest are without any Inscription, so that the Monks apply them to who they please.

The Silver Chappel, so called from it's Altar being adorned with Plates of Silver, on which several historical Passages are engraved, is in the Church on the right Hand.

Here is also the Tomb of the Emperor *Ferdinand*, and another erected by that Emperor before his Death, to *Philippina Welserin* his Consort, who was put to Death in the Castle of *Ambras* on the fourteenth of *April 1580*. Her only Crime was her living too long, and bearing too many Children. *Charles Margrave of Burgau*, who died in the year 1618, and *Andrew of Austria*, Bishop of *Constance* and *Brixen*, afterwards a Cardinal, and Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands*, where he died in the Year 1600, were the only known Sons of this Marriage.



LETTER VI.

The IMPERIAL CASTLE and Palace of AMBRAS, with its valuable Curiosities, described.

MY Curiosity was Yesterday gratified in viewing the Castle of *Ambras*, situated half a League from hence. The *Tirolese* call it *Ombras*, in the same Manner as for *schwarz* they pronounce *schwoz*, substituting *o* for *a*. In this Seat belonging to the Archduke, which was built here on account of the delightful Situation, and the extensive Prospect it commands over *Innsbruck* and *Innthal*, are to be seen great Numbers of Curiosities, collected at a prodigious Expence, by the former Proprietors of this Country, particularly by the Archduke *Ferdinand*. There is to be seen a large Quantity

tity of Armour for Tournaments, part for mere Parade, part for Use and Service; some for dismounting an Antagonist from his Saddle, and others for actual Execution and real Combat. A grand Collection of original Coats of Armour, and Weapons used by some illustrious Personages or famous Knights, namely,

1. The Cuirass and Horse Armour gilt and decorated with several precious Stones, that belonged to *Alexander Farnese*.

2. Those of King *Francis I.* which he wore at the Battle of *Pavia*, together with his Hose of black Cloth. It must be observed, that these Relicks of *Francis* the 1st, like many others of a quite different Nature, have been surprizingly multiplied, so that in the Royal Wardrobe at *Paris*, is shown the whole Armour worn on that memorable Day by this great Prince: But the most remarkable of this Kind I ever observed, 'is that of the Armour belonging to *Charles* the Bold, Duke of *Burgundy*.

3. The Armour of a *Roman* Knight on Horseback, dressed in a Coat of Mail.

4. The Armour of the celebrated *Scanderbeg*, together with the Sword, by which in a single Combat, he divided the Skull of his gigantic Antagonist. But they also pretend to have this Sword at *Venice*.

5. Blind *Ziska's* Armour and Star, who, when deprived of Sight, having discovered the Monks by feeling their shorn or bald Pates, cut off their Heads.

6. The Armour of the Duke of *Alva*.

7. The Cuirass and Truncheon of cast Metal, which belonged to *Matthew Langens*, Cardinal and Archbishop of *Salzburg*. Some say that this warlike Ecclesiastic, who sat on the archepiscopal Throne of *Salzburg* from the Year 1519 till 1540, was the natural Son of the Emperor *Maximilian I.* by a beautiful Lady of the *Langens* Family at *Augsburg*.

8. The *Bohemian* Ear-picker, or Truncheon made of hard knotty Wood, that belonged to Duke *Ferdinand*. It was an usual Saying of this Prince; that such an Ear-picker must clear the Ears and Understandings of the turbulent and rebellious Inhabitants of *Bohemia*: And hence, the *Austrians* proverbially call a lusty Cudgel, a *Bohemian* Ear-picker.

9. *Albert*

9. *Albert of Brandenburg's* Armour, the Crest of whose Helmet was an Eagle's Beak.

10. *John of Austria's* Armour, in the Blade of whose Weapon or Dagger, lay concealed a smaller Poniard, and a Knife in the Blade of the Poniard.

11. The Armour of a *French Knight* called *Claude de Batre*, whom *Maximilian I.* at the Diet of *Worms* in the Year 1495, engaged in single Combat, for his having spoken contemptuously of the *German Nobility*; the Monarch himself being the only Person capable of encountering him, by reason of his extraordinary Strength and Experience. But *Maximilian* after a good deal of Danger and Difficulty, defeated this heroic Champion.

What I have said of these Apartments will be sufficient; as not only the Effigies, but likewise the Lives of those Emperors, Kings, Princes, and other celebrated Heroes, whose Armour either in Whole or in Part, are repositied in *Ambras Castle*, or *Arx Ambrasiana* as some call it, was in 1601 published in *Latin* by *Jac. Schenk a Nozingen*, in Folio; and in 1602, came out a *German* Translation of that Work. The *Latin Account* or *Armamentarium Heroicum Ambrasianum*, was in 1735 republished, in Quarto at *Nurnberg*, by the celebrated *Keobler*. To this I shall only subjoin, that to each Armour is annexed the Effigy of the Personage who wore it, together with his Name, Titles and other Additions.

Several of the Suits of Armour which belonged to the Archduke of *Austria* have a Kind of Iron Shoes or Cases, set with very long Spikes or Points. It is probable that the Champion drove these Points into his Antagonist's Horse, and immediately afterwards drew back his Foot: But it is evident, from a Variety of Instances in the History of the middle Ages, that Shoes furnished with long Prongs, were commonly worn, and for that Reason called *Calcei lunati, cornuti, rostrati*, &c. Some of these Spikes were an Ell long; so that they were obliged to restrain this enormous Luxury by particular Laws. The like Fashion I have observed not only in some antique *German* Statues, but likewise in various Pieces of Tapestry in the Palace at *Brussels*, made in the Time of *Philip Duke of Burgundy*, surnamed the Good. In some Places this foolish Ostentation was carried to a still greater Height, by fastening
little

little Bells to these Spikes. This Practice will, however, appear the less absurd and ridiculous, when it is remembered, that the illustrious Persons of that Age, used to wear such Bells about their Clothes, in order to give Notice of their Approach. Of this the Stone Statues of several Dukes and Dutcheses of *Brunswick*, which are to be seen in the *Autorshofe* at *Brunswick*, together with the Pictures of those Princes that are in the Town House of *Lunenbourg*, are sufficient Proofs. Some other Portraits of this Sort may be seen in *Bucelinus's Topographia Germaniae*. Part II. p. 385, 414. *seq.*

In the abovementioned Hall or Armoury, are likewise to be seen great Numbers of antient *Roman* Shields and Helmets, together with very small Cuirasses for young Princes, who were early accustomed to bear such enormous Loads, in order to render them more capable of supporting military Fatigues.

Against the Wall stands a wooden Statue of one *Aymon*, a Volunteer in the Guards of the Archduke *Ferdinand*, who was eleven Feet high, but died at about forty Years of Age. The famous *Imperial* Minister Baron *Ben-tenrieder*, who likewise did not attain to a great Age, was eight Feet and eight Inches high. As he was travelling this Way some Years ago, he measured himself with this wooden Colossus, whereby he appeared, that he hardly reached to *Aymon's* Arm Pits. At his Side stands the wooden Statue of a Dwarf, who lived at the same Time in the Archduke's Court, and was only three Spans high. As the diminutive Figure of the Dwarf was often the subject of *Aymon's* Laughter, the former privately requested the Duke to drop his Glove at Table, and order *Aymon* to take it up: In the mean Time the Dwarf placed himself under the Archduke's Chair, and as *Aymon* stooped to take up the Glove, he gave him a Blow on the Face, to the great Diversion of the whole Court. Here also is to be seen a stuffed Horse, which, in the Time of Archduke *Sigismund*, from a sudden fright, leaped sixteen Paces, at a Place near the Village of *Ambras*; in Memory of which two Stones are erected: The Action however proved fatal to both the Horse and his Rider. In a Box here is kept a Piece of the Halter with which *Judas* hanged himself; and near it is a Certificate in the Hand.

Hand-writing of one *Schertch*, a Gentleman, importing, that at the sacking of *Rome* under *Charles Duke of Bourbon*, this was obtained, and that the remaining Part he made a Present of to his own Family at *Mauren* in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*. I had here an Opportunity of making particular Observations on the Behaviour of some Roman Catholics, with regard to Relics: The Keeper of the Palace, is entrusted with the care of all the Curiosities; on perceiving that Catholics of the mean Sort are mixed with the Company, in order to see every Thing remarkable, only says at opening the Box, that here is preserved a Rope which had been used at *Christ's* Sufferings; which Words are no sooner uttered, than the zealous Catholics immediately kiss the Rope with the highest Reverence and Devotion; but this is scarce over, when the Keeper pursues his Narrative, and explains by whom, and for what Purpose this Rope was used; upon which the whole Affair ends, with the Company's laughing at those idle Zealots, who had so readily employed their Devotion on a mistaken Object.

Against the Wall hangs a Serpent's Skin, between twelve and thirteen Feet in Length, together with three smaller: The largest of these Serpents was shot near *Kehl* on the *Rhine*.

In a certain Valley in the County of *Tirol*, the Juniper Trees grow to a very great Height, of which, here is to be seen a straight Pole thirty Feet long, together with some shorter ones, which the Elector *Palatine*, when Governour of this Country, ordered to be laid up in this Repository: And these were cut from such Trees, as, according to the Custom of the Country, used to be set up before the Palace every *May-day*. Here also are seen two *Turkish* Pistols decorated or inlaid with Silver, of different Sizes, one used for firing when near, the other when at some Distance. A whole Chamber is hung round with *Turkish* Arms, and among these, such likewise as are richly adorned with Gold, Silver, and valuable Jewels, together with costly Horse-furniture of a *Bassia* and *Aga*, both of whom were taken Prisoners by General *Swen- di*. But as the Custom of wearing rich Armour is now laid aside by the *Turks*, our Christian Soldiers are precluded from all hopes of such valuable Plunder.

In this Chamber are also two stuffed Chamois or wild Goats, an Animal now rarely to be found in *Europe*, but formerly very numerous in *Switzerland*, *Tirol*, and the Archbishopric of *Saltzburg*. Some of them are still to be seen in the Mountains of the Isles of *Candia* and *Cyprus*, as likewise on the Promontories of the *Cape of Good Hope* in *Africa*: Their Body is analogous to that of a Stag, their Horns black, and between three and four Spans in Length, including their Branches or Curvature, so that it is not uncommon for one of their Horns to weigh twelve or fifteen Pounds.

The Closets of the upper Gallery contain the most valuable Curiosities, among which they shew the Horsetail of the Grand Vizier, who in 1683 commanded at the Siege of *Vienna*; and some consecrated Caps and Daggers, which were usually sent by the Pope to Sovereign Princes or celebrated Commanders.

A great Variety of enameled Pieces, Rosaries, Beads and Antique Welcomes, or Glass-Beakers, are deposited here. It was the Custom in former Times for the Fair Sex to have drinking Vessels of Chrystal and Gold; Princes and Counts of Silver; while those of Glass ones served for the Use of Knights. Those who, with a good Grace, drank off a Welcome according to the old *German* Fashion, wrote their Names with a select Sentence or Motto, in a particular Book kept for that Purpose, some of which are likewise to be seen here. The Ladies had a separate Book for themselves, and in this I found the Sentences were for the most Part of a religious Turn; but those of the Men were not always so devout; and a certain Person, whose Belly was probably fuller and better replenished than his Head, when he emptied the Cup of Honour, wrote after his Name, *Præstitit, quantum potuit*, He could do no more. These abominable Welcome-Cups, and enormous Potations are at present out of fashion in *Germany*, and it would be doing the modern *Germans* no small Piece of Injustice, if the present Age formed a judgment of them in this Particular, from the Customs and Manners of their Forefathers.

The third Repository is filled with different Species of Coral and Works made from thence. One of these Productions of Nature greatly pleased me, being the Head of

of a small Sea-Dog, to which the Roots of a fine Coral Branch were fastened. This made me recollect that I had likewise seen at London, in the incomparable Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, a Coral Plant growing on a Piece of Glass Bottle.

In the fourth Repository are kept several Pagan Antiquities, both of the *Greeks* and *Romans*, together with those of others, termed, though very unjustly, barbarous Nations; as Idols, Magic-Glasses or *Specula veritatis*, with which the Priests easily imposed on credulous Minds. But what particularly merits Observation, are some Fragments of the old *Roman Laws*, engraved on thin Tables or Plates of Brass.

The fifth Closet contains several curious Vessels of Porcelain and Earth, and among the latter some very valuable Pieces, the Painting on which was done by *Raphael Urbin* in his Youth. The like indeed I have met with in a great many other Places, but no where in such large Quantities as at *Loretto* and *Saltzdahl*, a Seat belonging to the Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle*, where there are upwards of seven Hundred Pieces of this Kind, partly attributed to *Raphael*, and partly to his earliest Copiers.

In the sixth Closet are deposited several small Bureaus or Writing-Desks, full of ancient Medals and Coins: One of the former, struck in Honour of the celebrated Poet *Virgil*, is shewn as an invaluable Curiosity; but I doubt, whether upon a strict Examination, it would stand the Test of a genuine Piece of Antiquity. Six large Folio Volumes bound in black Velvet, with Silver Clasps, contain an exquisite Collection of Coins and Medals of the old *Roman Emperors*, as they follow one another in a Chronological Series. The Leaves of these Books are of thin Wood, in which the Medals are so inlaid in Rows, that by the bare turning over of the Leaf, both Sides may be seen. The learned *Heraus* of *Vienna*, digested and arranged this Work. He was a Man of universal Knowledge, but being suspected of Breach of Trust, with regard to the Medals committed to his Care, he was ignominiously dismissed. Next to these, follows a Collection of antique Gold Coins, among which is an *Otho*; but no Copper Medal of this Emperor to be found in this Depository. It would require the Abilities of the

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ablest Antiquarian to arrange this single Closet, in which are contained thirty-six Thousand old Silver Medals, without mentioning the many Thousand Copper Pieces, which lie promiscuously together in Boxes or Drawers. In this Closet is also a Medal of Gold transmuted from Lead, by Baron *Pfenniger*, Master Huntsman to the Elector *Palatine*, in the Presence of the Emperor.

The Person who gave Baron *Pfenniger* the Powder which performed this wonderful Transmutation, did not know the secret of preparing it; he himself having received it from his late Father, who only told him, that the Powder was more expensive than even Gold itself. Probably the whole Art consists rather in a Substitution of one Thing for another, than in a real Metamorphosis; so that this Art, however unjustly extolled, may still be called *Mulier quæ omnes invitat, neminem admittit, Ars sive Arte, cujus Principium est cupere, Medium mentiri, et Finis mendicare vel patibulari*; a Mistress who invites all, but admits none; an Art depending on no other Art, whose Beginning is Avarice, its Progress Fallacy, and its End Beggary or the Halter.

Here also is to be seen one of the original Silver Pieces which *Judas* received, as a Reward for betraying his Master. Two of these Pieces are also shewn at *Hall*, two Leagues from *Innsbruck*; and others elsewhere.

They have here a great Variety of elegant Pieces, performed in *Tirolese* Agate, together with a very choice Piece of *Ambergrease*, in the form of an Elephant with a small Castle on its Back; this Piece is nearly a Finger's Breadth long, and, the Castle included, of the same Height: It is set in Gold, and adorned with small Diamonds.

Several curious Seals, engraved Stones, Cameos, and Intaglios are kept in a Marble Depository resembling a Castle; the Figures on the Cameos are in Relievo, but on the Intaglios in Creux: Many of them are worked in *Tirolese* Jasper and Agate, the whole Number amounting to upwards of three Thousand three Hundred Pieces. In one of these Stones, the Difference of Colours has been so ingeniously improved by the Artist, that three distinct Faces of very different Colours are exhibited. Upon a Ring is engraved a Face, which being inverted, represents a Cup.

Among

Among the antique Pieces, the most remarkable is, the Ring of *Alarick* King of the *Goths*.

In the seventh Closet are deposited several Pieces of old Armour; namely, an *Indian* Partisan or Halbert, of *Brazil* Wood; a Musket of the earliest Invention, consisting of a Barrel loosely fastened in the Stock, but without a Lock, a Match being used in firing it; but as this would expose the Person to the Danger of burning his Hand, a broad Piece of Leather resembling a Blind or Screen is fastened to the Stock, close to the Touch-hole.

But an Ivory Gun-stock of very curious Workmanship, merits particular Attention; the Artist was the same *Collin*, who so eminently displayed his Abilities, in the Monument erected at *Innsbruck*, to the Memory of *Maximilian* I. Here is also shewn a Kind of Cross-Bow, which discharged at once thirty-four Arrows; the Truncheon of *Maximilian* I; his Spying-glass of Ebony; and an Engine for firing Granadoes.

The eighth Closet is consigned to curious Productions of Nature, from the animal, vegetable, and mineral Kingdoms; as, curious Tortoises, Chamois-balls, a prodigiously large Horn of a Buffalo, weighing twenty Hundred Weight.

In the ninth Repository are principally curious Pieces cut in Wood; among which, the Rape of the *Sabine* Women on Cedar, by *Collin*, is surprizingly beautiful; the same may be said of a Rosary or String of Beads, the larger of which are made of Peach-stones, and the smaller of Cherry-stones, having several curious Faces carved on them. I pass over in silence the various Kinds of foreign Wood, only mentioning one Piece found in a Stag's Stomach: As also a Musick-book drawn upon Sattin by a young Lady, with all the softness and delicacy of a Copper-Plate.

Six Closets on the other Side of the Gallery, contain twelve Hundred miniature Portraits of famous Persons; Curiosities almost inestimable, as they can be no where equalled, either with regard to Number, Genuineness, or Beauty.

In the tenth Closet, among other remarkable Curiosities, are, a Drinking-vessel formed out of the Horn of a Rhinoceros; a large Ivory Fan or Screen, of old *Gothick* Work.

Workmanship. The upper Part of a Table made out of a Kind of Ore or Mineral, beautifully veined with the finest Gold and Silver, and two Cymbals, or, as they are usually termed, *Cymbala bene sonantia*. These tho' made of pure Gold, emit a clear Sound, which is really surprizing: It is alledged, that they belonged to the Vestments of *Aaron* the Jewish High-Priest; but, perhaps, to prove this is impossible: They are like a common Billiard-Ball in Form and Size, but without any Aperture; and what is truly wonderful, they sound clearly of themselves when so closely clasped by the Hands, that every Part of their Surface is concealed. I shall leave this difficult Property to be accounted for by those who have more attentively studied the Origin and Properties of Sound, being myself unequal to the Task; but cannot help suspecting, that another Cymbal is concealed within the outer golden Ball.

In the Closet next to this, are preserved curious Birds, and all sorts of Feather-Work. Among the former is seen the Bird of Paradise entire, a Curiosity not to be met with in in every Musæum, though few are without the Bird mutilated of its Legs: But here, ocular Demonstration obliges us to reject the Opinion of such as imagine it to have no Feet. They also shew here, a small amphibious Bird called *Bachamsel*, which was, in the Year 1664, taken near *Reuten* by Archduke *Sigismund Franc* with an Angling-Rod. Among the Feather-Works, the most curious are Fans made of Heron-Feathers tipped with black.

The twelfth Closet contains various Pieces of Writing performed by Persons, who, though destitute of Hands and Feet, could manage the Pen. The most famous among these Artists, whose Industry and Practice supplied the Defects of Nature, is one *Schweickard*, a Native of *Hall* in *Swabia*. Here is a Work in two Volumes Folio, called, The Artillery-book of the Emperor *Maximilian I.* containing a Description of all his heavy Cannon, the Figure of each Piece and where it is to be seen. The Prayer-Book of the unfortunate *Philippina Welserinn* is also deposited here, together with a large Number of other Books used by great Persons; in most of which, you
meet

meet with Sentences or Mottos in their own Hand-writing, and some of them have very judicious Remarks.

In the thirteenth Closet are several ingenious Pieces in Steel and Iron, and among the latter, a beautiful Basso Relievo representing a Battle. Here also stands a Vexing-Chair as they call it, because you are no sooner sat down in it, than your Hands and Feet are in Irons.

The fourteenth Closet contains many Petrifications of Plants, Muscle-Shells, Fishes, Fruit, and the like; a pretty large Casket of red *Tyrolese* Agate; a Spoon of green *Tyrolese* Jasper disseminated with great Numbers of fine and small red Specks, which constitute the Value of this Species of Stone.

In the fifteenth Repository, one meets with all Kinds of Mathematical Instruments, Watches of an uncommon Structure, Musical Instruments, and the like: Among the latter, an ancient Pipe supposed to be played on by the *Fauni*, consisting of seven Reeds, is worth Observation.

In the sixteenth Repository, are kept all sorts of Ores and rough Jewels; but particularly a Piece of native unrefined Silver as white as Snow, and weighing twenty Pounds, found in a Silver Mine of *Tyrol*. This Piece is really curious, but greatly excelled in Beauty by a small Piece lying near it, brought from the Mines of *Peru*. Here you may from the Matrix of an Emerald, form an Idea, how the Substance of this Gem is concreted into small Stones or grains like green Crystals. In the same Manner, the Difference of Colour excepted, the Accretion of the Diamond is performed. Here is a Seal of the Arms of *Tyrol* very curiously engraved on a beautiful Emerald; likewise a Lump or Block composed of Pieces of Wood, Silver, and Gold, collected as it were into one Mass, and partly melted, having been taken from the Fire which many Years ago destroyed the Palace of *Rubelust* at *Innsbruck*. A silver Medal is very conspicuous in this Mass. There is also to be seen a large Piece of a Tree, the Wood or Inside being petrified, but the Bark in it's natural State.

In the seventeenth Closet are deposited all Kinds of curious Pieces of Workmanship in Silver and Gold, as Pocals or Cups, among which is one as large as two

Mens Heads, made out of a *Maldivia* Nut, and very highly prized; besides many other Vessels, particularly the abovementioned Ostenforium or Pix for the Host, which, according to Tradition appeared to the Emperor *Maximilian I.*

In the eighteenth and following Repositories are kept a Variety of Works in Gold, and Welcomes or large drinking Cups for the Ladies, made of Crystal, which, in this Respect, exceeds the finest Glass, being continually cool, and communicates in Summer to the Liquor a particular Freshness. The most costly Crystals are entirely plain, without any Figures engraved upon them, that their Transparency and Purity may appear to the greater Perfection. The Figures upon fine Crystals are commonly no other than Artifices to conceal some Flaw or other Defect in them. This Contrivance the Ancients were also well acquainted with, and for this Reason *Pliny* in his *Hist. Nat. lib. xxxvii. c. 2.* says of Crystals, *infestantur plurimis Vitiis—aliis Capillamentum rimæ simile. Hoc Artifices cœlatura occultant. Quæ vero sine Vitio sint, pura esse malunt.* “They have often many “Flaws—some of which appear like Filaments or fine “Threads; but this Blemish the Artists hide by cutting “Figures upon them; whereas those without any Flaw “they generally leave plain.” But what deserves particular Notice is, a Piece of Rock Crystal, in the Middle of which, is a Tuft of Roes-Hair. Hairs of other Creatures I have also seen in Crystal, among Sir *Hans Sloane’s* Collection at *London*. Here is also shewn the golden Sword, worn on high Festivals by the Emperor *Charles the Vth*; an Agate adorned with a great Variety of beautiful Colours, which the Artist has happily employed to represent the Rape of *Proserpine*; a Teapot, with the Cups belonging to it made out of an Onyx set in Gold; a Cup or Dish of an entire Piece of Chalcodony. At *Salzburg* indeed, is shewn a Cup of the same Capacity, but not so pure and transparent as this. In this Repository is also a Crucifix of Ivory so minute as to be set under the middle Stone of a Ring; besides many small Vessels of Gold and Silver, which Ladies were formerly fastened on their Cloaths and filled them with Water, in Order to preserve much longer the Beauty of natural Flow.

Flowers. Round this Gallery hang great Numbers of Pictures, as one of a Hare which has four Feet on it's Back and was shot in the Mountains of *Tyrol*; another of a *Tyrolese* Lady who was a hundred and forty Years of Age; as also the Portrait of a Man whose Face was covered with Hair; but his Children were very different, his Son being entirely smooth, and his Daughter hairy up to the Eyes. On the Wall also hangs the Skin of a Chamois, which had two Horns growing out of the Bunch on it's Back. Those who delight in Opticks, will here see many Drawings that cannot fail of pleasing their Taste.

The Condition of the Library cannot be praised, none of the best modern Books being to be found in it. Here we see a Model of the *Schwatz* Mine, made of Ore, a Balance with singular Scales and Weights; a Stag's Attire, or Horns, of an uncommon Bigness, both over and under which a Tree has compactly grown together. A Hole has been bored on both Sides, through the Body of the Tree, the more plainly to show how the Stag's Head was encumbered and stuck in the Wood, and to remove any Suspicion of the Deceit: I remember to have seen a like Rarity in the King's Musæum at *Copenhagen*. The only Method I can think of for accounting for this Phenomenon is, by supposing that a Stag worn out with Age or mortally wounded, had rested his Head upon a young Tree, where he died, and in Process of Time the Tree grew to a large Stock over and round his Head. Here is a Picture representing a large tame Hog which weighed four hundred and fifty Pounds; and another still larger, though but eighteen Months old, weighing eight hundred Weight. These were not at all incredible to me, having seen a living Hog in *England*, shewn about the Country for Money, ten Hands high, nine Feet long, and the Distance between the Tips of two Ears nine Inches.

That the most ingenious Painters are not free from historical Errors, may be seen in some Pieces of this Library. In the Adoration of the Eastern Magi done by *Holwein*, the Child *Jesus* is represented with a Rosary in his Hand, and the three Kings appear in the Order of the golden Fleece. In a Picture of Christ breaking of Bread at *Emmans*, the two Disciples are represented in the Ha-

bit of Pilgrims, and one of them with a Rosary; the imperial Arms of the Eagle are displayed on the Hangings; the Bread on the Table appears no other than a common household Loaf; the drinking Vessels are Wine-glasses; the Servant has a Feather in his Hat, and to complete the whole, a Dog and Cat are fighting under the Table. This Piece however is the Performance of the celebrated *Titian*, who, besides the historical Errors, did not consider, that the Quarrel between the Dog and the Cat, would not only divert the Attention of the Spectator from the principal Transaction, but also excite Emotions of a very different Kind. *Titian* would however have no Reason to fear, if Example could justify impropriety. *Julius Romanus*, in the Painting of the heavenly Vision of *Constantine* the Great, in the *sala Constantini Magni* at Rome, has represented a ridiculous and monstrous Dwarf belonging to the late Cardinal *Hippolito de Medicis*; a Figure much better adapted to provoke the risible Passion, than excite any religious Reflections. The famous *Domenichino*, in a Piece representing *St. Cecilia* giving Alms, was so infatuated as to introduce common Beggars scrambling for the Money. In another Picture, the Martyrdom of *St. Andrew*, by the same Master, one of the Executioner's Assistants in pulling a Rope, is so heedless, as to fall backwards on the People, by his Foot slipping, to the great Diversion of his Companions, whose Mockery and Laughter may be seen from their Grimaces, and ludicrous Postures. And even on *Trajan's Pillar*, where that Emperor is represented as haranguing the People, many of the Audience are seen to turn their Eyes from him towards a Person thrown from his Ass. But Faults still continue Faults, notwithstanding they may plead the Authority of the most eminent Persons of ancient and modern Times. But I return to the Curiosities in the Palace of *Ambras*, where, in the Library Chamber, is the exquisite Copper-plate of the Monument of the Emperor *Maximilian I.* This is not to be purchased with Money. Here also Lovers of Sculpture meet with twenty brass Bustos of ancient Emperors and celebrated Personages, together with many others of Marble, among which some are Greek, commonly distinguished from others by their yellowish Colour. Here are also some Portraits of very tall Persons, Natives of *Tyrol*. One *Hans Braw*, whose Picture was drawn in

1550, when he was in the fifty eighth Year of his Age, exceeds the above mentioned *Aymon* by a Foot in Height ; and is equal to *Goliath*, whose Statue with great probability is reckoned at twelve Feet, and something above eight Inches, *English* Measure. Near him hangs the Portrait of a Woman called the tall Spinster, who was nearly equal in Height to *Aymon*. In the upper and lofty Apartments of this Palace is a spacious Hall, containing full length Portraits of the Counts of *Tirol*. Over these hang great Numbers of curious Horns belonging to Elks, Stags and large Chamois. Not far from hence is the Bath in which the fair *Welserinn* breathed her last. In a Chamber over against the *Intbal* may be seen a Copy of the last Turnament which was held in the Reign of *Charles* the Vth at *Augsburg*, the Original being kept in the *Arsenal* of that City. Among the great Variety of Pictures in this Castle is that of *Noah's Ark* admirably performed by *Bassano*. Here are four large Pieces, so obscene as not to be freely shewn but for which the King of———offered thirty thousand Dollars : it is said, they belonged to the lascivious Palace of *Nero*. It must, however, be remembered, that many of the above-mentioned Paintings are very much damaged, by the Hurry of packing them up, when the Elector of *Bavaria* having made himself Master of this Place in the Year 1703, had Thoughts of transporting these valuable Curiosities to *Munich*, notwithstanding it was uncertain how long he should be able to keep Possession of this Country. In Fact, this Removal was of infinite Detriment to the Electoral Arms, the *Tyrolese* hence concluding, that the Elector's Design was not so much to defend them, as to plunder an Enemy's Country ; which Apprehension animated them with fresh Zeal for the House of *Austria* and their ancient Sovereigns ; and, in all probability, the Reason why this valuable Collection has not been removed from *Ambras* to *Vienna*, is no other than to avoid giving Umbrage or Discontent to the *Tyrolese* ; though *Vienna* is, without this Addition, sufficiently furnished with rich Curiosities.

I have been the more particular in describing the Rarities at *Ambras*, being firmly persuaded, that young Gentlemen who have acquired a sufficient Stock of Science for travelling, cannot fail of reaping great Advantage

from the Survey of a fine Musæum, or well regulated Cabinet of Rarities: whence a great deal of Light is thrown upon the Knowledge of Medals, natural and political History, Mechanics, Mathematics and Antiquities; and it were to be wished that Persons properly qualified could always be found for Superintendants of such valuable Curiosities, for not only a great deal of Patience is requisite, but likewise the necessary Knowledge of the Things committed to their Charge, for the better Information of others. This would also be an Advantage to the Prince, because the Curiosities would be kept in better Order and Condition: but it often happens quite otherwise; and the best Pieces in such a Collection are no more valued by the Superintendants than by the Peasants of *Bohemia*.

It is natural for a Person to undervalue what he does not know the Use of: such People may well be compared to the Eunuchs of the *Turkish* Seraglio, with regard to the Beauties, which they must watch and superintend with a Kind of Jealousy and Malevolence. This Reformation, however necessary to be introduced into other Places, is not wanted at *Ambras*, the present Superintendent of the Castle Mr. *Seidler* of *Roseneck*, having by his Travels acquired not only the Knowledge of several Languages, but likewise of all the Erudition necessary for discharging his Office with Advantage. The Distance of *Ambras* from *Innsbruck* is indeed some Inconvenience to his gratifying the Curiosity of Travelers. *Ambras* was formerly the proper Residence of the Officers of the Palace, it being a delightful Place, and enjoying the most beautiful Prospect in all *Tyrol*, extended from *Innsbruck* as far as *Hall* in the lower *Inthal*, both which fine Countries want no decorations except that of Vines. But for some Time past the Air about *Ambras* has been very unhealthful, especially during the Night, whence various feverish Disorders and Fluxes are produced. The Reason assigned for it is this; the Imperial Exchequer had formerly a large Lake, lying between *Ambras* and *Innsbruck*, appropriated for the Breeding of Fish, but by an ill-timed Parsimony, the Lake is choaked up with Mud, and is at present no better than a Morass, the noxious Exhalations of which extend over the neighbouring Parts. Upon a
Repre-

Representation of this, the present Keeper of the Palace is permitted to reside with his Family at *Innsbruck*. A Regulation has also lately been made with Regard to the Fees for viewing the Curiosities; to the Keeper two Ducats at least; to the Under-Servants, who open the Doors and Closets, Two Guilders, and one to the two Soldiers who attend the Company thro' every Apartment.

I am, &c.



LETTER VII.

The Journey through T I R O L, and the Archbishoprick of SALTZBURG, continued; with a Description of the SALT-WORKS, at REICHEN-HALL, in BAVARIA.

HALL, a pleasant Town of *Inthal*, is situated at about three Quarters of a Mile from *Innsbruck*, and is remarkable for its Mint, where an Hundred and fifty Dollars are stamped in a Minute; the Engine, which consists of Two Steel Cylinders, or Rollers, being turned by Water. One of those Cylinders are covered with the Dies for one Side of a Dollar, and the other with an equal Numbers of the Dies for the other Side of the Coin. The gold and silver Plates, after being prepared of a proper Thickness, are applied to these Cylinders, and driven through betwixt them by their Motion. The violent Pressure of these Cylinders not only strikes a clear Impression on both Sides of the Piece, but also cuts them intirely from the Plate, so that they fall of themselves as they come out from between the Cylinders. This Machine requires only one Man to attend it. They also here shew the Place where, during the last War, the *Tirolese* inhumanly murdered *Berita*, the *Bavarian* General, by beating him to Death with Hammers.

About

About a large League distant from this Town are very lofty Mountains, in which are Salt Mines, that have been worked for above an Hundred Years. The Salt is dug out of capacious subterraneous Pits, in large Masses, resembling Alum, but of several Colours: It is mixed with Dirt, and other heterogeneous Substances, which render its Taste less pungent than that of pure Salt. It is carried from the Mines to Pits, filled with fresh Water, where it is dissolved, and the Brine conveyed, by wooden Pipes, to *Hall*, at which Place it is boiled in iron Pans, into white Salt. The Wood consumed in this Operation is brought to *Hall* in Boats, by means of the River *Inn*. The neat annual Produce of the Salt to the Imperial Chamber is nearly two hundred Thousand Rix-Dollars, notwithstanding the Mines and boiling employ, near a Thousand Hands.

The imperial Mine at *Schwartz* is situated about a Quarter of a League beyond *Hall*. There are Nine Hundred Labourers in the Mine, and the whole Number of Persons, great and small, belonging to it, is little short of two Thousand. The Ore, however, is far from being equal in Richness to what it was formerly, a Quintal of Ore yielding no more than between three and Five Ounces of Silver, a little Copper, and a small Quantity of blue and green Colours. Three Thousand small Tubs full of Ore are every Month dug out of the Mine, and which, after the light Stones are separated from it, they convey by Water to the smelting Houses, situated at *Hall* for the Convenience of Wood. In Proportion as the Mine was extended, the Earth over it was supported by wooden Props; but as these are very subject to decay, they now erect Stone Pillars in their Stead, which is certainly an excellent Method. Those who visit the Parts of this Mine that lie very deep, are conveniently carried along the level Passages in small Carriages. They are at present employed in erecting a large Wheel, by means of which they hope to drain the Water from a very deep Part of the Mine, and recover a remarkably rich Vein, on which the Miners formerly worked. From ancient Accounts it appears, that between the Years 1525 and 1564, the Mine at *Schwartz* produced, besides a prodigious

gious Quantity of Copper, two Millions three Hundred and twenty-eight Thousand and five Hundred Marks of pure Silver. According to *Cuspinian's* Computation, the annual Produce in his Time amounted to Three Tons of Gold, or Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. In the Year 1523, it produced Fifty-five Thousand eight hundred and fifty-five Marks and Half an Ounce of pure Silver; but in 1525 it increased to seventy-seven Thousand eight Hundred and seventy Marks Five Ounces and a Half. It did not however long continue to produce such vast Quantities, but constantly decreased after the Death of that excellent Emperor *Ferdinand I.* so that in the Year 1564, its whole Produce amounted to no more than Seventeen Thousand five Hundred and eighteen Marks, five Ounces, and a half; nor has it any Year since exceeded Twenty Thousand Marks. It is computed, that forty Pounds of Copper are produced to every Mark of Silver. Few Naturalists visit this Mine without carrying away with them some of the Flowers of Iron and Copper; the latter are remarkably beautiful, resembling large Flakes of Snow on an Emerald Ground.

There is, at some Miles distant from *Schawtz*, in a mountainous Part of the Country, where Ice continues all the Year, a Copper Mine belonging to the Lords of *Sternbach*. The Metal produced by this Mine is naturally so soft and malleable as to be used in the Lace Manufacture of Lace at *Lyons*; but may be hardened at Pleasure. Not far from the Town of *Schawtz* is a large Glass-house, where great Variety of Vessels are made, particularly large Quantities of round Window-panes, such as are used in *Upper Germany*.

A great Part of the Inhabitants of the Town employ themselves in cutting, polishing, and selling, the several Sorts of curious Stones found in the adjacent Mountains, such as Crystal, Blood-stones, Molachites, Star-stones, and others of the same Kind.

The poorer Sort of Inhabitants of *Tyrol* find very little Employment at Home, except in the Mines and Salt Works; and being, like the Inhabitants of other mountainous Places, where the Provisions are not spoiled by the Arts of Cookery, very prolific, are obliged to seek
for

for Bread in other Counties ; on which Account it is a common Practice among those who send their Children Abroad young, to prick some Image on their Arm with a Needle, or the Point of a Knife ; which Punctures being rubbed over with a particular kind of black Ink, the Image never wears out, but many Years after proves the Means of discovering their Family.

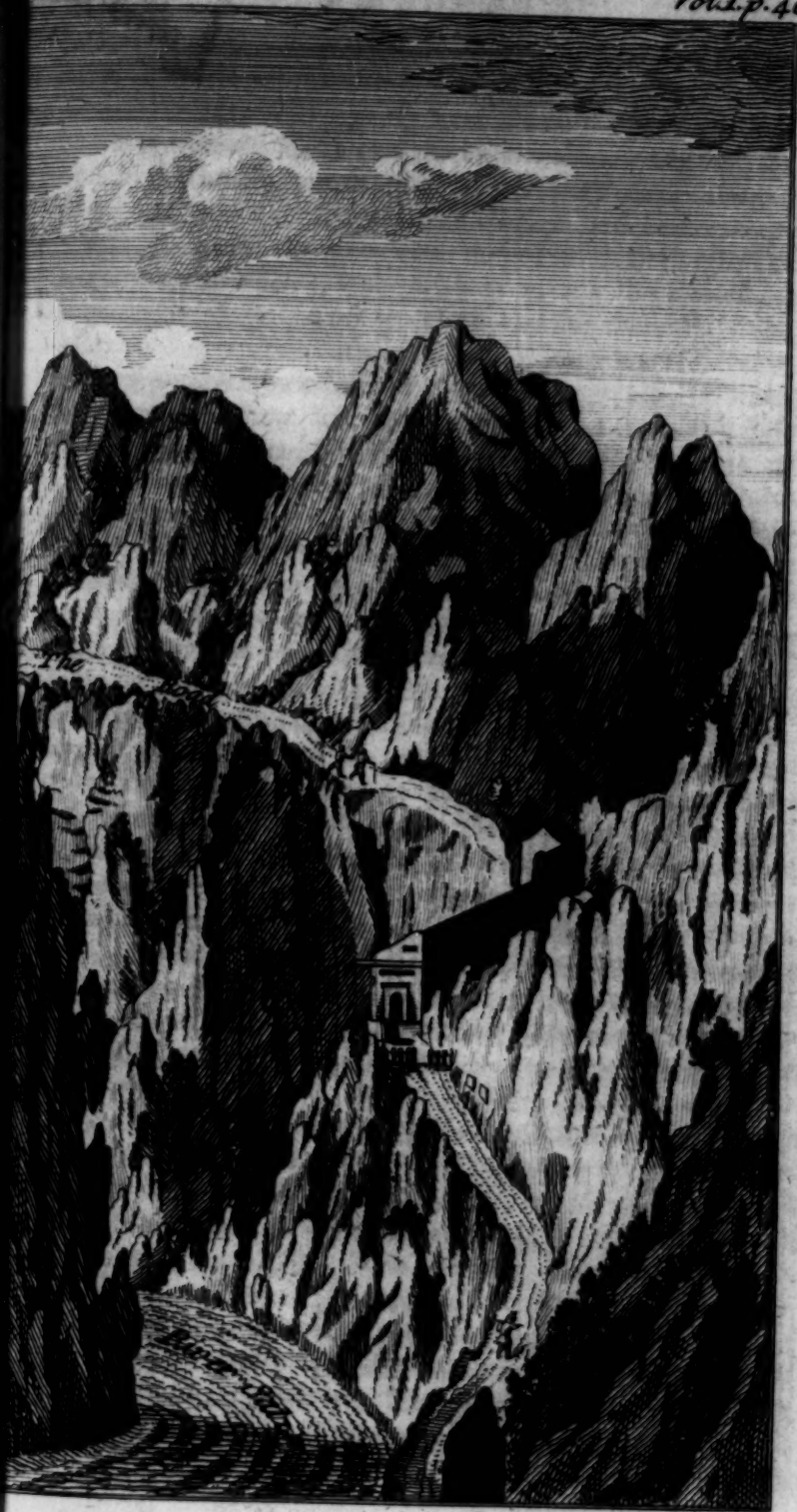
The Fort of *Ratenberg* is situated on a narrow Way, between *Schwätz* and *Gundel*, which Towns are three German Miles distant from each other.

It is a Stage and a Half from *Gundel* to *Elmau*. In these Parts is a particular Species of small Fish, not being above two or three Fingers in Length, and about the Thickness of a Quill, but have nine little Eyes. They are very delicious, and the Physicians allow them to be extremely innocent. I do not know that they are found any where in these Parts, except in the *Hintensteiner-Lake* ; but I have also seen them at *Turin*. The Garrison of Fort *Kuffstein* at present consists only of eight Men.

The Intervals between the Mountains become narrower the nearer you approach the Frontiers of *Salzburg*. On the left Side of the Road, and on the Bank of a River, which runs along the Way Side with great Rapidity, are very high Mountains, covered with Pine Trees ; and on the other Side are also prodigious Mountains, and above them perpendicular Rocks, whose Summits are so even, that they appear like the Walls of a City. Near *Strube*, where the River empties itself into the *Salza*, which is beyond the Barrier of *Salzburg*, the Valley between the Mountains contracts itself so greatly as scarce to afford sufficient Room for the Road, which cannot be called a bad one, except from its Situation, which is along the Side of a Mountain, perpendicular to the River. The like Inconvenience attends the Road between *Bischofshoven* and *Golling*, with this Difference only, that the *Salza* is on the right of the former Road, but on the left of this.

The persecuted *Waldenses* found a secure Retreat in the Desarts of the *Tyroese* Mountains toward *Trent*, and those of *Salzburg*. In these desolate Valleys the unhappy *Waldenses* pitched their Habitations, and propagated

A dangerous Way thro' the Mountain of Lueg.
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gated a System of Religion, which, in many Points, agrees with that of the Protestants. The Tenets of *Luther* were afterwards openly professed, but not without great Opposition. But one of these Vallies lying in the Diocese of the Bishop of *Brixen*, his fiery Zeal obliged those indigent People, whose Religion had hitherto remained a Secret, to abandon their Habitations in the Year 1681, and disperse themselves among the Protestant States of *Germany*. And in 1688 the Inhabitants of the Valler of *Tefferecker* underwent the same Fate.

The *Bavarian* Salt-Works are at *Reichenhall*, between *Uncken* and *Salzburg*. The Water is raised from the Salt Springs, which are stiled *God's Goodness*, by Means of a Wheel thirty-six Feet in Diameter, on whose Circumference are fastened small Leathern Buckets, which discharge their Water into a large Work-house, where it is divided into two equal Parts, one of which is conveyed over high Mountains to *Traunstein*, three *German* Miles distant, by Means of Leaden Pipes, together with Machines erected at proper Distances on the Mountains, and worked by Springs gushing out of the Rocks. Their Reason why they are at the Trouble and Expence to convey Part of the Water to *Traunstein* is, because they have Wood there in greater Plenty, and also better Conveniences of disposing of the Salt when made, than at *Reichenhall*. There are at the latter, six Pans, in one of which the Water is successively boiled every Day, and at the End of six Days the Process is completed. The weekly Expences of this Work amount to five Hundred Guilders. The Pans, in order to prevent as much as possible, their being corroded by the Salt Water, are coated with a Mixture of Lime, Fern, and Straw. A kind of false or bittern Salt fixes itself during the Boiling to this Coat, which is therefore every Quarter of a Year, or oftener, if scabious, taken out, and the saline Crystals dissolved in Salt Water, which is afterwards boiled into a fine Salt. The Brine at *Reichenhall*, when taken from the Spring, is of sufficient Strength to be boiled for Salt, without any previous Operation; whereas both at *Hall* in *Innthall*, and *Halley*n near *Salzburg*, there is a Necessity for dissolving the Rock-Salt in fresh Water, before it can be committed to the boiling Pan. At
Hall

Hall in *Saxony*, in order to refine their Brine, they put a Quantity of *Bullocks Blood*, mixed with the Whites of Eggs, into their boiling Pans; but nothing of this Kind is done either here, or at *Hall* in *Swabia*, *Nauheim*, or *Lunenburg*.

The Salt Spring at *Reichenhall* is so very considerable, that notwithstanding the great Quantity of Salt-Water used here, besides that conveyed over the Mountains to *Traunstein*, a great deal is suffered to run to waste. A Stream of fresh Water issues from the Rock near the salt Spring; this Current of fresh Water is of great Use, as it turns the Wheels of their Water-Engines; but as both those Springs are surrounded by Mountains, the Place was often in Danger of being overflowed by the Conflux of these Waters; to prevent which an Aqueduct was, about three Hundred Years ago, constructed at a prodigious Expence. 'Tis indeed a surprizing Work, the Waters being conveyed in a Chancel half a League in Length, under the Town of *Reichenhall*, and under several Fields and Gardens, twelve Fathoms below the Surface of the Ground. At the End of this Channel the Waters break out with great Impetuosity, into open Day. Boats pass through this Canal in about a Quarter of an Hour; but there is a Necessity for lighted Candles, the Motion being so rapid, that a great deal of Care is requisite in guiding the Boat. The general Depth of the Water is between four and five Feet, but it is often so much augmented by Rains, that there is scarce Room for the Passengers to sit upright in the Boat. This Canal is five Feet in Breadth, and the Bottom of it is, every eight or ten Years, cleared from Stones, which either the Floods have carried thither, or have been thrown down thro' the Openings, or Apertures built in the Form of Towers, and through which you may, from the Walls of the City, speak to those who are passing in a Boat through the Aqueduct. The Roof or Arch which covers the Aqueduct, is built of Free-Stone, and coated over with a very hard Species of Rosin, so that it appears like one intire solid Piece, and seems to promise to continue till the End of Time. You descend to this subterraneous Canal by a Flight of Stairs near the salt Spring, the superfluous Water of which

which runs near fifty Paces before it joins the Stream of fresh Water. The whole aquatic Tribe avoid the salt Stream before it mixes with the fresh; but after the two Streams are united, and the Water, by that means, only brackish, it abounds with very fine Trouts, and several other Sorts of Fish.

Saltburg is a very fine City, the Houses in general being five Stories high; but the Streets are narrow, paved after the old Fashion, the Passage for the Filth being in the middle, and the Spouts are projected to a very considerable Distance from the Houses. A Spectator in the Street would imagine the Roofs were flat; but they really consist of four small and low gable Ends, which are concealed from the Eye of the Observer, by the four principal Walls of the Houses. One Part of the City is situated on a steep Rock, whence the small Houses on the Bank of the River *Salza* appear to be fastened to those on the Rock, in the Form of Martins Nests.

In the Area of the Palace, opposite the new Apartments, is a Fountain, esteemed the largest and grandest in all *Germany*. All the Statues are of white Marble, but in the grotesque Taste. The Circumference of the Reservoir, exclusive of the Steps, is one Hundred and seven Feet. The Water-Spouts from the Mouths and Nostrils of four large Horses, but not in such large Quantities as from the Statues placed above them. The whole is above sixty Feet high, and from the Top a Column of Water, several Inches in Diameter, is projected to the Height of eighteen Feet.

The Palace is magnificent, containing a great Variety of elegant Pictures, Tables of inlaid Marble, grand Stoves of all Colours, and adorned with Statues. The Tapestries, though nothing extraordinary, Age having deprived them of their Beauty, are valuable on account of the Gold and Silver. Near the Palace, on a high Mountain, stands the Citadel. The new Apartments, though they cannot be said to be strictly conformable to the Rules of Architecture, tend greatly to the Beauty of the Palace, and contain all the Apartments of the Archbishop.

The Stables form three very long and lofty Divisions, arched; the Mangers, out of which the Horses, being one

one Hundred and fifty, eat, are of white Marble: A Stream of Water is twice a Week turned through the Stalls on both Sides, by which Means all the Filth is carried away. Before these Stables is a Pond for watering the Horses, ninety-three Feet long, in the Center of which stands a large Marble Statue of a Horse, the Water flowing from his Mouth. Over one of the Stables is a Fencing-School. The Number of Archbishop's Horses both in the City, and at his County Palaces, are said to amount to Two Hundred and Fifty.

The Winter Riding-School is a very lofty Structure, and, that the Riders may not be incommoded in their Exercises, by Spectators of Distinction, there are Seats on each Side in the Walls between the Windows. The Summer Riding-School, the Place where they also bait wild Beasts, is open to the Air, and has three distinct Galleries, one Side of which is cut out of a Rock.

St. Peter's Church lies below this School, and opposite to it is a Hermitage, the Windows of which are hewn out of the highest and steepest Rocks; but it is uninhabited at present.

All the Altars in the Cathedral are of elegant Marble of different Kinds; there are four Altars under the Cupola, and an Organ over each; but the fifth and grandest Organ is over the principal Entrance, and consists of three Thousand two Hundred and Sixty-two Pipes, the largest of which is thirty-three Feet long; this Organ has four Rows of Keys, and forty-two different Stops, seventeen of which are drawn and shut by Clock-work. The Roof of this Cathedral is covered with Copper. The Palace is connected to the Cathedral by a Gallery of white Marble.

The new University Church, dedicated to the immaculate Conception of the blessed Virgin, is an elegant Edifice, and the Inside adorned with very beautiful Stucco-Work. Before the *Theatin* Convent stands a Pillar twenty Feet high, formed out of one single Block of Marble.

A covered Bridge leads you from the lower Part of the City to the Archbishop's Palace of *Mirabella*, the middle Part of whose Capital-Side is formed by an elegant Chapel. Fronting it is Mount *Parnassus*, having at the Top a *Pegasus* of Brass; but the Water falls from
this

this Mount in Cascades, as in a Wilderness. The grand Stair Case of the Palace is of white Marble, and finely painted. The great Hall is adorned with exquisite Landscapes, elegant Fish-Pieces, and other Paintings. The Floors are inlaid with red and white Marble, like those in the City Palace. The Tapestry and other Furniture, are, in general red, embroidered with Gold and Silver.

The Garden is very beautiful, being laid out within the Fortification, in an elegant Manner. The Prospect is greatly improved by the River *Salza*, which runs close by the Walls of the Garden. There is a large Aviary, with Springs, and spreading Arbours, where the Archbishop frequently dines during the Heats of the Summer. Here are four large Marble Groupes, 1. The Rape of *Proserpine*, 2. The Rape of *Hellen*, 3. *Hercules* wrestling with *Anteus*, 4. *Aeneas* carrying his Father out of *Troy*. In the Orangery are several Spots destitute of Trees, which lessens its Beauty considerably; at present there are only nine Trees that are strait, and of any considerable Dimensions, and these were several Years ago brought from *Italy*, at the Expence of eleven Hundred Guilders; there are indeed such Numbers of small Trees, that two Years ago, they bore above twenty Thousand Oranges.

The City of *Salzburg* is fortified with eleven Bastions. The Troops of the Archbishop amounts to about a Thousand Men, whose common uniform is white faced with red; but sometimes plain brown only. The Life-Guards, and other Officers are dressed in black, with red facings, and laced with Gold.

Klesheim is another Palace belonging to the Archbishop, and is situated three Quarters of a League from the City. This Palace was, 'tis said, large enough formerly for four Princes, and their Retinue, to lodge in it conveniently; and that each Prince might step out of his Coach into his own Apartment; but it is so far from being a Building of such Capacity, since the present Archbishop has caused a Part of it to be taken down, that it is hardly large enough for him and a small Part of his Household. The Garden is intirely waste; indeed from the whole Appearance of it, nobody would suspect

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TRAVELS



TRAVELS

THROUGH

HUNGARY, BOHEMIA, ITALY,
SWITZERLAND, &c.



LETTER I.

*Of the City of SCHAFFHAUSEN, and the Trade of
SWITZERLAND.*

SIR,



Few Days since I safely arrived at *Schaffhausen*, and have not forgot your Commands, and my Promise of transmitting to you, a true and circumstantial Account of every thing I should meet with in my Travels, which seemed to merit Attention.

The City of *Schaffhausen*, with which I begin, is very handsome, the Streets broad, the Houses magnificent, and pleasantly situated in a Plain. The Canton of *Zurich*, which commences at the other Side of a stately Stone Bridge, is separated from it by the *Rhine*, which washes the Southern Parts of *Schaffhausen*, and is of very great Advantage to its Commerce. I must not by any Means, at my first Entrance into *Switzerland*, omit an Observation, the Truth of which I was sufficiently convinced of by a former Tour through these Countries,

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namely,

namely, that great Numbers of People have formed very false Ideas of the Inhabitants of this Country and their Trade; they imagine *Switzerland* to be hardly any thing better than a confused Chaos of barren Rocks, craggy Mountains, eternal Snows, and gloomy Valleys, hardly supplying its wretched Inhabitants with the Means of supporting a laborious and miserable Life. But this is very different from the Truth; the Country produces not only all the Necessaries of Life, as Wine, Fish, Wood, Flax, Horses, Sheep, Wool, black Cattle and Deer, but also many other Particulars, in such Abundance, as to enable the Inhabitants to export large Quantities to the adjacent Countries, and even to foreign Nations. Their Flax and Linen are of the greatest Advantage, particularly to the Inhabitants of *Berne* and *St. Gall*. Crapes, coarse Linen Cloth, Drugs, *Geneva*, and other Spirituous Liquors, are exported in large Quantities to *Germany* and *Holland*. The Cheese of *Switzerland* is famous in every Part of *Europe*; and Orders are constantly transmitted from all Parts for their Butter. There is found near *Bex*, in the District of *Aigle*, depending on the *Pais de Vaud*, *Sulphur Virgineum**, which greatly excels that brought, as a great Curiosity, from *America*. It is esteemed good in Disorders of the Breast, and Tremblings of the Nerves. Most of the Inhabitants of *Switzerland* are of Opinion, that this Species of Sulphur is found in no other Part of *Europe*; but in this they are mistaken; the *Brunswick* Mines, the Mountains of *Rammelsberg*, and the Baths of *Aix la Chapelle* afford the same Sulphur and equal in Goodness. The *Switzers* kill so large a Number of Sheep and black Cattle annually, that the Skins and Hides, besides what they use themselves, make a very considerable Article in their Commerce with the adjacent Countries. They also send prodigious Drovers of Sheep and Oxen to very distant Parts; and as the Cattle of *Jutland* and *Holstein* are greatly valued; so in *Bavaria*, *Austria*, and even

* This *Sulphur Virgineum* is generally called Red Native Sulphur. It is of a fine glowing red, like Cinnabar, very bright and transparent, and found in the Gold Mines of *Peru*. See *Hill's Hist. of Fossils*, pag. 402.

Hungary, Persons of ample Fortune procure the *Swiss* Cattle at any Price, notwithstanding they degenerate so soon, as to render a constant Supply necessary. *Switzerland* supplies *Lombardy* with the greatest Part of its Coach Horses, and *Savoy* with Horses both for the Army and Artillery; and the *French* have hitherto purchased the greatest Part of their Horses for military Service, of the *Swiss*, sometimes ten Thousand in a Year; but at present they are very attentive to improve their own. The Inhabitants of *Switzerland* reap a very considerable Advantage from a War between *France* and *Germany*; for as the Passes are guarded, and Horses prohibited from being sent from *Germany* into *France*, the greatest Part of this lucrative Branch of Trade, amounting sometimes to ten Thousand Pounds yearly, is carried on through *Switzerland*. As the Inhabitants are under no Necessity of importing any Kinds of Goods, Salt alone excepted, their Salt Springs not being sufficient wholly to supply them, from the adjacent Countries, as *Tyrol*, *Bavaria*, and *Franche Comte*, they can never want either a brisk Trade, or a large Balance in their Favour. But Trade is not confined to Necessaries alone; that Luxury, Pomp, and Infatuation for foreign Productions, which has infected most Parts of *Europe*, has extended its contagious Influence to *Switzerland*; and though by this Means the Trade of the Country is enlarged, it is only with regard to those Commodities, which drain the Inhabitants of their Wealth, and at the same Time are of very little Use; such as Spices, Jewels, Porcelain, and other costly Productions of the *Indies*, of which a surprizing Quantity is consumed; nor are Silver and Gold Stuffs, Silks, Laces, and Plate, with a long Catalogue of others, denied Reception in *Switzerland*; tho' their Tendency is only to deprive the Country of its Specie. The Persons intrusted with the Government of *Switzerland* have been long convinced of this Truth, and several wise Regulations have been made, and proper Endeavours employed to check this growing Evil, and stop this pernicious and extensive Use of foreign Commodities. But these wholesome Laws have the same Fate in *Switzerland* as in several other Parts of *Europe*; the Spirit is explained a-

way by Subterfuges and arbitrary Interpretations, and, consequently, they lose their intended Effect.

The Ladies in some Parts of *Switzerland*, are restrained in their Dress by sumptuary Laws; but the Consequence is, that they impatiently wait the Return of Summer, in order to their visiting *Zellerbad*, or *Teinach*, *Seltze*, *Embs*, and other German Spaws, where they may indulge their gay Inclinations, free from the Restraints of the Laws of their Country; and so fond are they of these annual Journies, that they are often made one of their marriage Articles.

It having therefore been found impossible to restrain all Abuses, especially in a Sex so impatient of Authority, by human Laws, Manufactures have been erected in several Parts, in order to prevent in a more effectual Manner the sending such large Sums of Money out of the Country for foreign Commodities. This Scheme laboured at first under very great Difficulties, but Time has removed most of them, especially in the Protestant Cantons, which, in this Respect, greatly excel those of the *Romish* Religion; nor is there any Probability that the latter will ever carry Commerce to any great Height. Excellent Cloth is made at *Zurich*, and the Silks manufactured in the *Pais de Vaud*, are of great Advantage; the kind Reception which the *French* Refugees have met with at *Geneva*, have largely contributed to increase the Number of ingenious Artists in that City; and it would have been of the greatest Advantage, if this humane Example had prevailed in its full Extent throughout *Switzerland*. *Zurich*, *Basil*, *Geneva*, and *Schaffhausen* are the four staple Towns of the Commodities of *Switzerland*; but *Zurich* vastly excels the others. Their foreign Trade is greatly facilitated by means of the *Rhone* and the *Rhine*: They send their Goods to *France* and the *Mediterranean* by the former, and to *Germany*, the *Netherlands*, and the *North Sea*, by the latter. The Trade of *Schaffhausen* has however been declining for some time, so that at present few of the Merchants carry on Trade on their own Account, the Generality dealing by Commission.

The Number of Burghers in *Schaffhausen* is said to amount to two Thousand; and though the Arsenal cannot be

be called large, it is sufficient for the Purpose intended, that of supplying the Inhabitants, in case of Necessity, with Arms. But it must be remembered, that the Sword is here considered as a Mark of their Freedom, as well as an Ornament, on which Account every Citizen, and even the Peasants appear at Church in their Swords; nor does any one dare to appear before the Magistracy without a Cloak and a Sword. The Inhabitants of that Part of the District of Mount *Jura*, dependent on the Canton of *Berne*, attend divine Worship not only in their Swords, but also carry with them their Bayonets and Firelocks, which they either hang up in a particular Corner of the Church, or Place by them. Perhaps this Custom owes its Origin to the frequent Disturbances of former Ages, and their almost continual Wars with the Inhabitants of *Burgundy*, against whom it was necessary to be always prepared. It must however be acknowledged, that the Practice of wearing Swords at Church has been prohibited in a solemn Manner.

The largest Church in all *Switzerland* is supposed to be that of *St. John* at *Schaffhausen*. The Church of the old Convent has been enlarged and beautified at the Expence of the City, and is esteemed a fine Structure. On the largest Bell is the following Inscription,

Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango.

I call the Living, I mourn the Dead, I break the Lightning.

My Stay here will, perhaps be some time longer; but in what Place soever I am, I shall always be, &c.

Schaffhausen, May 1, 1729.



L E T T E R II.

Of the Cataracts of the RHINE, in the Neighbourhood of SCHAFFHAUSEN; and of the Castle of HÖHENTWEIL.

S I R,

BETWEEN *Schaffhausen* and *Bafil*, the Navigation of the *Rhine* is twice interrupted by violent Cataracts or Falls of the River; the Consequence of which is, that the Vessels are under a Necessity of being unloaded, at these Falls, and the Goods put on board others. One of these Cataracts, called *Hellbaken*, is near *Rheinfelden*, but its Height is not remarkable; the other is about a Quarter of a League from *Schaffhausen*, and exhibits an awful Appearance; it is called the Cataract of *Laufen*, from a small Fort of that Name on the opposite Side of the River, and which was formerly in the Possession of *Austria*. As I had not an Opportunity of measuring to any Degree of Accuracy, the Height of the Rock from whence the Water precipitates itself; I shall only observe, that, according to the best Information of the People, the Height of it is 70 Feet, and the Breadth about 90 Paces. The *Rhine* for some Distance above the Cataract, is full of Rocks, and at the Fall is divided into three Streams, which being diversified with green Islands and Vortices, which in the Sun appear like burnished Silver, present the Observer with a very beautiful Contrast; tho' his Mind must at the same time be filled with a Mixture of Terror and Surprize at the tremendous Noise of the Water. The most impetuous Stream is on the South, or *Zurich* Side, where the Particles of the Water are so minutely divided by its Fall, that Part of them form a light Cloud or Mist, which floats in the Air, and by reflecting and refracting, the Rays of the Sun forms a Variety of very brilliant Rainbows.

Pines

Pines and other Trees grow upon the Rocks, which here divide the *Rhine* into three Streams; and near the Village of *Neubausen*, on the *Schaffhausen* Side of the River is an Iron Manufacture, which produces a very considerable Revenue. Petrified Muscles and Cockles are often found in the Iron Ore, with which the Country abounds.

The famous Castle of *Hobentweil*, called in Latin, *Duellium*, belonging to the Duke of *Wirtemberg-Stuttgart*, is situated four Leagues North East of *Schaffhausen*. It is entirely enclosed by the Territories of *Nullenburg*, not having an Inch of Ground belonging to it, and therefore of more Honour than Advantage. Indeed its being situated at such a Distance from any Enemy that might invade the Country, and consequently in no danger of an Attack for some time, renders it very convenient, on any dangerous Conjunction, for depositing Records, Papers, Jewels, and other valuable Effects; but the Inhabitants of *Swabia* would reap more Advantage from it, if it stood in a more convenient Place, as no Hostilities from the Neighbourhood of the *Switzers*, can be apprehended. Those in the adjacent Country, who profess the *Lutheran* Religion, have, at present, the Liberty of attending divine Service in this Castle on *Sundays* and *Holy-days*; but formerly an express Licence from the reigning Duke was absolutely necessary, before any Strangers, or even Princes, could be admitted into the upper Castle. There is a Garrison in this Castle, commanded by a Lieutenant, Major, &c. but no Officer is permitted to be absent one Night from his Duty, notwithstanding they are Gentlemen whose long and faithful Services his Highness has rewarded with this honourable Retreat.

The Situation of *Hobentweil* is on a lofty Mountain in the midst of a charming and fruitful Country, surrounded with pleasant Villages and ruinous Castles on the Summits of lofty Mountains, which together with the Lake *Boden*, lying at about two Miles distance, afford a most beautiful Prospect. The lower Castle stands at a great Height, notwithstanding which, a good Sort of Wine is produced from Vines which grow on the Sides of the Mountain to the very Walls. The neighbouring Country when covered with Fogs, appears to a Spectator at

Hochentwiel like a Sea, and as the Mist dissipates, the Mountains and Castles gradually appear like Islands in the Ocean.

A Custom prevails here, that when any Prince, or other Person of Distinction visits this Fortress, he is obliged to carry from the lower to the upper Castle, a Stone of ten Pounds Weight, a considerable Number of which are now to be seen there; some of them having the initial Letters of the Names of those who have taken the Trouble of carrying them up.

Duke *Ulrich* being in Exile, in the Year 1520, purchased of a Widow belonging to the House *Klingen-berg*, this Castle, and it has belonged ever since to the Dukes of *Wirttemberg*.



LETTER III.

Account of the BLACK-FOREST, the FOREST-TOWNS, and that Part of SWABIA bordering on the Source of the DANUBE.

S I R,

I HAVE made an Incurſion from hence into the adjacent Parts of *Swabia*, famous for the Source of that noble River the *Danube*, and flatter myſelf that my Journey has not been uſeleſs. The *Danube*, in a Courſe of four Hundred German Miles, waſhes fifty populous Cities, and receives the Waters of twelve large Rivers, and more than eighty Rivulets; ſo that few Rivers, not even the *Nile* itſelf, can be compared with it. The *Turks*, indeed, are for giving the Preference to the *Nile*, for a very ſingular Reaſon, namely, becauſe it has not been ſo often ſtained with human Blood as the *Danube*. The Source of this famous River is near *Don Eſchingen*, in the Territories of *Furſtemberg*, and ſoon becomes a conſiderable Stream by the Conflux of ſeveral Rivulets.

Near

Near *Burlatingen*, a hunting Seat belonging to the Prince of *Hohenzollern*, is a Chapel, built by Mr. *Conier*, a Captain of Horse in the Emperor's Service, the Situation of which is so remarkable that it must not be omitted. It is built on an Eminence, and in such a manner, that the Rain, which drops from one Side of it, is, by means of the *Lauchart*, conveyed into the *Danube*, and that falling from the other into the *Rhine*, through the *Starzel* and *Nectar*. The following Inscription, from the Psalms, and indeed a very proper one, is placed upon this Chapel.

Sit nomen Domini laudabile ab oriente ad occidentem.

Blessed be the Name of the Lord, from the rising of the Sun unto the going down of the same.

The Territories of *Furstemberg* are not in a connected Situation, but scattered here and there; notwithstanding which, they produce a greater Revenue than those of *Hohenzollern*; the whole Produce of which does amount to more than thirty-seven Thousand five Hundred Pounds Sterling; two Thousand five Hundred Pounds of which belong to the *Sigmarine* Branch. Some Years since the Revenue of the most considerable Part, called the *Hechingen-Lands*, were farmed for Four Thousand Pounds Sterling to the hereditary Prince himself. But the Revenues of the present Prince of *Hohenzollern-Hechingen* are considerably augmented by his Regiment of Imperialists, and an annual Subsidy of seven Hundred and fifty Pounds Sterling from the Emperor, in Consideration of his ceding to that Prince the Right of garrisoning the Castle of *Hohenzollern*. The Tenure of *Hechingen* is allodial, but the only Homage it pays is the criminal Jurisdiction, notwithstanding it is charged with the Imperial Subsidy.

The Territories of the Circle of *Swabia* are very different with regard to Fertility; and hence Complaints from such Districts as imagine their Assessments of the publick Contributions to be unjust, are continually preferred to the Assemblies of the Circles: These Complaints have been a Subject of Debate for many Years,

and some Attempts have been made to remove their Cause, and proportion the Assessments in a more equitable Manner. In order to which the whole County has been surveyed by able Artists, at the Expence of the several Districts, and a Map, delineated on Nine Sheets, has been engraved by *Seutter*, at *Augsburg*. But this has been so far from producing the Satisfaction desired, that an equitable Accommodation seems at a greater Distance than before; because the Extent and Fertility of the Lands in the popish Districts, and especially those belonging to some Bishopricks, are by this Means rendered more conspicuous. It is a natural Consequence of those Assemblies, that a vast deal of Business must remain undetermined; nor is it reasonable to think that every Proceeding would have been approved by the *Areopagus*. For not to mention the Princes, Bishops, Counts, Abbots, and the principal Cities; several Places, and the Imperial Towns in particular, are reduced to such a low Condition, that it cannot be expected their Representatives can all be properly qualified for the Trust committed to them; which must consequently be the Source of many Abuses.

A great Variety of droll Adventures are related, tho' very unjustly, of the *Swabians*; but their own good Sense have instructed them to be themselves the first Relaters of them; and I must say, that in general, as much good Sense, and, perhaps, a larger Proportion of the Frankness and Honesty of the old *Germans* is to be found in *Swabia*, than in many other Parts.



LETTER IV.

Of the LAKE of BODEN, and the Towns situated on it.

S I R,

I Continued my Journey from *Schaffhausen* through *Singen* to *Ratolfzell*, or, as it is for shortness called *Zell*, where both we and our Carriage embarked for *Constance*, paying seven *Rhine Guilders* for our Passage.
The

The Distance is computed at Four Leagues, but may be performed, with a fair Wind, in two Hours. In Five Hours after our Departure from *Constance*, we reached *Lindau*, though the Distance is about six German Miles; but all are not favoured with so quick a Passage, some having been Eight Days in performing it. The whole Length of the Lake of *Boden*, which reaches to *Bregentz*, is about eighteen Leagues, and twenty-two from *Schaffhausen* to *Bregentz*.

The *Lacus Brigonus*, or *Podamicus*, is, towards *Germany*, divided into two Branches, one of which is called the *Lacus Venetus*, and the other *Bodmer*, or *Lacus Acronius*; the Island of *Richnenau* is situated in the former, and that of *Meinau* in the latter. The whole Lake itself between *Bregentz* and *Zell*, is also distinguished into two Parts, called the upper and lower Lake; the former being contained between *Bregentz* and *Constance*, and the latter between *Constance* and *Zell*. The Water in the lower Lake is near forty Fathoms deep, and near forty Cities, Towns, and Villages are situated on its Banks; but the upper surpasses it, there being, it is said, no less than fifty, and that its Depth is in some Places Three Hundred and Fifty Fathoms. Its greatest Breadth, which is between *Buchorn* and *Rosbach*, which are five Leagues distant from each other; but *Buckhorn* and *Romansborne*, or *Romintzborn*, are something nearer in an opposite Direction. *Wagner* informs us that, in the Year 1596, two of the Inhabitants of *Constance*, measured the Breadth of the Lake, which was then frozen over, a Circumstance which very rarely happens, and found its Breadth, between the aforesaid Places to be 7275 Perches; but its upper Part is much narrower.

Besides the Fish usual in these Parts, there is found near *Lindau* and *Brugentz*, a Kind of Salmon-trouts called *Gangfische*, which, when full grown, are pickled, and exported as a great Rarity. When arrived at their full Growth they are called *Rheinlanken*, *Innlanken*, or *Rheinlacher*, that is, *Rhine* Salmon; they are near two Ells in Length, and weigh from thirty to forty Pounds. As it is not always possible to find a good Market for Fish of so large a Size, the Fishermen fasten a small Piece of Wood to the End of a Line, which they pass through
the

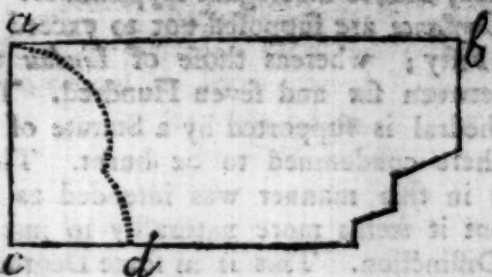
the Gills of the Fish, fastening the other End of it to a Stake on the Shore near their Huts: By which Means the Fish has the Liberty of swimming thirty or forty Paces, and the Fishermen in no Danger of losing it. In this manner it is kept till an Opportunity offers of selling it to Advantage.

I have seen, between *Constance* and *Lindau*, an incredible Number of Chafers, some single, others in large Heaps, consisting of many Thousands, floating dead on the Lake; but whether they were driven thither, or had attempted to fly over it, is uncertain; but, be that as it will, there they expired.

The Passage from *Zell* to the Island of *Reichenau*, situated in the Middle of the lower Lake, is generally performed in half an Hour. This Island is improperly called *Reiche Au*, or *Augia Divus*, the Rich Island, from its Fertility, and the Richness of the Abbey built there. Formerly the annual Revenue of the Abbot amounted to above seven Thousand five Hundred Pounds Sterling, and he had five Hundred Vassals that were Noblemen; but the Bishop of *Constance*, in the Year 1540, representing to the Pope, that his Revenue was very much diminished by the great Increase of Lutheranism, both this opulent Abbey, and that of *Oenigen* were annexed to the See of *Constance*. *Marcus Von Kuoringen* was the last free Abbot. The *Switzers* strongly opposed this as Sovereigns of *Thurgau*; but the Bishop and Chapter signing an Instrument, that neither the Sovereignty nor the Rights and Privileges of the *Swiss* should never be prejudiced by this Union, nor any Fortifications erected upon the Island, the Affair was accommodated. The Island is about a League and a Half long, and a League broad; and must not be confounded with *Augia minor*; for that is not the Island *Meinau*, in the Lake of *Boden*, as some have pretended, but the Cloyster and Abbey of *Weissenau*, near *Ratisbon*.

The Abbey of *Reichenau* is a noble Structure; but what has rendered it particularly remarkable is a large Emerald, presented by *Charles the Fat*. It is not easy now to procure a Sight of this famous Gem, an Attempt having been made about four Years ago, to rob the Abbey; since which the Prior, for the greater Security

urity of this valuable Stone, conceals it even from the greatest Part of the Brethren themselves. We waited a considerable Time before this Gem was brought into the Prior's Chamber, where we saw it; and the Prior assured us, that it would not be removed till Night, and then by himself only; adding that, in order to prevent a Surprize, it was not always kept in the same Place. It is contained in a red wooden Frame, something larger than a Folio Book, and weighs twenty-eight Pounds and Three Quarters. They have been offered Six Thousand Five Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling per Pound for it, by several Jewellers. It is two Inches thick, and of the following Form:



The greatest Length of this valuable Gem, viz. from *a* to *b*, is Three Spans and a Half, and its Breadth from *a* to *c*, is a Span and a Half; the dotted Curve Line from *a* to *d*, represents a Flaw. On its Surface are scratched the initial Letters of several Names; but nothing of that Kind is now permitted to be done.

In this Church is interred the Body of the above liberal Emperor *Charles the Fat*, once so great and powerful, but afterwards abandoned by all, so that he lived in the greatest Indigence, and died, or, according to some, was murdered by his Servants, in the Year 888, at *Neidingen*, on the *Danube*.

The Monks of this Abbey pretend to shew one of the Water-Pots used at the Marriage of *Cana of Galilee*: In the Cathedral of *Bamberg* are Two of the same kind, and another at *Hildersham*; others are shewn at *St. Denis*, *Angers*, *Queallinburg*, and above twenty other different Places. Six or eight of them, all of a different Size, Colour, and Shape, I have myself seen. It is abundantly

dantly evident that the small ones, with a narrow Neck could never have been used by the *Jews* in their Purifications, which was done by plunging the Arm up to the Elbow in the Water; but in these Pots, this is impossible.

There is in the Cloysters of this Abbey, the Portrait of a Nobleman, having a Beard reaching to his Knees; but the Inscription underneath, is so defaced by the Weather, as to be no longer legible: All that can be known is, that he died in the Year 1675, in the 70th Year of his Age.

Constance, called by the Inhabitance of the adjacent Country, *Coschstantz*, is a pretty large City, and towards *Lindau*, makes an elegant Appearance. The Burghers of *Constance* are supposed not to exceed five Hundred and Fifty; whereas those of *Lindau* amount at least to between six and seven Hundred. The Pulpit in the Cathedral is supported by a Statute of *John Hus*, who was here condemned to be burnt. The placing his Statue in this manner was intended as a Mark of Infamy, but it seems more naturallly to imply an honourable Distinction. This is in some Degree similar to a Piece of Superstition current among the Vulgar, namely that the very Place where *John Hus* was burnt, still bears the evident Marks of divine Displeasure, as no Grass will grow upon it. Our Guide, who was a substantial Citizen, but a Professor of the *Romish* Religion, was so fully convinced of the Truth of this legendary Tale, that he even asserted it at the very Time we were walking on the Place; notwithstanding its beautiful Verdure, at this Season, has procured it the pleasing Name of Paradise; so that ocular Demonstration was not wanting, had we thought proper to have opposed him. It is not indeed impossible but he might have refused a Decision of the Senses, as those of his Profession have rejected their Testimony with regard to an Article of much greater Importance, in their Disputes with Protestants.

Constance was formerly a free Imperial City, but the Tumults on account of Religion, and the Isterim in the Year 1551, obliged it to submit to the House of *Austria*; so that the Bishop's Residence is at *Merspurg*, on the
the

the other Side of the Lake, his Power here being very inconsiderable.

A Passage-Boat, which they call *Ledi*, goes from *Constance* to *Lindau* every *Tuesday*, but not choosing to wait for it, I hired one for thirteen Guilders *. *Lindau*, and its adjacent Territories, merit the elegant Map made thereof, by *John Andrew Rauken*. The Town itself is situated in the Lake of *Boden*, and thence termed the *Venice of Swabia*. It is joined to the Continent by a Bridge of two Hundred and ninety Paces in Length. The *Heidenmaure*, or Pagan Wall, is said to be a Work of the *Romans*, and on that account, but no other, merits Observation.

An odd Custom prevails in the Villages of the Forest of *Bregentz*, which is situated in the Neighbourhood of *Lindau*, that the unmarried Sons or Servants of the Peasants are permitted to have carnal Knowledge of a Girl; but, if she proves with Child, they are obliged, under the most severe Penalties, to marry her. They call this Species of Gallantry *Fuegen*, consider it as very innocent, and are so bigoted to it, that an open Insurrection was like to have been the Consequence of an Attempt made, a few Years since, by the Government to put a Stop to such a scandalous Practice; nor is the Dispute yet determined. An old grey-headed Peasant, at a Meeting on this important Occasion, rose up, and seconded the Prosecution of this Affair, in the following remarkable Speech: "My Grandfather fueged, my Father fueged, I fueged, and therefore my Son, and all his Successors, shall do the same."

Lindau, June 3,
1729.

* A German Guilder is two Shillings and six Pence, Sterling.



LETTER V.

*Journey through TIROL, with a Description of the
City of INSPRUCK.*

S I R,

THE Country in general between *Liudau* and *Tirol*, is but indifferent, great Part of it is mountainous, and covered with Woods, and the Roads, especially between *Kempten* and *Kemptenwald*, remarkably bad, which is in a great Measure owing to the perverse Humour of some Travellers, who will make Use of their own Carriages, whence the Ruts become too narrow. and consequently very inconvenient and troublesome to others.

Fussen is situated on the Frontiers towards *Tirol*; the Buildings are elegant, the Streets broad and uniform, and belongs to the Bishop of *Augsburg*. A considerable Part of the Way leading to it is on the Bank of the River *Leck*, which forms several beautiful Cascades.

The *Tirolese* Chain of Mountains begins about a Quarter of a League beyond *Fussen*. The Passports with which all Travellers are obliged to be provided, are signed at the *Kniepafs*, and as soon as they arrive at *Reuten*, a small Town in the Valley, these Passes must be delivered to the commanding Officer, who in return signs a Certificate, about the Size of half a Sheet of Paper, stamped with the *Tirolese* Eagle; none being permitted to pass through the *Ehrenburgherclause*, without such Certificate. The same Precaution is observed at the other Passes into this Country, by which Means the Governor of *Inspruck*, is informed of every Person who visits his Province in twenty-four Hours after their Arrival. This Country is entirely surrounded with a continued Chain of Mountains, and the Passes are so far from being easy, that you are often at a Loss to distinguish them; and when, after many Turnings and Windings you have discovered a
Passage

Passage, you will find it well defended by Forts. M. *Forstner* the Privy Councillor, in the Year 1712, was assured by *Charles Philip*, Elector Palatine, at that Time Governor of this Country, that seven thousand Men were sufficient to defend the whole Province against any Number of Enemies. It is one of the most profitable Countries to the Emperor of all his Dominions; so that *Maximillian I.* did not without Reason compare it to a Peasant's Frock, which was at the same Time very coarse, and very warm; but those who will have *Tirol* to be the most considerable Country in the World, seem to forget *Flanders*.

The Silver, and other Mines in *Tirol*, are now almost exhausted; but in its Mountains are found Amethysts, Jasper, Onyxes, Granates, Hyacinths, Malachites, and a Species of Crystal so very hard as to cut Glass in the same Manner as the Diamond. The Country abounds in Salt, but no Vines are found in the central Parts. This Deficiency is however supplied by the excellent Wines produced near *Trent* and *Bolsano*, especially that famous Sort called *Traminer* Wine, from an adjacent Village of that Name. A Traveller at his entering this Province from *Germany* is amazed when he observes the lofty Mountains, which from *Ulminster*, are, even in the Month of *July*, covered with Snow. It is not at all uncommon, especially before Noon, to see the Middle of the Mountain involved in heavy Clouds, while the Parts above it are entirely clear almost to the Summit, which is also involved in Clouds; a Phænomenon which I fancied conveyed an Idea of the lower Part of Mount *Sinai* at the Promulgation of the Law. The Summits of these Mountains, are in general, no more than rocky Precipices; nor are there any Trees of Consequence on the lower Parts, a few dwarf Pines, and Shrubs being the chief Production. Near the Centre of the Country is a very lofty Mountain called the *Berner*, or *Brenner*, the Top of which is perpetually covered with Ice and Snow.

Tirol, as well as *Saltzburg* produce the *Chamoise* Goat. These Creatures during the Summer are not molested, their Flesh not then being in Season. The Huntsmen in order to follow this swift Creature among the Rocks and Precipices, have a Kind of small Iron Hooks fastened

ened to their Shoes, and sometimes to their Hands. There is often a Kind of Stone found in the Stomach of of these Animals resembling the Bezoar, and which in, this Country, are sold from three to ten Guilders.

The *Tirol* Peasants, especially the meaner Sort, make almost as despicable an Appearance, as those People we call Gypsies; both Sexes wear Hats of all Colours. But notwithstanding these Marks of Poverty, they are very zealous with regard to Religion, and preserve the warmest Affection for their Sovereign, of which they gave convincing Proofs at the Beginning of the present Century against the Duke of *Bavaria*. Their Houses, Barns, and Stables, when compared with those of other Countries, are very mean, the Covering being only Boards placed almost horizontally, with no other fastening than heavy Stones laid upon them.

At two Leagues distance from *Fussen* is *Ehrenberghe-clause*, the lower Part of which is better fortified than *Hohentwiel*, but the latter exceeds the former both in Height and Elegance of Appearance. Most of the Maps represent this Pass as having two Forts opposite to each other; but this is not true, there being no Fort upon the Rock situated on the left Side of the Valley.

There are six Stages between *Fussen* and *Innsbruck*; but which may be performed in one Day. The Roads are very good, all the Stones being picked up, and thrown in Heaps on each Side, and in several Parts a commodious Passage is cut, at a prodigious Expence, through the Rocks. In many Places there are Circuits round a Valley, a Mountain, or a Lake; but notwithstanding this, the whole Road is very pleasant, and entirely free from Danger. I was particularly delighted with that Part of it between *Lermes* and *Nazareth*. Several stupendous Rocks lie on the left Side; nor is it possible to discover the least Passage at the Distance of a hundred Paces; but you no sooner arrive at the Extremity of these Rocks, than you enter a most delightful Valley, resounding with the Noise of several natural Cascades. The Road runs along the Side of the Mountain, and nearly at an equal Distance from the Top and Bottom of it. The Passage is however very safe, being inclosed with
wooden

wooden Rails, supported at proper Distances with Stone Posts ; and in some Places, that Carriages may not miss the Road, nor Horses start at the Sight of the Precipice, a Wall of an adequate Height, is erected along the Side of the Road. This Way reaches to the old Castle of *Wernstein*, whose Situation is extremely romantick. On the right Side of the Way, near a Custom House belonging to this Castle, is a natural Cascade, beautiful but small, the Water of which is conveyed through a Wooden Pipe into a Statue of our blessed *Saviour*, and issues out again with great Impetuosity and Noise through an Aperture in his Side.

During the last Stage you pass through the small Town of *Zurl*, situated a long League from *Innsbruck*, and immediately after you come to the Rock, separated only by the Road from the River *Inn*, on which *Maximilian I.* climbed to such a Height in his eager Pursuit of a *Chamoise*, that nothing less was requisite to deliver him from his imminent Danger, than the Presence of an Angel. And there is still preserved in the Castle of *Ambres*, the *Ostenforium*, in which, if we will believe Tradition, a consecrated Host appeared to him at a Distance, to his inexpressible Joy, as an Earnest of the Assistance of Heaven. A wooden Cross forty Feet high, and near it two Statues, as big as Life, of *St. John* and the holy Virgin, are placed on the very Spot where the Emperor is said to have stood, which is a Niche in the Mountain of *Zurl*, called also from it's almost perpendicular Steepness, *St. Martin's Wall*, at such a Height that the Cross appears to Spectators, at the Foot of the Mountain, not to exceed two Feet. The Ascent is however since the Erection of this Monument, rendered something easier, and tho' little less than two hundred Feet from the Plain below, the Country Boys very readily climb along the Sides of the Rocks into this Cavity. *Stephen Pigbius*, *Birken*, *Sabinus*, *Marian*, and others, have, indeed related their Adventure ; but when the several Circumstances come to be tried by the Test of Reason, many of them will appear no better than idle Stories. And it must be remembered that there is not a Word of this miraculous Preservation to be found either in the Provost *Pfinzing's* Account, or *Cuspinian's* Life of his Emperor. *Pfinzing's* Account is no more than this, that the

the Emperor in hunting a *Chamoise* near *Inspurck*, was in very great Danger; for having climbed the Rock to a vast Height, the Shank, together with all the Nails, except one of his Foot-Irons, used in hunting these Creatures had given way; but the one that remained, though much bent, still held, by which means he was preserved. *Hensius* adds that he was saved by the Peasants, who let him down by Ropes.

Inspurck is an elegant City, the Streets are well paved, and the Palaces, after the *Italian* Manner, grand and flat-roofed. The *Jesuits* College, and the *Franciscan* Monesteries form several Streets. The Governor's Palace, and the Town-Hall are elegant Buildings. The Labours of *Hercules* are finely painted in Fresco in the Hall of the Palace; in the Garden are grand Salloons for Assemblies, and an Equestrian Statue of *Duke Ferdinand*, which notwithstanding it is wholly Brass, and consequently of a prodigious Weight, rests entirely on the hind Feet of the Horse. Over the Balcony in the Chancery, is the famous golden Roof; it consists of Copper Plates, overlaid with Gold, and is said to have cost near two hundred thousand Dollars. The Country People are persuaded that the Copper is now, by its long Cohesion with the Gold, absolutely transmuted into that Metal; but this requires a stronger Belief than mine.

The Parish Church, for it's beautiful Stucco-work, lofty Spire, and marble Pillars, is very remarkable. The Church of the *Jesuits* is also very elegant, large Sums having been expended on that Structure. But the Church of the *Franciscans* particularly deserves the Attention of Travellers, it having an exquisite Monument erected to the Memory of *Maximilian I.* whose Body is deposited in the Cathedral of *Vienna*, but without any Inscription. On the Top of the Monument is a Brass Statue of the Emperor, in a kneeling Posture, surrounded by four other Statues of the same Metal, but smaller, representing the four cardinal Virtues. The Tomb is of white Marble, and round it are represented, in basso relievo, the principal Actions of *Maximilian*. The whole is so exquisitely finished, as not to be exceeded by the most delicate Performance in Wax. The Sculptor was *Alexander Collin*, a native of *Mechlin*. In the Nave of the Church are twenty

ty eight Statues of Brass, placed in two Rows ; all of them exceed the Life, but several of them are ten Feet high. Twelve of them have the Names of the Persons they represent, engraved on their Pedestals, but the rest are without any Inscription, so that the Monks apply them to who they please.

The Silver Chappel, so called from it's Altar being adorned with Plates of Silver, on which several historical Passages are engraved, is in the Church on the right Hand.

Here is also the Tomb of the Emperor *Ferdinand*, and another erected by that Emperor before his Death, to *Philippina Welserin* his Consort, who was put to Death in the Castle of *Ambraß* on the fourteenth of *April* 1580. Her only Crime was her living too long, and bearing too many Children. *Charles* Margrave of *Burgau*, who died in the year 1618, and *Andrew* of *Austria*, Bishop of *Constance* and *Brixen*, afterwards a Cardinal, and Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands*, where he died in the Year 1600, were the only known Sons of this Marriage.



LETTER VI.

The IMPERIAL CASTLE and Palace of AMBRAS, with its valuable Curiosities, described.

MY Curiosity was Yesterday gratified in viewing the Castle of *Ambraß*, situated half a League from hence. The *Tirolese* call it *Ombras*, in the same Manner as for *schwarz* they pronounce *schwoz*, substituting *o* for *a*. In this Seat belonging to the Archduke, which was built here on account of the delightful Situation, and the extensive Prospect it commands over *Innsbruck* and *Innthal*, are to be seen great Numbers of Curiosities, collected at a prodigious Expence, by the former Proprietors of this Country, particularly by the Archduke *Ferdinand*. There is to be seen a large Quantity

tity of Armour for Tournaments, part for mere Parade, part for Use and Service; some for dismounting an Antagonist from his Saddle, and others for actual Execution and real Combat. A grand Collection of original Coats of Armour, and Weapons used by some illustrious Personages or famous Knights, namely,

1. The Cuirass and Horse Armour gilt and decorated with several precious Stones, that belonged to *Alexander Farnese*.

2. Those of King *Francis I.* which he wore at the Battle of *Pavia*, together with his Hose of black Cloth. It must be observed, that these Relicks of *Francis* the 1st, like many others of a quite different Nature, have been surprizingly multiplied, so that in the Royal Wardrobe at *Paris*, is shewn the whole Armour worn on that memorable Day by this great Prince: But the most remarkable of this Kind I ever observed, is that of the Armour belonging to *Charles* the Bold, Duke of *Burgundy*.

3. The Armour of a *Roman* Knight on Horseback, dressed in a Coat of Mail.

4. The Armour of the celebrated *Scanderbeg*, together with the Sword, by which in a single Combat, he divided the Skull of his gigantic Antagonist. But they also pretend to have this Sword at *Venice*.

5. Blind *Ziska's* Armour and Star, who, when deprived of Sight, having discovered the Monks by feeling their shorn or bald Pates, cut off their Heads.

6. The Armour of the Duke of *Alva*.

7. The Cuirass and Truncheon of cast Metal, which belonged to *Matthew Langens*, Cardinal and Archbishop of *Salzburg*. Some say that this warlike Ecclesiastic, who sat on the archepiscopal Throne of *Salzburg* from the Year 1519 till 1540, was the natural Son of the Emperor *Maximilian I.* by a beautiful Lady of the *Langens* Family at *Augsburg*.

8. The *Bohemian* Ear-picker, or Truncheon made of hard knotty Wood, that belonged to Duke *Ferdinand*. It was an usual Saying of this Prince; that such an Ear-picker must clear the Ears and Understandings of the turbulent and rebellious Inhabitants of *Bohemia*: And hence, the *Austrians* proverbially call a lusty Cudgel, a *Bohemian* Ear-picker.

9. *Albert*

9. *Albert of Brandenburg's* Armour, the Crest of whose Helmet was an Eagle's Beak.

10. *John of Austria's* Armour, in the Blade of whose Weapon or Dagger, lay concealed a smaller Poniard, and a Knife in the Blade of the Poniard.

11. The Armour of a *French Knight* called *Claude de Batre*, whom *Maximilian I.* at the Diet of *Worms* in the Year 1495, engaged in single Combat, for his having spoken contemptuously of the *German Nobility*; the Monarch himself being the only Person capable of encountering him, by reason of his extraordinary Strength and Experience. But *Maximilian* after a good deal of Danger and Difficulty, defeated this heroic Champion.

What I have said of these Apartments will be sufficient; as not only the Effigies, but likewise the Lives of those Emperors, Kings, Princes, and other celebrated Heroes, whose Armour either in Whole or in Part, are repositied in *Ambras Castle*, or *Arx Ambrasiana* as some call it, was in 1601 published in *Latin* by *Jac. Schenk a Nozingen*, in Folio; and in 1602, came out a *German Translation* of that Work. The *Latin Account* or *Armamentarium Heroicum Ambrasianum*, was in 1735 republished, in Quarto at *Nurnberg*, by the celebrated *Keobler*. To this I shall only subjoin, that to each Armour is annexed the Effigy of the Personage who wore it, together with his Name, Titles and other Additions.

Several of the Suits of Armour which belonged to the Archduke of *Austria* have a Kind of Iron Shoes or Cases, set with very long Spikes or Points. It is probable that the Champion drove these Points into his Antagonist's Horse, and immediately afterwards drew back his Foot: But it is evident, from a Variety of Instances in the History of the middle Ages, that Shoes furnished with long Prongs, were commonly worn, and for that Reason called *Calcei lunati, cornuti, rostrati, &c.* Some of these Spikes were an Ell long; so that they were obliged to restrain this enormous Luxury by particular Laws. The like Fashion I have observed not only in some antique *German Statues*, but likewise in various Pieces of Tapestry in the Palace at *Brussels*, made in the Time of *Philip Duke of Burgundy*, surnamed the Good. In some Places this foolish Ostentation was carried to a still greater Height, by fastening
little

little Bells to these Spikes. This Practice will, however, appear the less absurd and ridiculous, when it is remembered, that the illustrious Persons of that Age, used to wear such Bells about their Clothes, in order to give Notice of their Approach. Of this the Stone Statues of several Dukes and Dutcheffes of *Brunswick*, which are to be seen in the *Autorshofe* at *Brunswick*, together with the Pictures of those Princes that are in the Town House of *Lünenburg*, are sufficient Proofs. Some other Portraits of this Sort may be seen in *Bucelinus's Topographia Germaniæ*. Part II. p. 385, 414. *seq.*

In the abovementioned Hall or Armoury, are likewise to be seen great Numbers of antient *Roman* Shields and Helmets, together with very small Cuirasses for young Princes, who were early accustomed to bear such enormous Loads, in order to render them more capable of supporting military Fatigues.

Against the Wall stands a wooden Statue of one *Aymon*, a Volunteer in the Guards of the Archduke *Ferdinand*, who was eleven Feet high, but died at about forty Years of Age. The famous *Imperial* Minister Baron *Bentenrieder*, who likewise did not attain to a great Age, was eight Feet and eight Inches high. As he was travelling this Way some Years ago, he measured himself with this wooden Colossus, whereby he appeared, that he hardly reached to *Aymon's* Arm Pits. At his Side stands the wooden Statue of a Dwarf, who lived at the same Time in the Archduke's Court, and was only three Spans high. As the diminutive Figure of the Dwarf was often the subject of *Aymon's* Laughter, the former privately requested the Duke to drop his Glove at Table, and order *Aymon* to take it up: In the mean Time the Dwarf placed himself under the Archduke's Chair, and as *Aymon* stooped to take up the Glove, he gave him a Blow on the Face, to the great Diversion of the whole Court. Here also is to be seen a stuffed Horse, which, in the Time of Archduke *Sigismund*, from a sudden fright, leaped sixteen Paces, at a Place near the Village of *Ambras*; in Memory of which two Stones are erected: The Action however proved fatal to both the Horse and his Rider. In a Box here is kept a Piece of the Halter with which *Judas* hanged himself; and near it is a Certificate in the Hand.

Hand-writing of one *Schertch*, a Gentleman, importing, that at the sacking of *Rome* under *Charles Duke of Bourbon*, this was obtained, and that the remaining Part he made a Present of to his own Family at *Mauren* in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*. I had here an Opportunity of making particular Observations on the Behaviour of some Roman Catholics, with regard to Relics: The Keeper of the Palace, is entrusted with the care of all the Curiosities; on perceiving that Catholics of the mean Sort are mixed with the Company, in order to see every Thing remarkable, only says at opening the Box, that here is preserved a Rope which had been used at *Christ's* Sufferings; which Words are no sooner uttered, than the zealous Catholics immediately kiss the Rope with the highest Reverence and Devotion; but this is scarce over, when the Keeper pursues his Narrative, and explains by whom, and for what Purpose this Rope was used; upon which the whole Affair ends, with the Company's laughing at those idle Zealots, who had so readily employed their Devotion on a mistaken Object.

Against the Wall hangs a Serpent's Skin, between twelve and thirteen Feet in Length, together with three smaller: The largest of these Serpents was shot near *Kehl* on the *Rhine*.

In a certain Valley in the County of *Tirol*, the Juniper Trees grow to a very great Height, of which, here is to be seen a straight Pole thirty Feet long, together with some shorter ones, which the Elector *Palatine*, when Governour of this Country, ordered to be laid up in this Repository: And these were cut from such Trees, as, according to the Custom of the Country, used to be set up before the Palace every *May-day*. Here also are seen two *Turkish* Pistols decorated or inlaid with Silver, of different Sizes, one used for firing when near, the other when at some Distance. A whole Chamber is hung round with *Turkish* Arms, and among these, such likewise as are richly adorned with Gold, Silver, and valuable Jewels, together with costly Horse-furniture of a *Bassa* and *Aga*, both of whom were taken Prisoners by General *Swend*. But as the Custom of wearing rich Armour is now laid aside by the *Turks*, our Christian Soldiers are precluded from all hopes of such valuable Plunder.

In this Chamber are also two stuffed Chamois or wild Goats, an Animal now rarely to be found in *Europe*, but formerly very numerous in *Switzerland*, *Tirol*, and the Archbishopric of *Saltzburg*. Some of them are still to be seen in the Mountains of the Isles of *Candia* and *Cyprus*, as likewise on the Promontories of the *Cape of Good Hope* in *Africa*: Their Body is analogous to that of a Stag, their Horns black, and between three and four Spans in Length, including their Branches or Curvature, so that it is not uncommon for one of their Horns to weigh twelve or fifteen Pounds.

The Closets of the upper Gallery contain the most valuable Curiosities, among which they shew the Horsetail of the Grand Vizier, who in 1683 commanded at the Siege of *Vienna*; and some consecrated Caps and Daggers, which were usually sent by the Pope to Sovereign Princes or celebrated Commanders.

A great Variety of enameled Pieces, Rosaries, Beads and Antique Welcomes, or Glass-Beakers, are deposited here. It was the Custom in former Times for the Fair Sex to have drinking Vessels of Chrystal and Gold; Princes and Counts of Silver; while those of Glass ones served for the Use of Knights. Those who, with a good Grace, drank off a Welcome according to the old *German* Fashion, wrote their Names with a select Sentence or Motto, in a particular Book kept for that Purpose, some of which are likewise to be seen here. The Ladies had a separate Book for themselves, and in this I found the Sentences were for the most Part of a religious Turn; but those of the Men were not always so devout; and a certain Person, whose Belly was probably fuller and better replenished than his Head, when he emptied the Cup of Honour, wrote after his Name, *Præstitit, quantum potuit*, He could do no more. These abominable Welcome-Cups, and enormous Potations are at present out of fashion in *Germany*, and it would be doing the modern *Germans* no small Piece of Injustice, if the present Age formed a judgment of them in this Particular, from the Customs and Manners of their Forefathers.

The third Repository is filled with different Species of Coral and Works made from thence. One of these Productions of Nature greatly pleased me, being the Head of

of a small Sea-Dog, to which the Roots of a fine Coral Branch were fastened. This made me recollect that I had likewise seen at *London*, in the incomparable Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, a Coral Plant growing on a Piece of Glafs Bottle.

In the fourth Repository are kept several Pagan Antiquities, both of the *Greeks* and *Romans*, together with those of others, termed, though very unjustly, barbarous Nations; as Idols, Magic-Glasses or *Specula veritatis*, with which the Priests easily imposed on credulous Minds. But what particularly merits Observation, are some Fragments of the old *Roman* Laws, engraved on thin Tables or Plates of Brass.

The fifth Closet contains several curious Vessels of Porcelain and Earth, and among the latter some very valuable Pieces, the Painting on which was done by *Raphael Urbin* in his Youth. The like indeed I have met with in a great many other Places, but no where in such large Quantities as at *Loretto* and *Saltzdahl*, a Seat belonging to the Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle*, where there are upwards of seven Hundred Pieces of this Kind, partly attributed to *Raphael*, and partly to his earliest Copiers.

In the sixth Closet are deposited several small Bureaus or Writing-Desks, full of ancient Medals and Coins: One of the former, struck in Honour of the celebrated Poet *Virgil*, is shewn as an invaluable Curiosity; but I doubt, whether upon a strict Examination, it would stand the Test of a genuine Piece of Antiquity. Six large Folio Volumes bound in black Velvet, with Silver Clasps, contain an exquisite Collection of Coins and Medals of the old *Roman* Emperors, as they follow one another in a Chronological Series. The Leaves of these Books are of thin Wood, in which the Medals are so inlaid in Rows, that by the bare turning over of the Leaf, both Sides may be seen. The learned *Heraus* of *Vienna*, digested and arranged this Work. He was a Man of universal Knowledge, but being suspected of Breach of Trust, with regard to the Medals committed to his Care, he was ignominiously dismissed. Next to these, follows a Collection of antique Gold Coins, among which is an *Otho*; but no Copper Medal of this Emperor to be found in this Depository. It would require the Abilities of the

ablest Antiquarian to arrange this single Closet, in which are contained thirty-six Thousand old Silver Medals, without mentioning the many Thousand Copper Pieces, which lie promiscuously together in Boxes or Drawers. In this Closet is also a Medal of Gold transmuted from Lead, by Baron *Pfenniger*, Master Huntsman to the Elector *Palatine*, in the Presence of the Emperor.

The Person who gave Baron *Pfenniger* the Powder which performed this wonderful Transmutation, did not know the secret of preparing it; he himself having received it from his late Father, who only told him, that the Powder was more expensive than even Gold itself. Probably the whole Art consists rather in a Substitution of one Thing for another, than in a real Metamorphosis; so that this Art, however unjustly extolled, may still be called *Mulier quæ omnes invitat, neminem admittit, Ars sine Arte, cujus Principium est cupere, Medium mentiri, et Finis mendicare vel patibulari*; a Mistress who invites all, but admits none; an Art depending on no other Art, whose Beginning is Avarice, its Progress Fallacy, and its End Beggary or the Halter.

Here also is to be seen one of the original Silver Pieces which *Judas* received, as a Reward for betraying his Master. Two of these Pieces are also shewn at *Hall*, two Leagues from *Innsbruck*; and others elsewhere.

They have here a great Variety of elegant Pieces, performed in *Tirolese* Agate, together with a very choice Piece of Ambergrease, in the form of an Elephant with a small Castle on its Back; this Piece is nearly a Finger's Breadth long, and, the Castle included, of the same Height: It is set in Gold, and adorned with small Diamonds.

Several curious Seals, engraved Stones, Cameos, and Intaglios are kept in a Marble Depository resembling a Castle; the Figures on the Cameos are in Relievo, but on the Intaglios in Creux: Many of them are worked in *Tirolese* Jasper and Agate, the whole Number amounting to upwards of three Thousand three Hundred Pieces. In one of these Stones, the Difference of Colours has been so ingeniously improved by the Artist, that three distinct Faces of very different Colours are exhibited. Upon a Ring is engraved a Face, which being inverted, represents a Cup.

Among

Among the antique Pieces, the most remarkable is, the Ring of *Alarick* King of the *Goths*.

In the seventh Closet are deposited several Pieces of old Armour; namely, an *Indian* Partisan or Halbert, of *Brazil* Wood; a Musket of the earliest Invention, consisting of a Barrel loosely fastened in the Stock, but without a Lock, a Match being used in firing it; but as this would expose the Person to the Danger of burning his Hand, a broad Piece of Leather resembling a Blind or Screen is fastened to the Stock, close to the Touch-hole.

But an Ivory Gun-stock of very curious Workmanship, merits particular Attention; the Artist was the same *Collin*, who so eminently displayed his Abilities, in the Monument erected at *Inspruck*, to the Memory of *Maximilian* I. Here is also shewn a Kind of Cross-Bow, which discharged at once thirty-four Arrows; the Truncheon of *Maximilian* I; his Spying-glass of Ebony; and an Engine for firing Granadoes.

The eighth Closet is consigned to curious Productions of Nature, from the animal, vegetable, and mineral Kingdoms; as, curious Tortoises, Chamois-balls, a prodigiously large Horn of a Buffalo, weighing twenty Hundred Weight.

In the ninth Repository are principally curious Pieces cut in Wood; among which, the Rape of the *Sabine* Women on Cedar, by *Collin*, is surprizingly beautiful; the same may be said of a Rosary or String of Beads, the larger of which are made of Peach-stones, and the smaller of Cherry-stones, having several curious Faces carved on them. I pass over in silence the various Kinds of foreign Wood, only mentioning one Piece found in a Stag's Stomach: As also a Musick-book drawn upon Sattin by a young Lady, with all the softness and delicacy of a Copper-Plate.

Six Closets on the other Side of the Gallery, contain twelve Hundred miniature Portraits of famous Persons; Curiosities almost inestimable, as they can be no where equalled, either with regard to Number, Genuineness, or Beauty.

In the tenth Closet, among other remarkable Curiosities, are, a Drinking-vessel formed out of the Horn of a Rhinoceros; a large Ivory Fan or Screen, of old *Gothick*

Workmanship. The upper Part of a Table made out of a Kind of Ore or Mineral, beautifully veined with the finest Gold and Silver, and two Cymbals, or, as they are usually termed, *Cymbala bene sonantia*. These tho' made of pure Gold, emit a clear Sound, which is really surprizing: It is alledged, that they belonged to the Vestments of *Aaron* the *Jewish* High-Priest; but, perhaps, to prove this is impossible: They are like a common Billiard-Ball in Form and Size, but without any Aperture; and what is truly wonderful, they sound clearly of themselves when so closely clasped by the Hands, that every Part of their Surface is concealed. I shall leave this difficult Property to be accounted for by those who have more attentively studied the Origin and Properties of Sound, being myself unequal to the Task; but cannot help suspecting, that another Cymbal is concealed within the outer golden Ball.

In the Closet next to this, are preserved curious Birds, and all sorts of Feather-Work. Among the former is seen the Bird of Paradise entire, a Curiosity not to be met with in in every Musæum, though few are without the Bird mutilated of its Legs: But here, ocular Demonstration obliges us to reject the Opinion of such as imagine it to have no Feet. They also shew here, a small amphibious Bird called *Bachamsel*, which was, in the Year 1664, taken near *Reuten* by Archduke *Sigismund Franc* with an Angling-Rod. Among the Feather-Works, the most curious are Fans made of Heron-Feathers tipped with black.

The twelfth Closet contains various Pieces of Writing performed by Persons, who, though destitute of Hands and Feet, could manage the Pen. The most famous among these Artists, whose Industry and Practice supplied the Defects of Nature, is one *Schweickard*, a Native of *Hall* in *Savabia*. Here is a Work in two Volumes Folio, called, The Artillery-book of the Emperor *Maximilian I.* containing a Description of all his heavy Cannon, the Figure of each Piece and where it is to be seen. The Prayer-Book of the unfortunate *Philippina Welserinn* is also deposited here, together with a large Number of other Books used by great Persons; in most of which, you
meet

meet with Sentences or Mottos in their own Hand-writing, and some of them have very judicious Remarks.

In the thirteenth Closet are several ingenious Pieces in Steel and Iron, and among the latter, a beautiful Basso Relievo representing a Battle. Here also stands a Vexing-Chair as they call it, because you are no sooner sat down in it, than your Hands and Feet are in Irons.

The fourteenth Closet contains many Petrifications of Plants, Muscle-Shells, Fishes, Fruit, and the like; a pretty large Casket of red *Tyrolese* Agate; a Spoon of green *Tyrolese* Jasper disseminated with great Numbers of fine and small red Specks, which constitute the Value of this Species of Stone.

In the fifteenth Repository, one meets with all Kinds of Mathematical Instruments, Watches of an uncommon Structure, Musical Instruments, and the like: Among the latter, an ancient Pipe supposed to be played on by the *Fauni*, consisting of seven Reeds, is worth Observation.

In the sixteenth Repository, are kept all sorts of Ores and rough Jewels; but particularly a Piece of native unrefined Silver as white as Snow, and weighing twenty Pounds, found in a Silver Mine of *Tyrol*. This Piece is really curious, but greatly excelled in Beauty by a small Piece lying near it, brought from the Mines of *Peru*. Here you may from the Matrix of an Emerald, form an Idea, how the Substance of this Gem is concreted into small Stones or grains like green Crystals. In the same Manner, the Difference of Colour excepted, the Accretion of the Diamond is performed. Here is a Seal of the Arms of *Tyrol* very curiously engraved on a beautiful Emerald; likewise a Lump or Block composed of Pieces of Wood, Silver, and Gold, collected as it were into one Mass, and partly melted; having been taken from the Fire which many Years ago destroyed the Palace of *Ru-helust* at *Innsbruck*. A silver Medal is very conspicuous in this Mass. There is also to be seen a large Piece of a Tree, the Wood or Inside being petrified, but the Bark in it's natural State.

In the seventeenth Closet are deposited all Kinds of curious Pieces of Workmanship in Silver and Gold, as Pocalis or Cups, among which is one as large as two

Mens Heads, made out of a *Maldivia* Nut, and very highly prized; besides many other Vessels, particularly the abovementioned Ostenforium or Pix for the Host, which, according to Tradition appeared to the Emperor *Maximilian I.*

In the eighteenth and following Repositories are kept a Variety of Works in Gold, and Welcomes or large drinking Cups for the Ladies, made of Crystal, which, in this Respect, exceeds the finest Glass, being continually cool, and communicates in Summer to the Liquor a particular Freshness. The most costly Crystals are entirely plain, without any Figures engraved upon them, that their Transparency and Purity may appear to the greater Perfection. The Figures upon fine Crystals are commonly no other than Artifices to conceal some Flaw or other Defect in them. This Contrivance the Ancients were also well acquainted with, and for this Reason *Pliny* in his *Hist. Nat. lib. xxxvii. c. 2.* says of Crystals, *infestantur plurimis Vitiis—aliis Capillamentum rimæ simile. Hoc Artifices celatura occultant. Quæ vero sine Vitio sint, pura esse malunt.* “ They have often many “ Flaws—some of which appear like Filaments or fine “ Threads; but this Blemish the Artists hide by cutting “ Figures upon them; whereas those without any Flaw “ they generally leave plain.” But what deserves particular Notice is, a Piece of Rock Crystal, in the Middle of which, is a Tuft of Roes-Hair. Hairs of other Creatures I have also seen in Crystal, among Sir *Hans Sloane’s* Collection at *London*. Here is also shewn the golden Sword, worn on high Festivals by the Emperor *Charles the Vth*; an Agate adorned with a great Variety of beautiful Colours, which the Artist has happily employed to represent the Rape of *Proserpine*; a Teapot, with the Cups belonging to it made out of an Onyx set in Gold; a Cup or Dish of an entire Piece of Chalcidony. At *Saltzburg* indeed, is shewn a Cup of the same Capacity, but not so pure and transparent as this. In this Repository is also a Crucifix of Ivory so minute as to be set under the middle Stone of a Ring; besides many small Vessels of Gold and Silver, which Ladies were formerly fastened on their Cloaths and filled them with Water, in Order to preserve much longer the Beauty of natural Flow.

Flowers. Round this Gallery hang great Numbers of Pictures, as one of a Hare which has four Feet on it's Back and was shot in the Mountains of *Tyrol*; another of a *Tyrolese* Lady who was a hundred and forty Years of Age; as also the Portrait of a Man whose Face was covered with Hair; but his Children were very different, his Son being entirely smooth, and his Daughter hairy up to the Eyes. On the Wall also hangs the Skin of a Chamois, which had two Horns growing out of the Bunch on it's Back. Those who delight in Opticks, will here see many Drawings that cannot fail of pleasing their Taste.

The Condition of the Library cannot be praised, none of the best modern Books being to be found in it. Here we see a Model of the *Schwatz* Mine made of Ore, a Balance with singular Scales and Weights; a Stag's Attire, or Horns, of an uncommon Bigness, both over and under which a Tree has compactly grown together. A Hole has been bored on both Sides, through the Body of the Tree, the more plainly to show how the Stag's Head was encumbered and stuck in the Wood, and to remove any Suspicion of the Deceit: I remember to have seen a like Rarity in the King's Musæum at *Copenhagen*. The only Method I can think of for accounting for this Phænomenon is, by supposing that a Stag worn out with Age or mortally wounded, had rested his Head upon a young Tree, where he died, and in Process of Time the Tree grew to a large Stock over and round his Head. Here is a Picture representing a large tame Hog which weighed four hundred and fifty Pounds; and another still larger, though but eighteen Months old, weighing eight hundred Weight. These were not at all incredible to me, having seen a living Hog in *England*, shewn about the Country for Money, ten Hands high, nine Feet long, and the Distance between the Tips of two Ears nine Inches.

That the most ingenious Painters are not free from historical Errors, may be seen in some Pieces of this Library. In the Adoration of the Eastern Magi done by *Holwein*, the Child *Jesus* is represented with a Rosary in his Hand, and the three Kings appear in the Order of the golden Fleece. In a Picture of Christ breaking of Bread at *Emmaus*, the two Disciples are represented in the Ha-

bit of Pilgrims, and one of them with a Rosary; the imperial Arms of the Eagle are displayed on the Hangings; the Bread on the Table appears no other than a common household Loaf; the drinking Vessels are Wine-glasses; the Servant has a Feather in his Hat, and to complete the whole, a Dog and Cat are fighting under the Table. This Piece however is the Performance of the celebrated *Titian*, who, besides the historical Errors, did not consider, that the Quarrel between the Dog and the Cat, would not only divert the Attention of the Spectator from the principal Transaction, but also excite Emotions of a very different Kind. *Titian* would however have no Reason to fear, if Example could justify impropriety. *Julius Romanus*, in the Painting of the heavenly Vision of *Constantine* the Great, in the *sala Constantini Magni* at *Rome*, has represented a ridiculous and monstrous Dwarf belonging to the late Cardinal *Hippolito de Medicis*; a Figure much better adapted to provoke the risible Passion, than excite any religious Reflections. The famous *Domenichino*, in a Piece representing *St. Cecilia* giving Alms, was so infatuated as to introduce common Beggars scrambling for the Money. In another Picture, the Martyrdom of *St. Andrew*, by the same Master, one of the Executioner's Assistants in pulling a Rope, is so heedless, as to fall backwards on the People, by his Foot slipping, to the great Diversion of his Companions, whose Mockery and Laughter may be seen from their Grimaces, and ludicrous Postures. And even on *Trajan's Pillar*, where that Emperor is represented as haranguing the People, many of the Audience are seen to turn their Eyes from him towards a Person thrown from his Ass. But Faults still continue Faults, notwithstanding they may plead the Authority of the most eminent Persons of ancient and modern Times. But I return to the Curiosities in the Palace of *Ambras*, where, in the Library Chamber, is the exquisite Copper-plate of the Monument of the Emperor *Maximilian I.* This is not to be purchased with Money. Here also Lovers of Sculpture meet with twenty brass Bustos of ancient Emperors and celebrated Personages, together with many others of Marble, among which some are *Greek*, commonly distinguished from others by their yellowish Colour. Here are also some Portraits of very tall Persons, Natives of *Tyrol*. One *Hans Braw*, whose Picture was drawn in

1550, when he was in the fifty eighth Year of his Age, exceeds the above mentioned *Aymon* by a Foot in Height; and is equal to *Goliath*, whose Statue with great probability is reckoned at twelve Feet, and something above eight Inches, *English Measure*. Near him hangs the Portrait of a Woman called the tall Spinster, who was nearly equal in Height to *Aymon*. In the upper and lofty Apartments of this Palace is a spacious Hall, containing full length Portraits of the Counts of *Tirol*. Over these hang great Numbers of curious Horns belonging to Elks, Stags and large Chamois. Not far from hence is the Bath in which the fair *Welschinn* breathed her last. In a Chamber over against the *Intbal* may be seen a Copy of the last Turnament which was held in the Reign of *Charles* the Vth at *Augsburg*, the Original being kept in the *Arsenal* of that City. Among the great Variety of Pictures in this Castle is that of *Noah's Ark* admirably performed by *Bassano*. Here are four large Pieces, so obscene as not to be freely shewn but for which the King of———offered thirty thousand Dollars: it is said, they belonged to the lascivious Palace of *Nero*. It must, however, be remembered, that many of the above-mentioned Paintings are very much damaged, by the Hurry of packing them up, when the Elector of *Bavaria* having made himself Master of this Place in the Year 1703, had Thoughts of transporting these valuable Curiosities to *Munich*, notwithstanding it was uncertain how long he should be able to keep Possession of this Country. In Fact, this Removal was of infinite Detriment to the Electoral Arms, the *Tyrolese* hence concluding, that the Elector's Design was not so much to defend them, as to plunder an Enemy's Country; which Apprehension animated them with fresh Zeal for the House of *Austria* and their ancient Sovereigns; and, in all probability, the Reason why this valuable Collection has not been removed from *Ambras* to *Vienna*, is no other than to avoid giving Umbrage or Discontent to the *Tyrolese*; though *Vienna* is, without this Addition, sufficiently furnished with rich Curiosities.

I have been the more particular in describing the Rarities at *Ambras*, being firmly persuaded, that young Gentlemen who have acquired a sufficient Stock of Science for travelling, cannot fail of reaping great Advantage

from the Survey of a fine Musæum, or well regulated Cabinet of Rarities: whence a great deal of Light is thrown upon the Knowledge of Medals, natural and political History, Mechanics, Mathematics and Antiquities; and it were to be wished that Persons properly qualified could always be found for Superintendants of such valuable Curiosities, for not only a great deal of Patience is requisite, but likewise the necessary Knowledge of the Things committed to their Charge, for the better Information of others. This would also be an Advantage to the Prince, because the Curiosities would be kept in better Order and Condition: but it often happens quite otherwise; and the best Pieces in such a Collection are no more valued by the Superintendants than by the Peasants of *Bohemia*.

It is natural for a Person to undervalue what he does not know the Use of: such People may well be compared to the Eunuchs of the *Turkish* Seraglio, with regard to the Beauties, which they must watch and superintend with a Kind of Jealousy and Malevolence. This Reformation, however necessary to be introduced into other Places, is not wanted at *Ambras*, the present Superintendent of the Castle Mr. *Seidler* of *Roseneck*, having by his Travels acquired not only the Knowledge of several Languages, but likewise of all the Erudition necessary for discharging his Office with Advantage. The Distance of *Ambras* from *Innsbruck* is indeed some Inconvenience to his gratifying the Curiosity of Travelers. *Ambras* was formerly the proper Residence of the Officers of the Palace, it being a delightful Place, and enjoying the most beautiful Prospect in all *Tyrol*, extended from *Innsbruck* as far as *Hall* in the lower *Inthal*, both which fine Countries want no decorations except that of Vines. But for some Time past the Air about *Ambras* has been very unhealthy, especially during the Night, whence various feverish Disorders and Fluxes are produced. The Reason assigned for it is this; the Imperial Exchequer had formerly a large Lake, lying between *Ambras* and *Innsbruck*, appropriated for the Breeding of Fish, but by an ill-timed Parsimony, the Lake is choaked up with Mud, and is at present no better than a Morass, the noxious Exhalations of which extend over the neighbouring Parts. Upon a
Repre-

Representation of this, the present Keeper of the Palace is permitted to reside with his Family at *Innsbruck*. A Regulation has also lately been made with Regard to the Fees for viewing the Curiosities; to the Keeper two Ducats at least; to the Under-Servants, who open the Doors and Closets, Two Guilders, and one to the two Soldiers who attend the Company thro' every Apartment.

I am, &c.



LETTER VII.

The Journey through T I R O L, and the Archbishoprick of SALTZBURG, continued; with a Description of the SALT-WORKS, at REICHEN-HALL, in BAVARIA.

HALL, a pleasant Town of *Inthal*, is situated at about three Quarters of a Mile from *Innsbruck*, and is remarkable for its Mint, where an Hundred and fifty Dollars are stamped in a Minute; the Engine, which consists of Two Steel Cylinders, or Rollers, being turned by Water. One of those Cylinders are covered with the Dies for one Side of a Dollar, and the other with an equal Numbers of the Dies for the other Side of the Coin. The gold and silver Plates, after being prepared of a proper Thickness, are applied to these Cylinders, and driven through betwixt them by their Motion. The violent Pressure of these Cylinders not only strikes a clear Impression on both Sides of the Piece, but also cuts them intirely from the Plate, so that they fall of themselves as they come out from between the Cylinders. This Machine requires only one Man to attend it. They also here shew the Place where, during the last War, the *Tirolese* inhumanly murdered *Berita*, the *Bavarian* General, by beating him to Death with Hammers.

About

About a large League distant from this Town are very lofty Mountains, in which are Salt Mines, that have been worked for above an Hundred Years. The Salt is dug out of capacious subterraneous Pits, in large Masses, resembling Alum, but of several Colours: It is mixed with Dirt, and other heterogeneous Substances, which render its Taste less pungent than that of pure Salt. It is carried from the Mines to Pits, filled with fresh Water, where it is dissolved, and the Brine conveyed, by wooden Pipes, to *Hall*, at which Place it is boiled in iron Pans, into white Salt. The Wood consumed in this Operation is brought to *Hall* in Boats, by means of the River *Inn*. The neat annual Produce of the Salt to the Imperial Chamber is nearly two hundred Thousand Rix-Dollars, notwithstanding the Mines and boiling employ, near a Thousand Hands.

The imperial Mine at *Schwartz* is situated about a Quarter of a League beyond *Hall*. There are Nine Hundred Labourers in the Mine, and the whole Number of Persons, great and small, belonging to it, is little short of two Thousand. The Ore, however, is far from being equal in Richness to what it was formerly, a Quintal of Ore yielding no more than between three and Five Ounces of Silver, a little Copper, and a small Quantity of blue and green Colours. Three Thousand small Tubs full of Ore are every Month dug out of the Mine, and which, after the light Stones are separated from it, they convey by Water to the smelting Houses, situated at *Hall* for the Convenience of Wood. In Proportion as the Mine was extended, the Earth over it was supported by wooden Props; but as these are very subject to decay, they now erect Stone Pillars in their Stead, which is certainly an excellent Method. Those who visit the Parts of this Mine that lie very deep, are conveniently carried along the level Passages in small Carriages. They are at present employed in erecting a large Wheel, by means of which they hope to drain the Water from a very deep Part of the Mine, and recover a remarkably rich Vein, on which the Miners formerly worked. From ancient Accounts it appears, that between the Years 1525 and 1564, the Mine at *Schwartz* produced, besides a prodigious

gious Quantity of Copper, two Millions three Hundred and twenty-eight Thousand and five Hundred Marks of pure Silver. According to *Cuspinian's* Computation, the annual Produce in his Time amounted to Three Tons of Gold, or Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. In the Year 1523, it produced Fifty-five Thousand eight hundred and fifty-five Marks and Half an Ounce of pure Silver; but in 1525 it increased to seventy-seven Thousand eight Hundred and seventy Marks Five Ounces and a Half. It did not however long continue to produce such vast Quantities, but constantly decreased after the Death of that excellent Emperor *Ferdinand I.* so that in the Year 1564, its whole Produce amounted to no more than Seventeen Thousand five Hundred and eighteen Marks, five Ounces, and a half; nor has it any Year since exceeded Twenty Thousand Marks. It is computed, that forty Pounds of Copper are produced to every Mark of Silver. Few Naturalists visit this Mine without carrying away with them some of the Flowers of Iron and Copper; the latter are remarkably beautiful, resembling large Flakes of Snow on an Emerald Ground.

There is, at some Miles distant from *Schawtz*, in a mountainous Part of the Country, where Ice continues all the Year, a Copper Mine belonging to the Lords of *Sternbach*. The Metal produced by this Mine is naturally so soft and malleable as to be used in the Lace Manufacture of Lace at *Lyons*; but may be hardened at Pleasure. Not far from the Town of *Schawtz* is a large Glass-house, where great Variety of Vessels are made, particularly large Quantities of round Window-panes, such as are used in *Upper Germany*.

A great Part of the Inhabitants of the Town employ themselves in cutting, polishing, and selling, the several Sorts of curious Stones found in the adjacent Mountains, such as Crystal, Blood-stones, Molachites, Star-stones, and others of the same Kind.

The poorer Sort of Inhabitants of *Tyrol* find very little Employment at Home, except in the Mines and Salt Works; and being, like the Inhabitants of other mountainous Places, where the Provisions are not spoiled by the Arts of Cookery, very prolific, are obliged to seek
for

for Bread in other Counties ; on which Account it is a common Practice among those who send their Children Abroad young, to prick some Image on their Arm with a Needle, or the Point of a Knife ; which Punctures being rubbed over with a particular kind of black Ink, the Image never wears out, but many Years after proves the Means of discovering their Family.

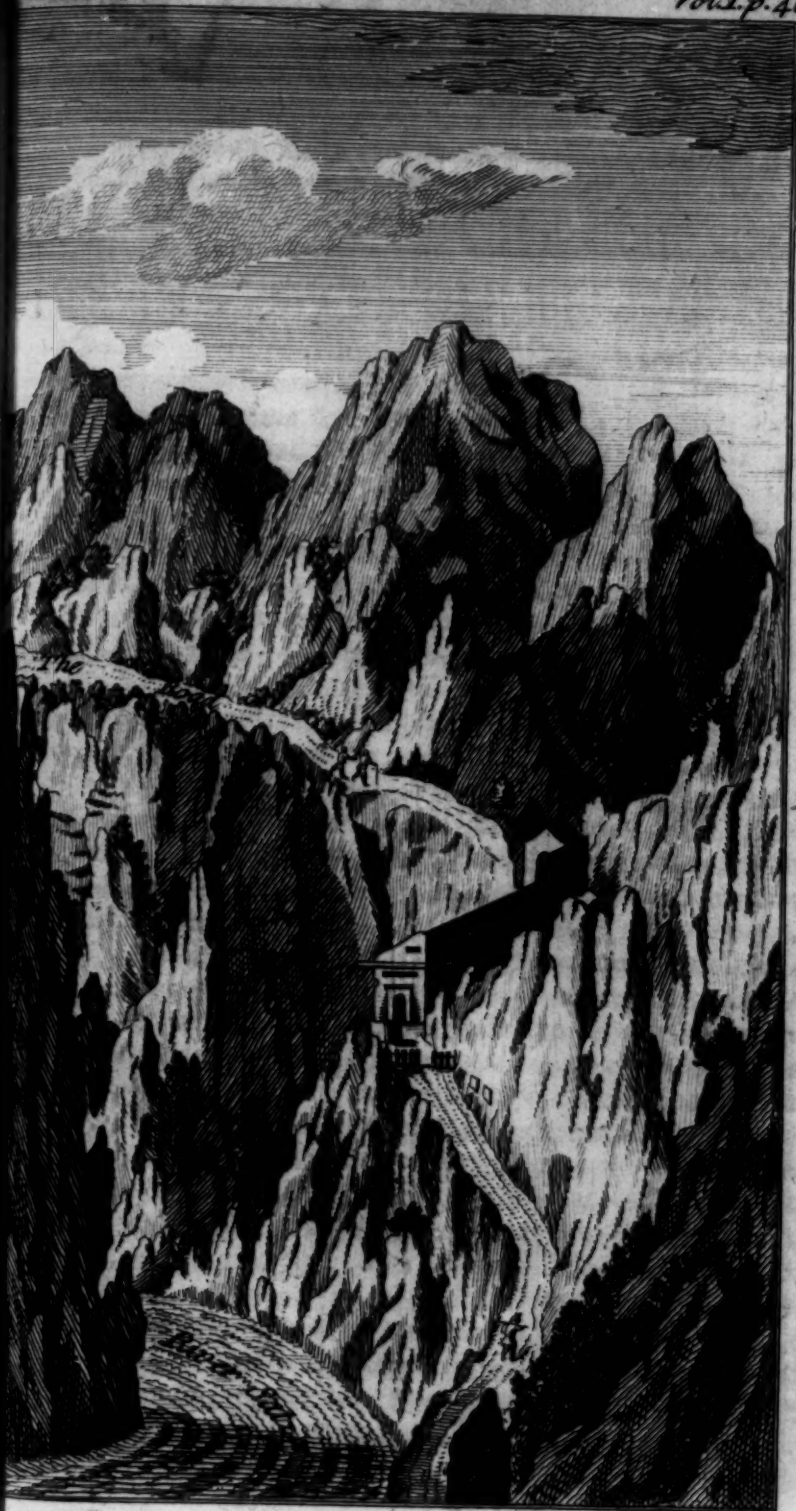
The Fort of *Ratenberg* is situated on a narrow Way, between *Schwatz* and *Gundel*, which Towns are three German Miles distant from each other.

It is a Stage and a Half from *Gundel* to *Elmau*. In these Parts is a particular Species of small Fish, not being above two or three Fingers in Length, and about the Thickness of a Quill, but have nine little Eyes. They are very delicious, and the Physicians allow them to be extremely innocent. I do not know that they are found any where in these Parts, except in the *Hintensteiner-Lake* ; but I have also seen them at *Turin*. The Garrison of Fort *Kuffstein* at present consists only of eight Men.

The Intervals between the Mountains become narrower the nearer you approach the Frontiers of *Saltzburg*. On the left Side of the Road, and on the Bank of a River, which runs along the Way Side with great Rapidity, are very high Mountains, covered with Pine Trees ; and on the other Side are also prodigious Mountains, and above them perpendicular Rocks, whose Summits are so even, that they appear like the Walls of a City. Near *Strube*, where the River empties itself into the *Salza*, which is beyond the Barrier of *Saltzburg*, the Valley between the Mountains contracts itself so greatly as scarce to afford sufficient Room for the Road, which cannot be called a bad one, except from its Situation, which is along the Side of a Mountain, perpendicular to the River. The like Inconvenience attends the Road between *Bischofshoven* and *Golling*, with this Difference only, that the *Salza* is on the right of the former Road, but on the left of this.

The persecuted *Waldenses* found a secure Retreat in the Desarts of the *Tyroese* Mountains toward *Trent*, and those of *Saltzburg*. In these desolate Valleys the unhappy *Waldenses* pitched their Habitations, and propagated

A dangerous Way thro' the Mountain of Lueg.
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gated a System of Religion, which, in many Points, agrees with that of the Protestants. The Tenets of *Luther* were afterwards openly professed, but not without great Opposition. But one of these Vallies lying in the Diocese of the Bishop of *Brixen*, his fiery Zeal obliged those indigent People, whose Religion had hitherto remained a Secret, to abandon their Habitations in the Year 1681, and disperse themselves among the Protestant States of *Germany*. And in 1688 the Inhabitants of the Valler of *Tefferecker* underwent the same Fate.

The *Bavarian* Salt-Works are at *Reichenball*, between *Uncken* and *Salzburg*. The Water is raised from the Salt Springs, which are stiled *God's Goodness*, by Means of a Wheel thirty-six Feet in Diameter, on whose Circumference are fastened small Leathern Buckets, which discharge their Water into a large Work-house, where it is divided into two equal Parts, one of which is conveyed over high Mountains to *Traunstein*, three *German* Miles distant, by Means of Leaden Pipes, together with Machines erected at proper Distances on the Mountains, and worked by Springs gushing out of the Rocks. Their Reason why they are at the Trouble and Expence to convey Part of the Water to *Traunstein* is, because they have Wood there in greater Plenty, and also better Conveniences of disposing of the Salt when made, than at *Reichenball*. There are at the latter, six Pans, in one of which the Water is successively boiled every Day, and at the End of six Days the Process is completed. The weekly Expences of this Work amount to five Hundred Guilders. The Pans, in order to prevent as much as possible, their being corroded by the Salt Water, are coated with a Mixture of Lime, Fern, and Straw. A kind of false or bittern Salt fixes itself during the Boiling to this Coat, which is therefore every Quarter of a Year, or oftener, if scabious, taken out, and the saline Crystals dissolved in Salt Water, which is afterwards boiled into a fine Salt. The Brine at *Reichenball*, when taken from the Spring, is of sufficient Strength to be boiled for Salt, without any previous Operation; whereas both at *Hall* in *Innthal*, and *Halley*n near *Salzburg*, there is a Necessity for dissolving the Rock-Salt in fresh Water, before it can be committed to the boiling Pan. At
Hall

Hall in *Saxony*, in order to refine their Brine, they put a Quantity of *Bullocks Blood*, mixed with the Whites of Eggs, into their boiling Pans; but nothing of this Kind is done either here, or at *Hall* in *Swabia*, *Nauheim*, or *Luneburg*.

The Salt Spring at *Reichenhall* is so very considerable, that notwithstanding the great Quantity of Salt-Water used here, besides that conveyed over the Mountains to *Traunstein*, a great deal is suffered to run to waste. A Stream of fresh Water issues from the Rock near the salt Spring; this Current of fresh Water is of great Use, as it turns the Wheels of their Water-Engines; but as both those Springs are surrounded by Mountains, the Place was often in Danger of being overflowed by the Conflux of these Waters; to prevent which an Aqueduct was, about three Hundred Years ago, constructed at a prodigious Expence. 'Tis indeed a surprizing Work, the Waters being conveyed in a Chancel half a League in Length, under the Town of *Reichenhall*, and under several Fields and Gardens, twelve Fathoms below the Surface of the Ground. At the End of this Channel the Waters break out with great Impetuosity, into open Day. Boats pass through this Canal in about a Quarter of an Hour; but there is a Necessity for lighted Candles, the Motion being so rapid, that a great deal of Care is requisite in guiding the Boat. The general Depth of the Water is between four and five Feet, but it is often so much augmented by Rains, that there is scarce Room for the Passengers to sit upright in the Boat. This Canal is five Feet in Breadth, and the Bottom of it is, every eight or ten Years, cleared from Stones, which either the Floods have carried thither, or have been thrown down thro' the Openings, or Apertures built in the Form of Towers, and through which you may, from the Walls of the City, speak to those who are passing in a Boat through the Aqueduct. The Roof or Arch which covers the Aqueduct, is built of Free-Stone, and coated over with a very hard Species of Rosin, so that it appears like one intire solid Piece, and seems to promise to continue till the End of Time. You descend to this subterraneous Canal by a Flight of Stairs near the salt Spring, the superfluous Water of which

which runs near fifty Paces before it joins the Stream of fresh Water. The whole aquatic Tribe avoid the salt Stream before it mixes with the fresh; but after the two Streams are united, and the Water, by that means, only brackish, it abounds with very fine Trouts, and several other Sorts of Fish.

Saltzburg is a very fine City, the Houses in general being five Stories high; but the Streets are narrow, paved after the old Fashion, the Passage for the Filth being in the middle, and the Spouts are projected to a very considerable Distance from the Houses. A Spectator in the Street would imagine the Roofs were flat; but they really consist of four small and low gable Ends, which are concealed from the Eye of the Observer, by the four principal Walls of the Houses. One Part of the City is situated on a steep Rock, whence the small Houses on the Bank of the River *Salza* appear to be fastened to those on the Rock, in the Form of Martins Nests.

In the Area of the Palace, opposite the new Apartments, is a Fountain, esteemed the largest and grandest in all *Germany*. All the Statues are of white Marble, but in the grotesque Taste. The Circumference of the Reservoir, exclusive of the Steps, is one Hundred and seven Feet. The Water-Spouts from the Mouths and Nostrils of four large Horses, but not in such large Quantities as from the Statues placed above them. The whole is above sixty Feet high, and from the Top a Column of Water, several Inches in Diameter, is projected to the Height of eighteen Feet.

The Palace is magnificent, containing a great Variety of elegant Pictures, Tables of inlaid Marble, grand Stoves of all Colours, and adorned with Statues. The Tapestries, though nothing extraordinary, Age having deprived them of their Beauty, are valuable on account of the Gold and Silver. Near the Palace, on a high Mountain, stands the Citadel. The new Apartments, though they cannot be said to be strictly conformable to the Rules of Architecture, tend greatly to the Beauty of the Palace, and contain all the Apartments of the Archbishop.

The Stables form three very long and lofty Divisions, arched; the Mangers, out of which the Horses, being one

one Hundred and fifty, eat, are of white Marble: A Stream of Water is twice a Week turned through the Stalls on both Sides, by which Means all the Filth is carried away. Before these Stables is a Pond for watering the Horses, ninety-three Feet long, in the Center of which stands a large Marble Statue of a Horse, the Water flowing from his Mouth. Over one of the Stables is a Fencing-School. The Number of Archbishop's Horses both in the City, and at his County Palaces, are said to amount to Two Hundred and Fifty.

The Winter Riding-School is a very lofty Structure, and, that the Riders may not be incommoded in their Exercises, by Spectators of Distinction, there are Seats on each Side in the Walls between the Windows. The Summer Riding-School, the Place where they also bait wild Beasts, is open to the Air, and has three distinct Galleries, one Side of which is cut out of a Rock.

St. Peter's Church lies below this School, and opposite to it is a Hermitage, the Windows of which are hewn out of the highest and steepest Rocks; but it is uninhabited at present.

All the Altars in the Cathedral are of elegant Marble of different Kinds; there are four Altars under the Cupola, and an Organ over each; but the fifth and grandest Organ is over the principal Entrance, and consists of three Thousand two Hundred and Sixty-two Pipes, the largest of which is thirty-three Feet long; this Organ has four Rows of Keys, and forty-two different Stops, seventeen of which are drawn and shut by Clock-work. The Roof of this Cathedral is covered with Copper. The Palace is connected to the Cathedral by a Gallery of white Marble.

The new University Church, dedicated to the immaculate Conception of the blessed Virgin, is an elegant Edifice, and the Inside adorned with very beautiful Stucco-Work. Before the *Theatin* Convent stands a Pillar twenty Feet high, formed out of one single Block of Marble.

A covered Bridge leads you from the lower Part of the City to the Archbishop's Palace of *Mirabella*, the middle Part of whose Capital-Side is formed by an elegant Chapel. Fronting it is Mount *Parnassus*, having at the Top a *Pegasus* of Brass; but the Water falls from
this

this Mount in Cascades, as in a Wilderness. The grand Stair Case of the Palace is of white Marble, and finely painted. The great Hall is adorned with exquisite Landscapes, elegant Fish-Pieces, and other Paintings. The Floors are inlaid with red and white Marble, like those in the City Palace. The Tapestry and other Furniture, are, in general red, embroidered with Gold and Silver.

The Garden is very beautiful, being laid out within the Fortification, in an elegant Manner. The Prospect is greatly improved by the River *Salza*, which runs close by the Walls of the Garden. There is a large Aviary, with Springs, and spreading Arbours, where the Archbishop frequently dines during the Pleats of the Summer. Here are four large Marble Groupes, 1. The Rape of *Proserpine*, 2. The Rape of *Hellen*, 3. *Hercules* wrestling with *Antheus*, 4. *Aeneas* carrying his Father out of *Troy*. In the Orangery are several Spots destitute of Trees, which lessens its Beauty considerably; at present there are only nine Trees that are strait, and of any considerable Dimensions, and these were several Years ago brought from *Italy*, at the Expence of eleven Hundred Guilders; there are indeed such Numbers of small Trees, that two Years ago, they bore above twenty Thousand Oranges.

The City of *Salzburg* is fortified with eleven Bastions. The Troops of the Archbishop amounts to about a Thousand Men, whose common uniform is white faced with red; but sometimes plain brown only. The Life-Guards, and other Officers are dressed in black, with red facings, and laced with Gold.

Klesheim is another Palace belonging to the Archbishop, and is situated three Quarters of a League from the City. This Palace was, 'tis said, large enough formerly for four Princes, and their Retinue, to lodge in it conveniently; and that each Prince might step out of his Coach into his own Apartment; but it is so far from being a Building of such Capacity, since the present Archbishop has caused a Part of it to be taken down, that it is hardly large enough for him and a small Part of his Household. The Garden is intirely waste; indeed from the whole Appearance of it, nobody would suspect

suspect that three Archbishops had expended such large Sums on this Palace.

The Officers, both Civil and Military, have a great Advantage over those of other Countries, one Moiety of their Salary being continued to their Widows during life; unless they think proper to alter their Condition.

About a Quarter of a League from *Salzburg* is another Seat belonging to the Archbishop, called *Hellburn*. The Edifice itself has nothing remarkable; but the Garden, which is laid out in the Form of a Wilderness, is extremely pleasant, abounding with the finest Water-works, Ponds, Reservoirs, and Basons, the Water in which is so clear, that the Trouts and other Fish are seen sporting and nibbling the Livers of Calves and Oxen, which are thrown in to feed them. There are a great Number of Springs in this Garden, and over one of them the Statue of a Monster, having a Cock's Comb, and Eagle's Feet, but in every other Particular resembles a Savage, or wild Man. Under this Statue is the following Inscription:

"The Original of this monstrous Figure called a Forest-Devil, was caught by the Hunters near *Ha-*
vensburg, when *Matthew Lang* was Cardinal and Arch-
 bishop; the Skin of this Monster was yellowish, had
 all the Marks of a savage Disposition, but never
 looked on any one, endeavouring to conceal himself
 in Corners; his Face resembled that of a Man, with
 a Beard; his Feet those of an Eagle with Lion's Claws;
 he had a Tail like a Dog, and on his Head grew a
 large Comb like that of a Cock: He would never,
 either by gentle or violent Methods, be prevailed
 upon either to eat or drink, so that he soon died
 with Hunger."

There are, in the Menagery, some Cranes, and a Pelican, which is in Reality only a Species of Bittern, having at his Throat a large Bag, in which he can deposit a large Quantity of Provisions. Besides these there are Rock-Eagles, Lynxes, and two Beavers, which have a young one; they live in the Water, and are fed with the Barks of Trees, and small Fishes.

The Salt-works of *Halle*, a German Mile from *Salzburg*, require half an Hour to view them properly; the salt Rock has a brilliant Lustre, which, together with its variety of Colours, yellow, red, blue, and white, exhibit a splendid Appearance to those who walk along the Drifts by Torch-light. The same Process with that made use of at *Hall* in *Tirol*, is performed on this Rock-salt.

I shall conclude this Letter with observing, that in this and other Tours to the Dominions of *Salzbach*, I made use of *Beyer's* Map of this Archbishoprick, published at *Nuremberg* by *Homann*, and found both it and the Account annexed to it, so full and exact, that it may justly be considered as a Master-piece in Geography.

Salzburg, June 13, 1729. I am, &c.



LETTER VIII.

The BAVARIAN COURT, and Palace of MUNICH, described.

S I R,

I Was so fortunate as to arrive at *Munich* soon enough to be a Spectator at the Celebration of *Corpus Christi* Festival. The Procession consisted of many thousand Persons, and continued a full Hour and a half, before the last passed by. Deputies from all the handicraft Trades attended, having rich Flags carried before them. The same Thing was also done by the religious Fraternities, not a Member being absent at the Solemnity. Children richly dressed exhibited the most remarkable religious Histories, in a great Number of triumphal Chariots. *St. George* and *St. Maurice* in Roman Habits rode before their respective Fraternities, among whom were many of the principal Courtiers. A young Lady dressed in a Roman Habit represented *St. Margaret*, behind her a large Dragon, in which two Men were inclosed to give the Figure its necessary Motions. The four Mendicant

Mendicant Orders preceded the sacred Host, which was carried under a rich Canopy; and immediately after followed the Elector, with his Consort on his left Hand, both carrying in their Hands a lighted Taper. Next to the Electress came her Master of the Household, who was followed by some Court Ladies, and after these the whole Court. The Procession was inclosed by the Soldiers, Burghers, and Peasants; and during the Time the Procession stopped for the Clergy to give their Benediction to the People, which was done at four different Places, eight Pieces of Cannon were fired from the Fortifications.

The Streets through which the Procession passed were boarded, and in many Places strewed with Herbs and Flowers; but as it was continued along the *Fausse-braye* and round the City on the Inside of the Walls, the excessive Heat of the Sun must have made it very uneasy to the Prince and his Consort, as well as to the Quality in general. The Ladies of the Court were dressed in the *Spanish* Manner; but their Complexions are greatly impaired from constantly attending the Electors Processions, Parties of Pleasure and Hunting-matches, in excessive Heat and Cold, in Rain, Wind and Sunshine. The Electress is remarkably fond of her Husband, and generally in his Company. She eats and plays with him, accompanies him to the Stables, shoots excellently either at a Mark or the Game, and it is not uncommon for her in Hunting to be up to the Knees in a Morass. If her Coachman can by any means bring her in at the Death of a Stag, he is sure of receiving a Piece of Gold to the Value of seven Guilders and a half. But endeavouring to do this a few Weeks ago he overturned her twice in one Morning, but her Electoral Highness not only gave him the customary Gratuity, but likewise procured his Pardon from the Elector, which he the less deserved, as the Electress was then well known to be pretty far advanced in her Pregnancy. In hunting she wears a green Coat and a little white Wig, the Dress in which she made her first Appearance in this Country, and in which her Picture is drawn at *Sleisheim*. She is excessively fond of Dogs, as may be more especially observed from the Scarlet Damask Tapestry and the Beds at *Nymphenburg*.

burg. The small *English* Greyhounds are her greatest favourites at present; of which great Numbers stand round her Table, and one on each Side of her Highness snatching at every Thing within their reach. The Elector has also a vast many Hounds, which was so much his Father's Taste, that even when Affairs obliged him to retire into *France* he kept the finest Pack of Hounds in that Kingdom. *Louis* the XIVth, observing a favourite Bitch belonging to the Elector, said jestingly to Baron *Freyburg* the Elector's great Huntsman, "I have been told, that your Bitch often loses Scent of the Game." To which the Baron with some Warmth replied, "How! "She's as sure as the Gospel."

The following Remedy against the Bite of a mad Dog is greatly extolled here, as the late Elector often made Use of it with Success on his Officers, and at last also on one of the greatest Princesses of his Court; the Remedy is to make the Patient eat the raw Liver of the Dog that has done the Mischief. It is also said that the Stone which the Jesuits first brought into *Portugal*, and called by them *pietra cobra*, or Serpent-stone, being, according to their Account, found in the Serpents of *Indostan*, is an excellent Remedy to prevent the fatal Consequence too often attending the Bites of mad Animals. It is sold in *Italy* at a small Price, and when genuine closely adheres to the Lips or Tongue. It is to be applied to the Wound, which if too small or closed up, must be enlarged with a Lancet. It is also much valued for the Bite of a Tarantula or Scorpion, and for a Plague-Boil, or Sore, when near ripe. As long as any Poison remains in the Wound, the Stone adheres closely to it, till it has soaked itself full; after which it falls off spontaneously, and must be immersed for two or three Hours in Milk, Wine, or warm Water, to discharge the noxious Humours with which it is saturated. The Fluid, in which it is immersed, becomes very noxious, of a yellowish Cast, and must be directly thrown away. But during the Time the first Stone is thus preparing for the same Use, a second Stone must be applied to the Wound, in order to discover by its Attraction, whether any more Poison remains in it. But if by reason of the grumous or coagulated Blood it does not easily fall off, it may be forwarded by

warm Water. *Valisnieri*, (in a Letter written from *Milan* to *Gaston Joseph George*, a Physician of *Florence*, and inserted in the *Quarto* Edition of *Valisnieri's* Works published at *Padua* in 1726) affirms, that this Stone, called by the *Portuguese* *cobra de cavalos*, is factitious, being no other than the Bone of an Ox which the artful *Indians*, after calcining it on glowing Coals, polish and prepare in such a Manner as to impose them on several *Europeans* for a Stone formed in a Serpent. But if its Operation has the desired Effect, the Cheat may be easily forgiven, especially as a Stone of this Kind does not sell for above six or eight Groschen, about a Shilling or sixteen Pence. But I am apt to think, that it is only when the Froth and Slaver of the mad Dog has not caused a Fermentation in the Mass of Blood, that such external Applications can prevent the fatal Consequences.

There is no Marshal's Table in the Elector's Court at *Munich*; he dines only with his Consort, always giving her the right Hand.

Four Privy Counsellors, have the principal Direction of all State Affairs, the Elector generally holding Consultations with them every Day. But those of a domestic Nature, together with the Administration of Justice in the several Districts under the Elector's Jurisdiction, are managed by Count *Theirheim*, Privy Counsellor, Great Chamberlain, and Knight of the Order of *St. George*. The Finances are under the Direction of Count *Maximilian Preising*, a Nobleman upwards of thirty Years of Age, who was brought up and travelled with the Elector, and therefore in great Esteem with him. He is no Stranger to Economy, and carries it to a great Height. But whether he will be able to surmount the many Difficulties which obstruct his salutary Views, or let Affairs be again carried on in their old Channel, must be left to Time which discovers all Things. This Nobleman is likewise Master of the Horse and a Knight of the Order of *St. George*.

The 3d Minister, namely Count *Thering* of *Jettenbach*, Privy Counsellor, Great Master of the Ordnance and Knight of the aforesaid Order, has the Management of foreign Affairs.

The

The 4th Minister is Baron *Unortel*, Secretary of State.

The principal Person of the whole Court and Country is Count *Seefeld*, the Elector's great Steward, General, Privy Counsellor, and Knight of the Golden Fleece.

The Lords of the Bedchamber are very numerous, but their Salary is only six hundred *Rhenish* Guilders : and therefore few chuse to except of it. All must attend, and are fourteen Days in waiting.

The Debts of the late Elector amounted at his Death to above thirty millions of Florins, a great Part of which the States have taken upon themselves, in Consideration of assigning over to them a yearly Revenue of two hundred thousand Guilders. For the better Discharge of the remaining Debts, half the Salary of a great many unnecessary Officers have been deducted, but as Vacancies happen, they are sure to be preferred. The former Elector had thirty-six Lords of the Bedchamber, of which there are now only twelve. Instead of between twelve and fourteen hundred Horses, which the late Elector kept, there are at present but seven hundred. Of the Footmen sixty five only are retained. *Blame*, the famous Musician, who in travelling and other Expences cost the late Elector upwards of twenty thousand Guilders, is now a titular Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Duke *Ferdinand*. This Gentleman has greatly hurt himself by marrying the Daughter of the noted *German* Buffoon at *Vienna*. Whether the immense Inheritance of the Electress Dowager, now living at *Venice*, will be appropriated for discharging the Debts, Time will discover : but possibly there is a greater Dependance on this, than Experience may justify. Another large Addition is expected from Duke *Ferdinand's* Mother-in-Law, *Maria Francisca*, Daughter to Duke *Julius Francis* of *Saxe-Lauenburg* who is said to be worth above a Million of Guilders, besides Jewels and valuable Furniture.

With Regard to the Revenues of the Knights of St. *George*, nothing has yet been determined : but it is imagined that they will be provided with Commanderies of which there are about a hundred and thirty in the whole Electorate, each producing from five hundred to a thousand Guilders annually. The Regulations of this new Order are so very precise and strict not only with Re-

gard to Pedigree, which must be traced back eight Generations, but likewise in the Succession of similar Coats of Arms, and even the Colours of the Fields. Agreeably to the Zeal which the House of *Bavaria* has for some Ages past shewn for the Honour of the blessed Virgin, the Knights of this new Order, in a more especial Manner, engage to assert and defend her immaculate Conception; though this is a Point upon which the Council of *Trent* has left every one at Liberty to think as he pleases. The Opinions not only of the Monks, but also of the more modern Revelations in the *Romish* Church are widely different, nay, diametrically opposite in this Article; *Catharine* of *Sienna* having had a divine Revelation against the immaculate Conception, whereas *St. Bridget* had the like for it; and to these contradictory Visions the respective Adherents of each Side of the Question appeal. Pope *Sixtus IV.* seems to have entertained no favourable Opinion of either, having enjoined Silence to both Parties. *Launoi* however paid but little Regard to this papal Decree, having not only opposed the Virgin's immaculate Conception, but likewise her corporeal Ascension into Heaven. Pope *Urban VIII.* said that, as Pope he believed the immaculate Conception of the blessed Mother, but not as *Maffeo Barberini*. But possibly he did not himself know the Meaning of this Speech. Cardinal *St. Clemente* injured himself greatly by declaring for the maculate Conception; as this, together with his seeming Inclination for *Jansenism*, induced several Cardinals to oppose his Exaltation to the papal Chair, when it became vacant by the Death of *Innocent X.* And we learn from the History of the Conclaves, that Cardinal *Lugo* openly declared in one of the Assemblies, that should Cardinal *St. Clemente* be elected Pope, the Christian Religion would no longer exist. The Festival of the Virgin's Conception was introduced into several Places in the Time of *Lotharius II.* but this does not prove, that her immaculate Conception was then held as an indisputable Article of Faith; the very Opposers of it at this Day making no Scruple to celebrate this Festival in the same Manner as we find the Conception of *St. Anne* and likewise that of *St. John* the Baptist inserted in the Martyrologies of *Usuard*, *Ado*, and others. But that at first the

the Festival of the Virgin's Conception was greatly opposed may be seen in *Potho's* 3d Book *De statu domus Dei* p. 502 Tom xxi. *Bibliotheca maxima Patrum*, where after various Reflexions against the unnecessary Introduction of Holidays he Subjoins, *Quæ igitur ratio hæc festa celebranda nobis induxit? Festum, videlicet, sanctæ Trinitatis, festum transfigurationis domini. Additur bis a quibusdam, quod magis absurdum videtur, festum quoque conceptionis sanctæ Mariæ.* "What Reason then have we for keeping these Holidays, namely, the Festival of the holy Trinity, and that of the Transfiguration of our Lord? But what seems still more absurd some have further added the Conception of the blessed Virgin."

The Court of *Bavaria*, from it's numerous Family and Relation to the Imperial House, keeps now annually thirty three State-festivals, and which are continually increasing, not much indeed to the Satisfaction of those who are unwilling to appear often in the same Dress upon such Occasions, and, at the same time, not in a Condition of spending much Money on ostentatious Parade. Several Medals were, struck on the happy Marriage of the present Elector; one of the best of them is that which on the one Side represents the Junction of the *Danube* and the *Iser*; and on the Reverse the *Austrian* and *Bavarian* Arms in one Shield.

At present the Elector has only a few regular Troops; but can in a small Time bring into the Field a powerful Army raised in his own Dominions.

The Trade in Corn, Beech-mast, white Beer and Salt, produce considerable Sums. At *Munich* from Spring till the Beginning of *June* they brew a Sort of white Beer, called *Ambock*, which is very strong, and in Taste resembles the fine *English* Ale, but will not keep so well. The Monopoly of this Liquor produces above a Million of Guilders yearly.

The Salt of *Reichenball* and *Traunstein* in *Bavaria*, though not so pure and white as that of *Hall* in *Swabia* or of *Salzburg*, is much cheaper and very strong. The Inhabitants of *Salzburg* have anciently entered into several Contracts with the *Bavarians*, by Virtue of which they are to furnish each other at a settled Price; the former with Salt and the latter with Corn: otherwise *Salz-*

burg would often be in want of a Market for its Salt ; as *Austria* on the one Side, and *Bavaria* on the other might prohibit the Exportation of it. Notwithstanding this, the Elector of *Bavaria* has a very good Price for the *Saltburg* Salt ; the annual Revenue of which amounts to some Tons of Gold. This Salt is not consumed wholly by his own Subjects, large Quantities are sent abroad into *France*, *Swabia*, *Bohemia*, *Switzerland* up the *Rhine*, and *Italy*. *Ratisbon* may be considered as a Magazine for Salt, from whence this necessary Commodity is forwarded, by means of a little River, to *Amberg* and the upper *Palatinate* ; and by the *Danube* to the Countries adjacent. The City of *Ratisbon* acquires by this Trade and its Magazines only, near 20,000 Guilders *per Annum*.

The Electoral Palace at *Munich* consists of four Courts ; that called the Prince's, which is adorned with great Numbers of brass Statues, and another termed the Emperor's are the most beautiful : the Construction of the latter is adapted to exhibit the Combats of wild Beasts. But the largest is that called the Kitchen court ; in which a very splendid Tournament was held at the Elector's Marriage. The old Square is reckon'd the meanest of the four, though far from being inelegant.

A Flight of beautiful broad Steps of red Marble, forms the Ascent to the *Kaisersaal* or Emperor's Hall, which is a hundred and eighteen Feet long, and fifty two broad. A Statue of Virtue composed of a single Piece of Porphyry placed in this Hall, is really curious : but it is Pity, that this capacious Room as well as the others adjacent, should be open to the Roof, being neither cieled nor vaulted.

The Elector's Bath consists of three Rooms and an elegant Grotto.

Some hundred Statues and Bustos of the old *Roman* Emperors, together with between four and five hundred other Pieces of Antiquity, as Lamps, Inscriptions, Basso Relievos, and the like, the greatest Part of which were brought from *Italy*, are deposited in the Musæum. The Model of *Nymphenburg*, and another exhibiting the intended Buildings at *Sleisheim*, are to be seen in this Repository. Here is also among other Things for exercising Curiosity, a little

a little Brass Statue in a stooping Posture, which tho' only about seventy Pounds Weight can hardly be lifted by the strongest Man, unless he is acquainted with the Method of placing it in Equilibrium; which is easily done by placing the left Foot forwards near the Statue; in this Position it is so easily managed, that it may be raised without any Trouble by one Finger put into a Hole made in it for that Purpose.

This elegant Building must not however be esteemed free from Faults; its Situation is too low, by which means the nitrous Particles extremely damages and corrodes, the red and white marble Pavement. The Grotto before the Museum is composed of all Sorts of Sea-Shells, and adds greatly, to the Beauty of an adjacent Garden.

By Permission from his serene Electoral Highness, his first Gentleman of the Bedchamber Mr. *du Lac* shews the Musæum which was indeed before the last unhappy Commotions and Disturbances in *Bavaria*, much richer than at present, though few in *Europe* can even now be said to equal it. Among many other valuable Things I observed, 1. A Hill having a Castle on it composed entirely of clear oriental Pearls. 2. Several Vases of green Jasper. 3. A Cabinet of several large Pieces of wrought Crystal, particularly a Ship some Spans in length, the Pilot and rigging of the finest Gold. 4. A large Bowl of *lapis lazuli*. 5. Patterns of a gold Service made of the finest Gold for three large Tables belonging to the Elector, at present mortgaged at *Augsburg*. 6. A Ruby as big as a Walnut. 7. St George on Horseback made from a fine Piece of red Agate, and his Armour of Diamonds set in Gold. 8. A Diamond brilliant on both Sides, and as large as a middling Nutmeg. 9. A still larger, which cost a hundred thousand Guilders. 10. A set of diamond Buttons and Clasps interspersed with Rubies. 11. A like Set of Diamonds, only, the Buttons exceedingly beautiful, and equal in bigness to those which *Louis* the XIVth wore when he gave publick Audience to the *Persian* Ambassador, but in the fine Lustre of the Stone superior to the *French*, the late Elector having with great Difficulty, and at an incredible Expence, spent twenty Years in making this Collection. 12. Statues of the *Bavarian*

Family composed of blue Chalcedony. 13. An ivory Casket, the Figures in Relievo, of exquisite Workmanship, in which are deposited one thousand one hundred and forty four *Roman* Medals in Gold. 14. Several large Vases of Porcelane very highly valued. After the Battle of *Hochstadt*, and before the Imperialists made themselves Masters of this Treasure, it was conveyed away with such Secrecy by some trusty Gentlemen, that the Enemy could never discern where it was lodged.

On the left Hand, near the Door of the old Part of the Palace, lies a large black Stone, and some *German* Verses on the Wall near it, importing that in 1409, Duke *Christopher* of *Bavaria* took up this large Stone weighing three hundred and forty Pounds, and threw it to some Distance.

About a Year ago a *Bavarian* County Girl raised this Stone about a Hand's Height from the Ground. Near the same Door are also three iron Nails driven into the Wall with *German* Lines denoting that the first of these Nails which is twelve Feet from the Ground shows the Leap of Duke *Christopher*; the second, which is ten Feet and a half, was reached by *Zundritt*; the third, which is nine Feet and a half indicates *Philip Springer's* Activity.

On the principal Front of the Electoral Palace stands an Image of the blessed Virgin, with an Inscription, importing her being the Patroness of *Bavaria*.

King *Gustavus Adolphus* was so charmed with the Beauty of the City of *Munich*, that he said he wanted only Rollers to remove it to some other Place, well knowing it would be impossible to keep Possession of this Country. But had it been the Fortune of this Prince to have seen the City in its present Condition, its straight broad Streets adorned with many stately Structures, both Churches and Palaces equal'd by few Cities in *Europe*, must have rendered this Capital still more charming.

Opposite to the Elector's Palace is a Hotel, which is a very great Ornament to the City, its four Sides corresponding to as many Streets. It was built by Count *Preising* Master of the Horse. The Pillars of the Stalls in the Stables are of red Marble, and each Horse feeds

out

out of a particular marble Vessel in his Manger, that cost twenty-five Guilders.

With Regard to the Ecclesiastical Buildings, the Churches of St. Anne and the *Theatine* are worth seeing on account of their Stucco-work.

In the last on the left Hand stands a holy Sepulchre; and on the right a *Scala Sancta* consisting of twenty eight Steps, the same as at Rome. No Person is permitted to touch them with his Feet, those who ascend them must do it on their Knees, saying on each a certain Number of *Pater Nosters* and *Ave Marias*. This must be extremely painful to those whom I observed ascending with extended Arms and the most intense Devotion, as they cannot perform it in less than half an Hour. Before I saw this religious Exercise, I was at a Loss to understand what the Beggar Boys meant, by promising, that for a few Pfennings or Farthings, they would say the *Pater Noster* for the Welfare of their Benefactors with their Arms fully extended.

The Church of our Lady is decorated with two large Towers, and in it is the magnificent Monument of the Emperor Lewis of Bavaria, consisting of black Marble, adorned with six large, besides several small Statues of Brass. Here is also a large Organ, whose Pipes are of Boxwood. At a little Distance from one of the Doors is a Stone with a Mark upon it, from whence a Spectator cannot, by Reason of the great Number of Pillars, see a single Window in the Church. But it must be owned that this Structure cannot boast of being the most illuminated in Europe; and it is surely of greater Advantage to a Church that a great Number of Windows may be seen, than for every one of them to be concealed.

The Roofs of the Jesuits Church is remarkably lofty, and about thirty three common Paces in breadth. It is generally considered as a rash Undertaking, but much less so than the new Bridge which Sauli has undertaken to build at Genoa. This College is large, and the Library well furnished with ancient Books, but very few modern. A Gallery between seven and eight Feet in height runs quite round it, and renders the Books easy to be consulted. In the College they shew one Joint of St.

Christopher's Backbone ; but should the Creature to whose Body this Piece actually belonged appear, instead of a benevolent Saint, I am persuaded we should see some frightful Elephant or Whale. The old Dukes of *Bavaria* are interred in the Choir of the Church ; but the new Electoral Family lie in the *Theatine* Church adjoining to the Palace.

The *Theresian* Nunnery has the Honour of beholding the Electoral Princess, Sister to the reigning Elector among its Inhabitants. This Princess submits to its strictest Rules, excepting some Dispensation in the Article of Diet. The other Nuns never eat any Meat, and a Sack of Straw serves them for their Bed. The Princess is always cheerful and serene, amidst the great Variety of Austerities, and retains a good Complexion. Her Portion was a hundred thousand Guilders ; but as this was never paid, the Elector orders the Nunnery an Annuity of six thousand Guilders. Her Portrait is in the Musæum ; and, with Regard to the Elector, his Image is with the greatest Justness, represented on the Gold *Carolus's*.

The Palace and Buildings belonging to the Elector, together with the Brew-houses, sixteen Monasteries, Churches and other Structures consecrated to religious Uses take up near half the City. The Ground belonging to the *Augustines* alone, contains several Streets, the Rent of which amounts annually to three thousand Guilders.

The Arsenal is not in any extraordinary Condition, having been very much exhausted in the last War.

Some Accounts of the City of *Munich* mention a Tower near the old Court, terminating in a Point both at Top and Bottom. But this is no more than a common Balcony, and the whole Account a mere idle Invention.

In a House situated near the *Augsburg* Gate, is painted the Story of a Wheelwright, who about twenty Years ago laid a Wager, that he made a Wheel at *Augsburg* in the Morning and drove it to *Munich* before Sun-set, tho' these two Places are nine Miles asunder, and actually performed it.

The great Resort of People to celebrate the Feast of *Corpus Christi*, furnished me with an Opportunity of seeing the

the various Dresses worn by the Peasants of *Bavaria*; among others the Women inhabiting the Wilds or Forests about eight Leagues from *Munich*, engaged my Attention; they wore broad Felt Hats or Bonnets, on which was a small Knob or Prominence behind near the Neck no bigger than a Walnut. On Holidays the Servant Maids of the large Inns at *Munich*, wear round their Necks a silver Chain consisting of three Rows; and their Breasts are likewise laced with two other Chains of the same Metal; but these Decorations cannot be purchased under fifty Guilders.

I observed that it was a general Custom here, to place before every House containing the Corps of an unmarried Person, a large green Garland on a Bundle of Straw. The same Custom prevails also in some Places of *Brabant* bordering upon *Holland*; and in *Overysfel* they hang a large Lanthorn without a Candle at the Door of a House in which there is a dead Body.

The Number of Inhabitants in *Munich* is said to be forty thousand.

Munich, Jan. 18,
1729.

I am, &c.



LETTER IX.

The Palaces of SLEISHEIM, NYMPHENBURG, and STARENBERG, belonging to the Elector of BAVARIA, described; with some Observations on the Dominions of that Prince.

THE Distance between *Munich* and *Sleisheim* is about three Leagues, but you are seldom more than an Hour and a half in performing the Journey: the Elector is but half that Time. For several Miles round *Munich*, the Road is level; but the Soil gravelly.

The

The Palace of *Sleisheim* has a very grand Entrance; both the Pavement and Rows of Pillars are of red and gray Marble. The red Marble is produced in *Bavaria*, but the green, several Columns of which beautify the Stairs, is brought from *Brixen*. In the first Hall are two large Paintings, one representing the raising the Siege of *Vienna*, and the other the Battle of *Hagax*. Contiguous to it, in the Victory Hall, are Paintings of the Battles of *Belgrade*, *Pest*, and other Places, where the late Elector gained so much Honour, done by *Bruch*, who is still living. The Fresco Paintings were performed by *Amadoni*. The Furniture of the Bed-chamber of the Electress is yellow Damask embroidered with Silver; and at a small Distance from the Bed of her Highness is a little Tent and Cushion of the same for a favourite Dog. On one Side is a half Length Jesus, crowned with Thorns, made in *Latour's* Loom, but as natural and elegant is if it had been painted. In another Chamber is also a Picture of *Penelope* with her Women, attentive at their Work, performed in 1503 by *Abraham de Lele*. In an Apartment over it, is a Cabinet of Stucco-work, so highly finished, as to appear equal to the finest Marble. On the other Side towards *Munich* is a grand Gallery of Pictures, the largest of which are Hunting Pieces by *Rubens*. *Maximilian* the first Elector of the *Bavarian* Family, paid for two of the Pieces in this Gallery, done by *Annibal Caracci*, forty thousand Guilders. In another Apartment is a Piece representing the Murder of the Innocents at *Bethlehem*, exquisitely painted by *Peter Paul Rubens*, in which the various Passions that agitate the Mothers are inimitably expressed. This Painter equally excelled most of his Predecessors in colouring, and the Figure he made in Life; for the Princess *Isabella* honoured him with her Confidence in very important Affairs of State, and sent him, with a secret Commission, to the Court of *Spain*. And in order to restore a perfect Harmony between the two Courts, he made a Journey to *England*. He is said to have understood perfectly seven Languages. He was born at *Cologne* in the Year 1577, and died of the Gout in 1640. The *Luxemburg* Gallery at *Pais* will long remain a Monument of the great Talents of *Rubens* in Painting.

There

There is also in the Palace of *Sleisheim*, another Piece representing the Victory of Duke *Maximilian* over *Frederick* Elector Palatine, who had obtained the Crown of *Bohemia*. The Ceiling is adorned with some Performances of *Stubber*, a Native of *Munich*, and still living.

But the greatest Collection is in a particular Apartment the Walls of which are covered with small Pictures; though only the noblest Productions of that Art find a Place in this Repository. The late Elector, who made this Collection, possessed a great Variety of excellent Pieces, having at one Time purchased in the *Netherlands* a Quantity of Pictures, to the Value of two Millions of Guilders.

The lower Story is hung with elegant Tapestry of Silk, from *Flanders* and other Places. There is also here a Table of cast Silver, and a musical Clock which imitates an Organ; a Ball within Side moves in very different Directions as in a Labyrinth, till it seems to lose itself; but immediately, like the Power of a perpetual Motion, ascends to repeat its former Course.

In another Room is a very excellent Piece, representing *Alexander's* first Battle against *Darius*, by *Albert Durer*. The Artist in the Execution of this Piece has taken almost incredible Pains; for notwithstanding it contains several thousand Men, yet the Hairs of their Heads and Beards, together with the smallest Joints of their Armour, and other Minutiae, are all distinctly expressed, as was usual with that Master, and for which some have censured him, though they could not in other Respects deny him the Character of an excellent Designer. This Piece was finished in the Year 1529.

Near this is another very valuable Painting done in the Year 1533, by *Fesle*, representing the Battle between *Julius Caesar* and the *Alexandrians*.

The Bed-chamber of the Elector is directly under that of the Electress, and has a Communication with it by a Flight of Stairs. A Sort of Kennel for a Dog is placed near the Elector's Bed, and in a fine Closet adjoining, are the like for twelve others.

Behind the Palace of *Sleisheim* is an elegant Garden. The middle Walk has on each Side a Canal, in which are several small Fountains, but the large Basen is at present

present dry. A Mall planted on each Side with large, and beautiful Lime-trees, is extended from the large Basson, nine hundred and fifty Paces, where it terminates in a very fine Building called *Lustheim*. The Garden at *Sleisheim* is entirely surrounded with Moats and Rows of Trees.

The Hunting-matches, held by the present Elector's Grandfather, have afforded Subjects for several capital Pieces preserved at *Lustheim*; the Persons represented in these Pieces were all drawn from the Life, but old Baron *Frieburg*, the great Falconer, is the only one surviving.

The Canal is extended from the *Iser* to *Dachau*, so that Marble and other Materials for Building, are brought either to *Dachau* or to this Place, at a small Expence. The long Canal beginning at *Lustheim* was dug by the *Turkish* Prisoners taken at *Breda*.

Lustheim has a flat Roof, from whence there is a most delightful Prospect along the spacious Walks cut through the Woods, *Freyfigm*, a City two Miles distant, terminating one of them. The Elector's Stables are situated on the other Side of a Road leading to this Place, and the fine Electoral Palace of *Dachau* appears in the View towards *Munich*.

On the left Side of *Lustheim* House is a treble Echo; and at some Distance from the Edifice itself are the Apartments of the Officers of the Household, built in the Form of an Amphitheatre, which adds greatly to the elegant Appearance of the Place. There is, on the left Hand, a Stable for sixteen of the Elector's Horses, having a very elegant Ceiling, and a Trough of red Marble for the Horses. But *Nymphenburg* being at present the Palace most esteemed both by the Elector and Electress, added to some æconomical Reasons, the Buildings both at *Lustheim* and *Sleisheim* are discontinued; notwithstanding the Architecture at *Sleisheim* might justly dispute the Preeminence with that of the so much boasted Palace of *Versailles*.

About half a League from *Munich*, on the other Side, is situated the Palace of *Nymphenburg*; which, though inferior to *Sleisheim* in Grandeur, greatly excels it as a Summer's Retreat, by its elegant Gardens and Water-works.

There

There are in some of the Apartments, Portraits of the Beauties of the *French Court*, together with respective Views of the Palaces of *Dachau*, *Starenburg*, *Sleisheim* and *Nymphenburg*. A Chimney Piece, and two Tables of white Marble inlayed with Gold and Colours, in Imitation of Enamel, made at *Paris*, by order of the old Elector are also in these Apartments. They are said to have cost him one hundred thousand Dollars, notwithstanding he would never own that they stood him in above sixty thousand.

In the Garden is a grand Cascade and Bason, having several Statues of Brass gilt: and in the midst of the fine Walks and Trees, an elegant Structure called *Badenburg*, consisting of beautiful Grottos, and a grand Bath, which may be filled either with hot or cold Water at Pleasure. The Walls are covered with porcelane Tiles, and the Floor with Copper. An Iron Lattice partly gilt, and of excellent Workmanship, adorns the Roof, from whence the Bath may be seen. Adjoining to the Bath are several small Chambers furnished with Beds.

The Mall and Bowling-green are on the Side of this Building farthest from the Palace, and contiguous to the former is the *Pagodenburg*, whither the Elector, after violent Exercises at these Games, retires to change his Linnen and Apparel. In this little Structure are several small Cabinets, resembling those of *China*, with many other Pieces adapted equally to Ornament and Use.

Between *Pagodenburg* and the Palace, is a small Hermitage, so naturally resembling a Building in Ruins, that it cannot fail of attracting the Admiration of the Spectator. It appears in some Places as if it had been repaired with Lime and Stones; the cracked Walls and Bricks hardly hanging together in another Part, seem to threaten every Moment to bury you under their Ruins. In short Art has here so well imitated the Ravages of Time, that one of our Company, who had never before visited this Place, asked our Guide seriously and by way of contempt, who was the Architect of so inelegant a Work? To this Place the late Elector had some Thoughts of retiring, in order to employ his whole Time in religious Contemplations, with no other Attendants than his

his Father Confessor and a Valet de Chambre ; but Death prevented him from putting this Design in Execution. There is in this Structure, which is situated in a Kind of Defart, a large Grotto, containing a consecrated Altar, on which are placed two Candlesticks and a Crucifix, all three made out of the Horn of an Unicorn. The other Apartments are destitute of any Ornament, except a small Collection of religious Books bound in the *French* Manner. The Utensils of both the Kitchen and Cellar, are only a neat Sort of earthen Ware. The Archbishop of *Cologne* consecrated the Altar about a Year ago, at which Ceremony the Company made themselves so merry that they broke a Quantity of Glasses to the Value of two hundred Dollars.

Gardens and Houses of a particular Taste adorn the Banks of the Canal between *Nymphenburg* and *Munich* ; some, from the Delight the present Elector takes in this Seat, apprehend that the Improvements now making to the former, may prove detrimental to the latter.

Starenberg, another electoral Palace, is situated three Leagues from *Munich*. The Court often retires hither to enjoy a particular Diversion called Water-hunting, which is performed in this Manner : a Stag is forced into a large Lake in the Neighbourhood, and pursued by the Dogs, the Huntsmen following him in Boats, and their Highnesses in a splendid Barge mounting 24 brass Guns. There is a large Piece of Painting at *Nymphenburg* representing this Kind of Hunting.

Here also the Court is amused with hunting the Heron ; and a Custom has long prevailed at the Conclusion of it every Year, to set at Liberty a Heron which has been fortunate enough to be taken alive ; putting on its Leg a silver Ring on which is engraved the Name of the reigning Elector. Last Spring they took one of these Birds a second Time, there being found on it a Ring bearing the Name of *Ferdinand*, Grandfather to the present Elector ; and, consequently, this Bird must have survived its former Adventure sixty Years at least. After putting on it another Ring containing the Name of the present Elector, they again set it at Liberty. An Eagle, after being confined one hundred and four Years, died at *Vienna* in the Year 1719 ; and it seems natural

to

to think that Birds of this Kind which enjoy their Freedom, live a much greater Number of Years.

The *Wallersee*, which lies not far from *Benedict-Bavaria*, is another natural Curiosity of this Country. It lies on an Eminence, and both its Banks and adjacent Ground are so porous, that the Water finds a Passage through to another Lake beneath it, called the *Knochelsee*. Mass is said every Day in the Place called the Grotto of *Munich* to implore the Assistance of Heaven in preventing any Breach in the Banks of the *Wallersee*, as the Country adjacent would be in Danger of an Inundation from such an Accident.

The Protestants and Papists are easily distinguished from each other by their Manner of Salutation. In the Year 1587, *Sixtus V.* in order to introduce the Salutation, *Praised be Jesus Christ*, and the Answer, *for ever, Amen*, granted an Indulgence of an hundred Days to the Use of it ; but notwithstanding this Indulgence, it was either never made use of, or entirely forgot till the Year 1728, when the Grant was renewed by *Benedict XIII.* The *Italians* however have neglected to adopt this Form of Salutation, but in the *German Catholic Provinces*, styled by the *Italians*, *Terra Obedientiae*, the Land of Obedience, it entirely prevails, except among the Courtiers ; the Commonalty, Nobility, and even the Ladies very punctually observe it. My worthy Friend *V. B.* taking leave of his Aunt the other Day in the following Manner, " I humbly recommend myself to your Ladyship ;" she said to him, before me, in a Whisper, " your Companions, by your Compliment, are certainly Hereticks, and you will soon forget your Religion." No Christian will deny that Christ ought to be honoured in all Ages ; but whether customary Forms, which Use has rendered so familiar as to be repeated and answered, without the least Reflection on our adorable Redeemer should be introduced, is a very different Question. That this Custom tends much more to the Abuse of the Name of Christ, than to the Honour of it, will sufficiently appear to any one passing by the publick Houses in the Evening, where I have frequently heard Fellows who were so drunk as to be scarce able to stand, stuttering out at leaving their Companions,

panions, *praised be Jesus Christ*, and the Company within answering, almost inarticulately, *for ever, Amen.* But a late Action of Count N——, is still more extraordinary. He sent for a Prostitute to his Lodgings, and the Lady on entering his Chamber, said, *Praised be Jesus Christ*, to which he answered, *for ever, Amen; down with your Breast-Lace.*

I conclude with informing you, that it is impracticable to leave *Munich* with Post-Horses, without obtaining from the Marshal of the Court, or his Deputy, a written Order, which will cost twelve Kreitzers (near Six-pence *Sterling.*) This is not, however, the only Place where this Imposition is practised, it being done in several others, particularly at *Cassel* and *Paris.*

Munich, June 21,
1729.

I am, &c.



LETTER X.

The City of AUGSBURG described.

SIR,

IT was not without Surprise that I saw no Vineyards in so beautiful a Country as *Inntball*; but expected to find them as soon as I had passed the mountainous Parts. From *Salzburg* to *Augsburg* there are large Tracts of level Land; and I particularly observed a large Extent of arable Land, interspersed with Woods, without a single Mountain; yet still I had not the Pleasure of seeing a single Vineyard.

Augsburg is a fine City, but, like *Munich*, not equal to what it was formerly. Its Trade was once the most considerable in all *Germany*, but it has suffered extremely from the Declension of that of *Venice*. In this City are reckoned to be six thousand Burghers. The Council consists of an equal Number of *Lutherans* and *Roman Catholics*;

tholicks; the latter daily increase in this City; and it must be owned, to their Praise, that they live with more Oeconomy. The Dress of the Professors of both Religions is different, whence they are easily distinguished.

The Council House is esteemed the finest in all *Germany*; and on both its Fronts are the City Arms, something resembling the Cone of the Pine, a Tree with which this Country abounds. The principal Entrance is of red Marble, finely polished, supported by two large Pillars of Alabaſter. In the great Hall are eight grand Pillars of red Marble, fourteen Feet and a Half in Height. The Main Guard of the City, with six Field Pieces mount here. The Walls are decorated with brass Bustos of the first twelve *Roman* Emperors. In the second Story is a still grander Hall, consisting of red Marble Pillars, sixteen Feet high, and of the *Corinthian* Order; the Bases and Capitals of which are of Brass. The adjacent Chambers are adorned with a great Variety of historical and political Paintings, with apposite moral Sentences, exhorting the Judges to impartial Justice, Prudence, Peace, and the Fear of God. The third and uppermost Hall, called the *Golden*, is very light-some, having two and fifty Windows, but no Pillars. The Ceiling is not arched, but divided into many small Compartments, some painted brown, some gilt, others, like the Walls, adorned with Historical Paintings. The Floor is of white, red, and gray Marble, whereas that of the two lower Halls is only a white Plaister. This upper Hall is about two and fifty Feet in Height, fifty-eight in Breadth, and a hundred and ten in Length. The four adjoining Chambers, in which Meetings for examining the Coin, giving Audience to Envoys, and other Affairs of Importance, are called the four Princes Chambers, as being, in 1653, the Residence of the then present Electors, who assisted at the Election of the Emperor *Ferdinand IV.* Abundance of historical Paintings, with ingenious Inscriptions, are to be met with in every Part. The Council House is a hundred and forty seven Feet in Breadth, a hundred and ten in Length, and the Height of the West Front a hundred and fifty two; but

but that towards the East, from the Ground to the *Lisenberg*, or *Iron Tower*, a hundred and seventy-five.

The *Perlach Tower*, situated near the Council House, is three hundred Steps in Height, and the Statue of a Woman placed above the Weather Cock, is as big as Life.

In the Center of an adjacent Square, or near the *Perlach Tower*, is an elegant Fountain, adorned with four Statues of Brass representing the four Seasons, and in the Middle, another of the Emperor *Augustus*, with proper Inscriptions. In the Wine Market there is likewise a Fountain, with a metallic Statue of *Hercules*. The Bishop's Palace, otherwise but a mean Building, contains the Hall, in which the *Augsburg Confession* was presented to the Emperor *Charles V.* in 1530. It can however boast of no other Furniture at present, than a few old Tables and Benches.

On the brass Door of the Cathedral, among other scriptural Histories, the Virgin *Mary* is represented as forming *Eve* out of *Adam's Rib*. The Revenue of this Bishoprick is so considerable, that the younger Princes of the Electoral Houses of *Bavaria* and *Palatine* generally enjoy it. A Cannonship is worth from a thousand to a thousand seven hundred Guilders annually, according as Corn is cheap or dear.

The Church of *St. Maurice* is very beautiful, and belongs to the Catholics.

The Monks belonging to *St. Ulrich's Convent*, dispose of a Kind of Dust or Powder, which they call *St. Ulrich's Earth*, from that holy Man, who they tell you commanded all the Rats in the City and Neighbourhood, to retire into a Hole, which to this Day is shewn in the Church of that Saint. They dig this Powder near the Place where he was buried, and pretend that it owes its Virtue to its having lain near his sacred Bones.

But it should be remembered, that the Earth of the Church Yard of *Herzenberg*, three Leagues from *Tubingen*, is used as an Antidote against Rats, in the same manner as that of *St. Ulrich*. That the Bones of dead Bodies drive away some Sorts of Vermin from Mankind, is beyond all Dispute; and very probably the Earth of other Church Yards where several Corps have mouldered

dered away, may prove an effectual Preservative against Rats. But be this as it will, experience tells me, that St. *Ulrick's* Earth, however successful at *Augsburg*, cannot boast of its Virtue when carried to other Places.

The Church of the Bare-footed Friars, belonging to the *Lutherans*, is very lofty, and its Cieling painted like those enjoyed by the *Roman* Catholicks. It is provided with great Numbers of silver Vessels, among which are twelve large Tankards, it being necessary formerly, when the Sacrament was administered only every six Weeks, to be provided with several, as the Communicants frequently amounted to upwards of twelve hundred.

In the Evangelical or *Lutheran* College, called *Gymnasium Annæum*, is a good Library.

The Arsenal is in pretty good Condition; the greatest Part of the Arms which the *Bavarians* took away during the last War, being recovered.

The *Fugger's* House, situated in the Wine Market, is a large Building; and the present Inn of the *Three Moors*, containing a hundred and thirteen Rooms, with stabling for a hundred and fifty Horses, was formerly a Part of this Structure. Count *Fugger Wellenburg*, who is said to have sixty thousand Guilders, *per Annum*, resides in the former. He is very young, so that in his Minority, the Debts and Incumbrances upon his Estates may be removed. The other Counts of this House have weakened themselves extremely by Animosities. The two Brothers *Uldarick* and *George Jacob*, have perpetuated their Memories by a laudable act of Generosity, having in the Year 1519, given for the the Use of the Burghers, who thro' Misfortunes had fallen into decay, a hundred and six Houses in the Suburbs of St. *James's*; which to this Day retain the Name of the *Fuggery*.

In Mr. *Cosmo Conrad Cuno's* Musæum, I had the Pleasure of seeing a great Variety of Curiosities; and among others, several Pieces of Wood, in the Inside of which, a Crucifix, the Name *Maria*, with other Words and Figures were conspicuous. These Figures did not however owe their Origin to supernatural Causes, but to deep Incisions made in the Bark while the Tree was young. The Circles annually formed by the Accretion of the Tree, extend themselves under the Bark, and receive that Figure

gure which was impressed on the Part and contiguous Wood; so that in Process of Time, the external Bark with the Incision made therein, close up. From the bare Inspection of the Wood, it sufficiently shews that this was the real Cause. Mr. *Cuno* has in his Possession, a small Piece of the Fustian manufactured by the *Fuggers* in 1461; but a larger Piece is preserved in the Weavers-Hall. He also has a Collection of above seventy different Kinds of Birds Nests; I remember to have seen the same among the King of *Poland's* Rarities at *Dresden*. I likewise observed here such minute Chains, that some of them were not too heavy for a Flea; also Cups of Ivory having a Ring round the Middle, but so small, that they cannot be seen without the Assistance of a Microscope, and a hundred of them may be put into a Pepper-corn. There is however no Art required in making these, they being formed at one single Impression, and almost in an Instant, with the proper Tools. Here is also an Instrument made of Pasteboard, which, by means of Pease concealed in it, very naturally imitates the Noise of Rain falling in the Streets. The Artists of *Augsburg*, as well as those of *Nuremberg*, have always been very famous; nor are they at present wanting here. The *Augsburg* Maps and Copper-Plates executed by Messrs. *Rugendas*, *Seuter*, *Bodenehr*, *Pffeffel*, *Leopold*, and *Jer. Wolfens Erben*, are every where highly esteemed. *Rauner's* Shop for Silver and Goldsmiths Wares, has its Equal no where but in *St. Paul's* Church-yard, at *London*. The Wife of *Sperling* the Engraver, paints exquisitely fine in Miniature. All Kinds of gilt Paper, particularly that called *Turkish*, are made here in prodigious Quantities, and sold very reasonably. Mr. *Mann*, a Silversmith, has Escrutores, Cabinets, and Looking-Glasses of curious Workmanship, finely painted, and adorned with Pillars of Amber, Mother of Pearl, Lapis Lazuli, Agate, and Amethyst. *Seuter* sells the finest Pieces of Porcelane, which he imports white from *Dresden*, but paints and enamels them himself in a very elegant Manner. He also has in his Possession, upwards of a hundred earthen Dishes, painted by *Francesco Duranei*, who flourished about the Middle of the sixteenth Century; they are not destitute of Beauty, tho' greatly inferiour to those of *Raphael Urbin*.

The

The Pewterer *Obrecht*, imitates the nicest Silver-work in his Metal, which also preserves the clear Sound; but if to a hundred Weight of it, only half an Ounce of Lead happens to be mixed, the elegant Sound is destroyed. This singular Pewter is so hard and solid, that the Filings of the common Sort may be melted in it over the Fire, yet a Pound of it does not cost quite half a Dollar; and a complete Service of it may be purchased for a hundred Guilders.

Among the publick Structures the *Einlass*, or Entrance as it is called, is very curious; it was invented by a *Tirolese* Peasant, and is manageable by two Men only. This Contrivance has removed the Trouble and Danger they were formerly exposed to, when they opened the City Gates in the Night for Couriers or Travellers. A great many, either Foot or Horse, may be admitted as well as a single Person. For this Purpose, a Draw Bridge goes up and down; and as often as one Gate shuts, another opens with a loud Noise. In short, both for Convenience and Security, the Contrivance cannot be mended.

Another Curiosity worth seeing, is the Water Engine, which throws up the Water into three Towers. Spring Water is brought hither from some Distance; but the Engine itself is worked by the *Lecke*. Every House is supplied with Water from these Towers, for thirteen Guilders *per Annum*. In one of the Towers are Pictures of a wild Boar and Roebuck, the former in 1503, and the latter in 1592, were carried by the Force of the Water into the City, where they were taken. Among the Gardens with which this City is decorated, those called *Rauner's* and *Rad's* are distinguished; the former for it's vast Compass and Buildings, and the latter for a fine Prospect and Labyrinth.

The *Gulman* Gardens are decorated by Water Engines and fine shady Walks; the latter are remarkably pleasant during the Heats of Summer: But the former are exceeded by those in the *Schaver* Gardens, in which is also a pretty Aviary.

A Medal of the fourth Magnitude was struck, to commemorate the Deliverance of this City, from the *Bavarian* Yoke. On the one Side sit two Women adorned with Mural Crowns, joyfully pointing to the broken

French

French Chains. Their Shields and Coats of Arms shew one to be *Augsburg*, and the other *Ulm*. Near them the Goddess of Victory pursues the Enemy, flying across a River, with this Inscription :

Augusta Vindelicorum liberata, Ulma recuperata, hostes ultra Rbenum fugati.

On the Reverse, is represented the Emperor dressed in a Roman military Habit, and at his Feet a Woman, laying down before him a Shield with the *Bavarian Arms*, having the following Inscription,

Bavaria ad obsequium rediens.

Augsburg, July 1,
1729.

I am, &c.



L E T T E R X I.

The City of ULM, and the adjacent Country of SWABIA, described.

S I R,

THE Road between *Augsburg* and *Ulm* is, in general, sandy ; and the great Number of Sloughs in the second Stage, render travelling so very tedious, that a Journey of nine short *German Miles*, requires an equal Number of Hours to perform it.

Ulm, when compared with the adjacent Cities, may be said to be well fortified. The Patricians have here an exclusive Privilege of walking on the Ramparts, nor will they suffer either the Burghers or Strangers to appear there without paying a Guilder. This Practice proceeds more from Avarice than from any Apprehension of a clandestine Correspondence ; for the Hay and Fruits growing on the Ramparts belonging to the Patricians, they

are very careful in guarding against every thing that has a Tendency to diminish their Profit.

The Prospects from the Cathedral Steeple, which is four hundred and one Steps high, is remarkably beautiful, the whole Country round lying on a Level. It appears from an Inscription on the Wall, that *Maximilian I.* in the Year 1492, climbed up to one of the upper Galleries; some add, that standing on one Foot on the Edge of the Wall, he made a Cross in the Air with the other. Sixty-three large copper Kettles filled with Water are hung up in several Parts of the Tower and along the Roof of the Church, that in case any Accident should happen from Fire or Lightning they may always have Water ready at Hand. There is also a Machine by the help of which the Watchmen on the Tower draw up their Provisions and other Necessaries.

A very severe Misfortune attended the City of *Ulm* at the beginning of the present Century. The Goose Tower, as it is called, being taken by Stratagem by the *Bavarian* Forces, the City itself, on the Appearance of the rear Guard from behind an Eminence covered with Trees, surrendered to the Enemy. The Battles *Schellenberg* and *Hockstadt* however gave such a turn to Affairs, that *Ulm*, after a short Siege, recovered its former Liberty.

The Elector of *Bavaria* might, at that Juncture, be said to hold a Knife to the Throat of the Circle of *Swabia*; nor would the Condition of *Franconia* have been much preferable, had not the Allies wisely determined to attack the Elector of *Bavaria*, and by that Means prevent the fatal Consequences, which otherwise seemed inevitable. Baron *Bernstorff*, Envoy from the Court of *Zell*, first proposed these Measures, representing, at the same time, to the *British* Ministry, the Folly of expecting any vigorous Efforts could be made by *Germany* abroad, while the Enemy successfully attacked the very Heart of that Empire. This Secret was communicated only to Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Mr. *Henfius* and a few others, so that an universal Opinion prevailed, as soon as it was known that the *English* and *Dutch* Troops had directed their March towards upper *Germany*, that they were destined to oppose the *French*

Army on the *Rhine*. Mr. R. Secretary at that Time to Baron *Bernstorff*, being also acquainted with this secret Intention, laid a considerable Wager that the Siege of *Landau* would not be undertaken that Year. He was however mistaken, and accordingly lost his Wager, the Expedition which he knew the Allies had undertaken, being by the glorious Victories near *Donawuert* and *Hockstadt*, performed with such Success and Expedition, that *Landau* was besieged and taken the same Year by the imperial Army.

The City of *Ulm* must not however be supposed to be equal to what it formerly was; though, this Declension is not peculiar to *Ulm*, but common to many other imperial free Towns. I am satisfied from Observations I made during a former Excursion through this Country, that the smaller and poorer the imperial Towns are, the more the Inhabitants abandon themselves to a voluptuous Way of living, and a Variety of expensive Diversions, without once reflecting on the inevitable Consequences, or shewing the least Regard for the publick Happiness. The Neighbouring States of greater Power sometimes, indeed, rouses them from their Lethargy: but as the Managers of the Finances, can depend on the Favour of the Judge, and the Assistance of their Fraternity, they soon relapse into their former State. The *Franconian* and *Swabian* Imperial Knights have been lately treated with extreme Severity; but the Imperial Towns have enjoyed their most valuable Privileges.

Ulm, July 6,
1729.

I am, &c.

LETTER



LETTER XII.

*An Account of the Court and Territories of the Dutchy
of WIRTEMBERG.*

S I R,

EXcepting some few Mountainous Parts in the *Schwartz* or Black Forest, and those on the *Alps*, the Dutchy of *Wirttemberg* may be classed among the happiest Countries in *Germany*; and with Regard to the pleasant Intermixture of Hills and Vallies may very justly be compared with *Transylvania*. This Dutchy is said to contain fourteen Prelates and Abbots, four of whom are jointly Superintendants General, and thirty six particular Superintendants, and about five hundred and seventy Ministers of Parishes; seventy two small Towns and Districts, twelve hundred Villages; and about four hundred and fifty thousand Inhabitants. This Computation, which commonly, according to the Way of calculating in other Countries is generally very precarious, admits here of no Manner of Doubt, the particular Superintendants being enjoined in their annual Visitations, to make an Enquiry and take Account of the Number of Souls in each Place under their Direction, and afterwards to deliver in the same, together with the Report of their Visitation to the Generals; who lay them before the yearly Synod, which is composed of the Consistory of the Princes, and the four abovementioned Superintendants General. In 1686 and 1687 the Number was the same as at present; but the Number was so lessened by the Ravages of the *French*, and a subsequent Famine in 1690 and the following Years, that in 1696 the Number amounted to little more than three hundred thousand. It must, however, be remembered, that formerly no great Exactness was observed either in the Enquiry or Computation.

The Duke of *Wirtemberg*, immediately after the Repeal of the Edict of *Nantz*, might have drawn very considerable Advantages from granting Reception to the *French* Refugees, not only as there were many rich people among them, but also as several profitable Manufactures, which have enriched *Brandenburgh* and other Places, might have been introduced into this Country; but a blind Zeal for Religion, and the Clamours of the Clergy, who gave out that it was better to admit Mahometanism than Calvinism, filled the Assembly of the States with such Fears and Jealousies, as utterly frustrated the good Intentions of the Court. A cool Reflection afterwards opened the Eyes of the People; but it was now too late, and they had only the mortifying Prospect of seeing what a valuable Opportunity they had lost. The kind Reception given to the poor banished *Waldenses*, by settling them in several little Districts, at present distinguished by the Name of the *Italian Villages*, particularly in the Bailliwicks of *Maulbrunn* and *Brakenheim*, was indeed a generous Action, and conformable to the Precepts both of sound Policy and Religion, but not sufficient to counterbalance the Advantages which they had so inconsiderately lost; notwithstanding the Hat and Stocking Manufactures of these People, are in a very flourishing Condition. A trading Company established at *Calwe*, is of the greatest Service to the Country; and so extensive is their Trade, that they have already Factories or Ware-houses in several foreign Parts. The Revenues of the whole Dutchy, amount in peaceable Times, and when properly managed, to about two Millions of Guilders. The Affairs of the Civil Chamber, has for many Years past been in such Confusion, that when Mr. *Forstner*, a Privy-Councillor, was among others complimenting Mr. *Maximillian van Schutz*, formerly Minister to the Court of *Baden Dourlach*, upon his Promotion to the Presidentship of it, could not conceal from him, that, in his Opinion, even the Angel *Gabriel* himself, would find it too difficult a Task, to put this Branch and the Revenue upon a good Footing, unless some other Circumstances could be altered.

On the Death of the last Duke of *Mompelyard*, this princely Territory, together with the Seignory of *Etoban* and

and *Magni d'Anegon*, as being German Fieffs, reverted to the illustrious House of *Wirtemberg Stutgard*; but the four Lordships of *Blamont*, *Clemont*, *Cbatelot* and *Hericourt*, which produce an annual Revenue of above four hundred thousand *French Livres*, are still possessed by the *French*.

The *English* are of opinion, that several Opportunities have been neglected, wherein their Friendship might have been of evident Advantage to the House of *Wirtemberg*; and particularly in 1727, when something might have been performed, by the powerful Mediation of that Crown at the Court of *France*; but no Regard was paid to Offers of this Kind; but, on the contrary, Application was made to another potent Court, as more able to promote the private Interests of a certain Family, by whom the Councils of the Court of *Wirtemberg* have been hitherto directed.

On my Arrival at *Stutgard*, I had the Honour of paying my Respects to the Dutchess, and could not help admiring her singular Goodness and Resignation. The Duke is of a majestick Presence, and his noble Qualities have gained him the Love and Esteem of his Subjects, who incessantly offer up their Prayers to Heaven for an Heir to their hereditary Princes; well knowing, that a Catholick Succession must be attended with very fatal Consequences to that Country. Prince *Charles Alexander* is indeed highly respected by all; and tho' under his Administration there would be no Reason for Fear, yet it is not in his Power to prevent any of his Successors of the *Romish* Persuasion, from being influenced by Priests and other Persons (who believe they shall merit Heaven by persecuting Protestants) more than is consistent with the publick Welfare of the Country.

There was a Possibility, before the Chapel of the Palace at *Ludwigsburg* was finished, and they had begun the new Apartments, of having the Duke's Presence again in *Stutgard*; nor is it improbable, that Prince *Alexander* might have been kept single, and his Brother, Prince *Frederick*, who is a very sound Protestant, prevailed on to marry. But these pleasing Hopes were all defeated by the Parsimony of the States.

The method of making Application to the Duke, is this: The Memorial is first delivered to the Privy-Council, and from thence sent to the Prime Minister, who gives it to the Privy Secretary, when the Affair is to be laid before the Cabinet-Council. After this, it is again reported to the Privy-Council. If it obtains their Approbation, then, and not before, the Duke's Order concerning the Answer is issued.

Those who have the Management of Accompts, are in this Country called Chamber-Councillors, as in other Places. The Affairs of this Chamber, properly belong to the Council of Dispatches. At the Reformation, seventeen rich Convents were secularized, and the Charters of their Foundation and Donatives published by *Besoldo*, but with several Errors; and notwithstanding the publick Representations or Manifestos in Confutation of them, were again assessed at *Vienna*. These Monasteries and other Church-Revenues, are under the Management of an Ecclesiastical Chamber, and the Money arising from them, ought, according to the Laws of the Land, to be expended only for the following Purposes.

1. To maintain Churches, Schools, and the Clergy.
2. To promote the general Ease of the Country.
3. To redeem Mortgages.
4. To discharge Debts; and
5. To free the Lands and its Inhabitants from their respective Burthens.

But this Chamber has been saddled with other Expences, and in particular, with the expensive Building at *Ludwigsburg*, the Payment of half the Salaries of some Councillors and Clerks, and Sums of Money borrowed. With regard to punctual Payment, none are upon better Footing than the Professors at *Tubingen*, the Tithes and Lands are appropriated to the Support of the University, and being in their own Hands, they take care to pay themselves. Affairs belonging to the Mines are directed by a particular Office, but is feared these Works will be again discontinued. Some Silver Ore has indeed formerly, and in the present Year, been found in the Mine called the *Star of the three Wisemen*, of which some hundred Dollars have been coined; but Experience only can discover how far this Vein of Ore extends. However, from the Accounts of the annual Expences of these Works, every Dollar costs about twenty. This Mine also yields

yields good Cobalt, but not so rich as that found near the Mountains of *Wittichen*, in the Territories of *Fürstenburg*.

The House of *Wirtemberg*, among other Privileges, enjoys the Court-Judicature, a Jewel of equal Value with that of the Court of Appeal among the Electors. The learned Treatise written by Mr. *Schocpf*, relating to it, explains very minutely the Manner of proceeding in this Court, and sufficiently shews they might be advantageously introduced into higher Courts of Judicature. One Advantage peculiar to this Tribunal, is the speedy Dispatch of Justice; all Pleadings here must be verbal; nor is Sentence ever delayed till the succeeding Day.

The State-Councillors and the Assessors of the Court-Tribunal, had formerly a Contest with regard to Precedence; but, by the late Regulation, it has been decided in favour of the State-Councillors. The Members of the Court-Judicature, enjoy but a very inconsiderable Salary. The President during the Continuance of the Sessions, has three *Rhenish* Guilders a Day; the Assessors who are Noblemen, two Guilders; and the rest who do not reside at *Tubingen*, where the Court is held, a Dollar; but such as are Inhabitants, a Guilder; besides this, every Member is presented at the Conclusion of the Session, with a small Cask of Wine, tho' none of the best Sort. This Court, according to its original Institution, should sit four Times a Year; but this was superseded by a Rescript in 1699, which confined its sitting to twice a Year. At present, however, neither is regarded, the Interval between each Session, being seldom above six Weeks.

I never knew so many Commissions for trivial Matters, issued in any Country as in this; by which Means, many Delays are occasioned in national Affairs, the State and Commission Councillors being mostly absent on such Commissions, so that very often three or four only belonging to this Court, shall be at *Ludwigsburg*. Such tedious and expensive Enquiries, only tend to ruin the Subject, and enrich the Commissioners. Mr. *Kulpis* used to call the Territories of *Wirtemberg*, *Regnum Phariseorum et Scribarum*, "A Land of Scribes and Pharisees;" and probably this might be one, perhaps the principal Reason, for such a Sarcastm. Having mentioned this Person,

shall add, that he was educated in the Charity-School of *Hailbron*, and afterwards raised himself purely by his Learning. He was very unfortunate in a precipitate and violent Temper, which was not accompanied either with Elegance of Manner or Expression; and the latter was never more remarkable, than when the Discourse happened to turn on the King of *France*. He was also very ungrateful to his Benefactor Duke *Charles Frederick*, the Administrator of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*. But his precipitate signing of the Peace of *Ryswick*, the IVth Article of which, affected so nearly the Protestant Interest, will always remain a Blot on his Memory. Nor is it any Excuse to say he was overcome with Liquor, or hurried away by a foolish Desire of handselling his new Seal on so important an Occasion. His Signature was as follows: *Joh. Georgius Nobilis de Kulpis, S. R. Imp. Eques, Consil. Status intimus & Consil. Director*, "John George, a Nobleman of the Family of *Kulpis*, Knight of the Holy Roman Empire, and President of the Privy Council."

He did not long survive this inconsiderate Action; his Friends pretended that he was taken off by Poison; but what seems more likely, is, that in his return from *Ryswick*, finding his Reputation irretrievably lost, he was so much affected, as to occasion his Death.

The Duke's Troops amount to four thousand Men, including the Contingent of the Circle, which is eighteen hundred.

The Order of Hunting, was founded at the Beginning of the present Century; and its Statutes renewed and enlarged in 1719. The Companions of this Order, enjoy the particular Privilege of being preferred before any others to Commanderies, each of which is worth about five hundred Guilders, *per Annum*. The Ensign of this Order is a Hunting Horn, being the usual Arms of the former Counts of *Urach*, in which Family, the Office of great Huntsman of the Holy Roman Empire, was made hereditary; and whose Lands some hundred Years ago, fell to the House of *Wirtemberg*. The Knights of the Order, have a Privilege of being present at all public Solemnities, and particularly at the royal Hunting Matches, and also those of the Master and Companions
of

of the Order. Besides an arbitrary Number of Princes and Persons of Rank, this Order consists of twelve ancient Counts of the Empire, thirty Knights, and a Secretary. The Emblem of the Order is a Cross of pure Gold, resembling that of *Malta*, adorned with Rubies, having at each Corner an Eagle of solid Gold, and between the middle and lower Point of each, a Hunting Horn; in the Center is a circular Shield of green enamel, on one Side of which is a golden W, surmounted with a Ducal Coronet, the Emblem of *Wirtemberg*, and on the other Side the Arms of that Dutchy, being three gold Hunting Horns twisted together. This Cross is commonly pendant to a very broad crimson Ribbon water'd, worn over the left Shoulder, and hanging down to the Right Side. On the left Breast of their Coat, they wear an embroidered silver Star, in the Center of which is the Emblem of the Order, and round it the Motto, *Amicitie virtutisque fœdus*, "the Bond of Virtue and Friendship," embroidered with Gold on a green Circle. All the Knights are obliged to wear these Insignia, unless they are of a higher Order; and even these wear the *Wirtemberg* Star on their Waistcoat, and a small Cross of the Order pendant to a narrow red Ribbon, round their Neck. Every Knight is obliged during his Lifetime, to annex the Collar and Cross of the Order, to the Bottom of the Coat of Arms belonging to his Family. The former consists of small green Shields charged alternately with a golden W, surmounted by a Ducal Coronet, and three golden Hunting Horns twisted together. Between each Shield is a golden Eagle with its Wings extended, and its Talons on the Shield. The Festival on which the general Chapter is held, is that of St. *Hubert's* Day; and wherever the Sovereign of the Order happens on that Day to be, there is a grand Hunting Match. Those who cannot possibly appear at the Chapter, must if possible, celebrate the Day with a Hunt, and other Expressions of Loyalty. If any Knight be seen in public without the Cross, he forfeits to the Informer a Pair of elegant Pistols, and also twenty Rixdollars to the Poor. But whoever neglects, during a Year and a Day, to wear the Ensigns of the Order, is degraded.

The Duke is very fond of Hunting, and from the Nature of his Country, has better Opportunities of indulging that Passion, than almost any Prince of *Germany*. It is the customary Method in *London*, *Paris*, and other large Cities, to calculate the Number of Inhabitants from the Bills of Mortality; in the same Manner a Conjecture may be formed of the prodigious Quantity of Deer in this Country, from the Number that perish in a severe Winter: It is said, that during the Winters of 1731, and 1733, above twenty thousand Head of red Deer and wild Boars were destroyed.

The Number of Hunting Seats belonging to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, is considerable, and these he visits alternately, according to the Seasons for Hunting the Deer or wild Boar, by which Means, he Visits his principal Forests once in five Years. The Duke's own Family are commodiously lodged on these Occasions, but the rest of the Court very indifferently. It is really surprizing, that these Houses are not furnished with Necessaries for accommodating the Duke's Retinue; but this is neglected, and the circumjacent Districts are obliged to provide Beds and many other Necessaries, which they would doubtless, rather be at the Expence of purchasing them once for all, could they by that Means be released from such Inconveniencies, and assured, that these Necessaries would not be removed from their respective Places.

A very ancient Custom prevails through the whole Country of *Wirtemberg*, of decorating their Apartments and Galleries, with large Horns of Deer; and it is natural to imagine, that these Decorations are not wanting at Hunting Seats. At *Waldeburg*, over the largest Horns are written, the Names of those Persons who shot the Deer; and the Dexterity of the reigning Duke, has filled some Rooms with them. At the Hunting Seat of *Einsidel* in *Schonbuch*, about half a Mile distance from *Tubingen*, among others, are to be seen two remarkable Horns of Deer, which in rutting Time, the Creatures thrust into each others Branches in such a Manner, that it was impossible to disengage them, so that both the Creatures died on the Spot. A Curiosity of the same Kind is deposited in the Royal Musæum at *Copenhagen*. At *Einsidel* is a large Hawthorn, raised from a Twig, brought by

Everhardus Barbatus in his Hat from the Holy Land, upwards of two hundred Years since, and set here with his own Hands. In the Time of *Crusius*, this Thorn had spread to the Circumference of fifty two Ells; its Branches were supported by forty Stone Pillars, and its Stock could not be grasped by any single Person. Hence a superstitious Notion has been propagated, that the House of *Wirtemberg* will decline in Proportion as this Thorn decays. It is however, many Years since this Thorn has been damaged both in its Trunk and Branches, and is at present but in a very indifferent Condition.

All the Princes of the House of *Wirtemberg Stutgard*, seem born for heroic Actions. Prince *Maximilian*, when scarcely fourteen Years of Age, accompanied *Charles XII.* of *Sweden* in all his Campaigns; and even then attacked Sword in Hand, at the Surprize of the Town of *Pultau*, an old *Saxon* Trooper, who turning on his Heel with Surprize, said, "Thou little Son of a Whore, art thou already for cracking the Skull of an old experienced Soldier?" And with that would have given the Prince his *Quietus*, had not *Charles XII.* rescued him. The Prince himself, at the request of certain Persons of Distinction, related the whole Affair, till he came to the Trooper's Speech, which he thought reflected on his Honour, and therefore broke off the Narrative, adding, "You cannot be ignorant of what the Trooper said."

The King was remarkably fond of the Prince, and flattered himself, that his Disposition was totally free from Prejudices and Prepossessions, so that he might easily form him entirely according to his own Inclinations. The Prince of *S. G.* was chagrined at this, who could not bear that a Boy should be preferred to him. The King observing this Dissatisfaction, showed some Coldness towards Prince *S. G.* imagining, that his whole Intention was to ingratiate himself with *Ulrica*, the King's Sister. But this Prince staying at home the next Campaign, being unwilling to draw his Sword against the Elector of *Saxony*, Prince *Maximilian* became the sole Favourite of *Charles XII.* by modeling himself entirely on the Sentiments and Inclinations of that Monarch. In the same Year 1703, during the Darkness of the Night, the Prince riding full Speed, before the King, stopped short at a large

large Pit: The King imagining he did this through fear of the Enemy, called out, *forward, forward*: Accordingly, the Prince immediately clapping Spurs to his Horse, leaped into the Pit. The King was so close behind him, that he also shared the same Fate, falling with his Horse upon the Prince, who was taken out almost dead. This Action rendered him so dear to the King, that he sat up by him during the whole Night. At the unfortunate Battle of *Pultowa*, where he commanded the *Schonen* Regiment of Dragoons, he had the Misfortune of being taken Prisoner. The Czar offered him a Commis- sion, but he answered, " While I have a Drop of Blood " in my Veins, I will employ it in the Service of my " Benefactor the King of *Sweden*." The Czar was so charmed with this generous Answer, he gave him his Liberty, and also presented him with the Sword he then wore. Whether from an ill-timed Gratitude to the *Russians*, he drank too liberally at parting, or whether the Fatigues of the preceding Campaigns, broke his Consti- tution, is not certainly known: However, the Prince on his return to *Wirtemberg*, was in the same Year, namely 1709, seized with a violent Fever, of which he died in the twenty-first Year of his Age, when Youth was in its highest Bloom, and his Hopes well founded, that by his Marriage with the Princess *Ulrica*, he should one Day fill the Throne of *Sweden*.

The Country of *Wirtemberg* is divided into the Moun- tains and Plains, called the high and low Lands. The former comprizes *Tubingen*, with the Parts adjacent to the *Alb* or the *Wirtemberg Alps*; but is greatly inferior to the low Lands, either with regard to Fertility, or Warmth of Climate. It has, however, excellent Woods, good Corn Land, and several good Pastures covered with Cattle, particularly Sheep, which were first brought hither about forty Years ago, by the Family of *Kniestcall*, by which they at once promoted their own Interest, and that of the Country in general. These Flocks were brought from Lower *Saxony*, particularly from the Parts about *Hildesheim*, where this Family had its Origin. If some Abuses have for Years past been introduced by this Trade with respect to the Chambers, it should be remembered, that these Abuses are owing to particular Persons, and not the

the Trade itself. I remember to have read in a Memorial of the Envoy of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttle*, presented to the Dyet at *Ratisbon* on the 27th of *October* 1663, that in the Time of *Henry Julius*, there were in *Brunswick* about eighteen thousand Shepherds, to the great Emolument of that Dutchy.

In the Highlands of *Wirtemberg*, they have indeed Wines, but so very bad, that the farther Increase of Vineyards should certainly be prohibited, and instead of planting Vines, the Natives encouraged to convert such Tracts of Lands into Corn Fields and Pastures. But this is so far from being the Case, that even in the present Year, new Vineyards have been planted at *Hageloch*, not far from *Tubingen*, on the North Side of the Mountain, from which, no other than a four unwholsome Liquor can naturally be expected. And with regard to the Grapes of *Herrenberg*, they are of such a stony Hardness, that they are obliged to thresh them on a Floor, before they can commit them to the Press, if they expect to extract any Thing from them. With regard to the Wines of *Rentling*, *Osterberg*, *Pfuhling*, and other Places, they are not worth mentioning.

In the Lowlands, on the other Hand, they have excellent Necker Wine, particularly about *Brackenheim*, *Uhlbach*, *Hailbroun*, *Unterkurck*, and *Stetten*, the last of which, produces a particular Sort of very strong white Wine, called *Brodtwasser*, or Bread Water. Among the principal Necker Wines are likewise reckoned the *Rossfinger* and the *Elfinger*, near *Maulbrunn*.

The Inhabitants of *Wirtemberg* carried on formerly, and even at the Beginning of the present Century, a considerable Trade to *Bavaria* with their Necker Wines. Both Provinces found their Account in this Commerce, the *Bavarians* instead of ready Money, paying the Value of the Wine in Salt. But when the Imperialists became Masters of *Bavaria*, Affairs were conducted in a different Manner. and this Electorate furnished with Wines from the neighbouring Countries of *Austria*, *Tirol* and *Franconia*.

The Importation of *Franconian* Wines, was greatly promoted by the Imperial Minister, Count *Lowenstein*, as it was of the greatest Advantage to his Estates lying in that

that Country: And this Trade still continues, notwithstanding it is doubly detrimental to the *Wirtembergers*, for the Wines will not keep any long Time, and they are obliged to purchase Salt with ready Money.

The Restoration of the Elector of *Bavaria*, was, doubtless a very proper Time for putting this whole Trade again on its old Footing, by entering into the necessary Stipulations for that Purpose; but this, without any known Reason, has been entirely neglected. The only Method, in my Opinion, of rendering this Trade really advantageous, is to lay it open, and not suffer any Monopolies or selfish Practices to be introduced; for there is nothing more certain, than that these, however they may tend to increase the Riches of particular Persons, are of the greatest Detriment to the Public.

This Country besides its Arable Lands and Vineyards, has likewise excellent Mineral Springs, of which I shall only at present mention the Baths and Waters of *Boller*, *Zaisenbauser*, *Wild*, *Teinacher*, *Liebenzeller*, *Ritbenauer* and *Goppinger*.

I must however add, with regard to the Policy of this Country, that in all the Cities, Towns, and large Villages, they have a certain Kind of Officers, called private Overseers, who inspect Offences, clandestine Meetings, and other Enormities of their fellow Burghers, making a Report to the Magistrates of the Place, in order, that a further Enquiry may be made. These private Censors or Inquisitors, are absolutely unknown to all but the Magistrates, and are sworn to discharge their Office faithfully. They have no Salary, but are always preferred before any other Persons, to some Place or Employment in the Magistracy. As the Accuser is constantly concealed, it may be productive of several Abuses, should their bare Reports ever be esteemed sufficient Evidence, instead of Information. This Regulation has a near Affinity with the *denuncie secrète*, or secret Informations at *Venice*, and I much question, whether any such Thing is to be met with in all *Germany* besides.

Ludwigsburg, August 1,
1729.

I am, &c.

L E T



LETTER XIII.

STUTGARD, LUDWIGSBURG, and TUBINGEN, described.

STUTGARD is situated in a pleasant Country, interspersed with Gardens and Vineyards; so that had the Money expended at *Ludwigsburg*, been employed here in building a stately Palace near *Berge*, or *Caulstadt*, it would have been equal to most in *Europe*, with regard to the Beauty of its Situation. Little Notice is however taken of that truly noble Palace at *Stutgard*; this is already particularly perceived in the Banqueting-House, where the Ridottos were formerly kept. This Structure merits the Observation of every Traveller, on Account of its Hall, with which few in *Europe* are comparable: It is two hundred and twenty Feet long, eighty in Breadth, and ninety in Height, without having a single Pillar to support its arched Roof, which is very ingeniously fastened together by means of wooden Screws. The French General, Marshal *Villars*, who once visited this Structure, mistook it, and said with some Degree of Admiration, *Voici un beau Temple*, "A fine Church indeed!" The Cieling is decorated with Scripture Histories; but the Sides with Views of all the Forests belonging to the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, and some merry Adventures that happened at the Hunting Matches.

The Orangery is near this Structure, and has indeed, very large and tall Trees, but ill contrived; the Covering, which together with the Wall is removed every Spring, not having sufficient Height, many of the Trees are bent at the Top: And the Grottos hard by, cannot be admired for their Beauty.

The New Building, as they call it, is composed of fine Free-Stone, with a noble Stair-Case of the same, and a large Hall, the upper Gallery of which is supported on twelve Pillars of a considerable Height: On these are painted

painted the twelve Months; on the Cieling are represented the most ancient Transactions of the Family of *Wirtemberg*, and on the Sides, several Masquerades and public Entries. The Walls are hung with the Armour of Princes, and a large Picture of the Battle of *Hochstadt*, The highest Rooms are employed for Armouries; where, besides old and new Weapons, and Equipages for Tournaments, are some stuffed Horses, formerly particular Favourites of the Dukes; also with singular Stags, wild Boars, and Hounds; and among the latter, one who used to lead the rest, and cost the present Duke eleven hundred Guilders.

In the Musæum are several Portraits of the Ducal Family, Petrefactions, mechanical, and mathematical Inventions, curious Pieces of Writing and Turnery, precious Stones and Vases, Mummies, old Coins, &c. And among others, the Picture of a Woman with a large Beard, as it appeared in 1587, when she was only in the 25th Year of her Age. Her Name was *Barteld Graefje*; and here also is another Picture of her as she looked in her old Age. On the Front of this Building, is a Collection of several old Monuments and Inscriptions, which they endeavour to adorn, by daubing them over with white, and to multiply and improve them by new Inscriptions, which, in Time, must prove of the greatest Detriment to their Authenticity and Value.

There is at present nothing remarkable in the Ducal Palace, but the main Stair-Case, which ascends so gradually without Steps, that one may ride up or down it.

Ludwigsburg, which is two Leagues distant from *Stuttgart*, was formerly only a Stall, or House for Breeding of Cattle; nor is there any Probability, that the Duke at first intended to lay out such Quantities of Money as he has done, since the Countess of *Gravenitz* gained the ascendant, and his Highness began to conceive by Degrees a greater Dislike to *Stuttgart*, where his Consort the Dutchess resided. But whether at present it be a Residence or Country Seat of the Duke's, and will continue so, I shall not take upon me to determine; but probably what was formerly said of the Pope may be very appositely applied to this Building, *Nec Deus es, nec homo, sed inter utrumque*, "Thou art neither God nor Man, but between
" both."

"both." The Imperial Minister who was here two Years ago, about some particular Negotiation, made but an inelegant and simple Reply, upon being asked at Table, what he thought of *Ludwigsburg*, answered, that it would be much to the Honour of the Village where he was born, if the Sovereign of the Country had made a City of it. At a Feast made on the same Occasion, when the whole Company had abandoned themselves to Mirth, the Duke's Buffoon alone refused to join with them, and being closely pressed to tell the Cause, answered, Because instead of saying *Ludwigsburg* is a pretty Village, they will for the future say, what a dirty Hole of a Town this is!

It must be allowed, that the Palace is one of the finest Buildings in *Germany*. And many are of Opinion, that it is at present carried beyond Perfection, as the prodigious Height of the new Buildings intercept the Prospect of the Gardens, and by that means lessen its former Beauty. On Account of the continual Carriage of Stone, Timber, Lime, &c. no Pavement has yet been thought on, so that a Person is greatly incommoded, either by the great Quantity of Dust flying, or in rainy Weather by the Mud and Clay; notwithstanding which, most of the Chambers have already been moved hither, to the great Petrimient of those Officers who have Houses of their own at *Stutgard*. Building is very expensive at *Ludwigsburg*, Stone, Lime, and Timber, being at a high Rate, and a middling Load of Sand cannot be bought under a Dollar. At first they were not well provided with Water, but at present they have Plenty of it, not only for Drinking and Culinary Uses, but likewise for Tanning of Leather, though it is not fit for Dying. Fuel is so scarce and dear, that in a hard Winter, for want of proper Regulations, the Wood is often stolen out of the Stoves.

The Palace is quite new furnished: and in particular, the Looking-Glass and Lackered Closet, are worth seeing; as also the large Stair-Case for Ambassadors, its beautiful Cieling, and the Gallery of Paintings, among which are some exquisite Night-Pieces, and a great Variety of fine Pictures of Dogs and Horses, especially that of a black Wolf, which had long been kept at Court:

He

He was called *Melak*, followed the Duke every where, and slept near his Bed. He was once with the Duke in the Army upon the *Rhine*, but the Campaign continuing till the Weather grew cold, *Melak* was tired of the Field, and found very unexpectedly at *Ludwigsburg*, before the Duke's Chamber-Door, no Body knowing how he crossed the *Rhine*. In the same Manner he stole away from *Frankfort*, without taking his Leave, probably not much liking the firing of so many Guns at the Emperor's Coronation, in 1711. Whatever his Fidelity might be to the Duke, he was sly and mischievous to others; and once bit a large Piece out of Colonel *Forstner's* Back, when no such Thing was expected.

The Chapel of the Palace is very elegant, but something too small, and has this great Inconvenience attending it, namely, that near the Vestry several common Sewers meet together. One would almost believe, that this was done on Purpose by the Popish Architects, among whom *Frisoni* was the Chief; It must however be owned, that these *Italians* are such ingenious Artists, that they commit very few Mistakes in such stately Structures.

Opposite to the lower Part of the Palace, upon an Eminence in the pleasant Garden, stands the *Favorita*, a very beautiful Building in the newest *Italian* Taste, from which, when the Doors were open, there was a Prospect through the Palace of *Ludwigsburg* into the Pleasure Garden; but this is now obstructed by the new Buildings. Here also is a curious Menagery of foreign Fowls.

The Duke's Band of Music is equal to that of any Court in *Europe*. The hereditary Prince himself composes, and is a great Lover of that Science.

The Green-house of *Ludwigsburg*, is one of the finest I ever saw, even in *Italy*. It consists of some Hundreds of straight Trees, which the Duke procured three Years ago from *Sardinia*. The Trunks of many of them are as thick as the Body of a well-proportioned Man; and at present are carefully pruned, in order to make their Tops beautiful; even the first Year after being transported hither, they shot Branches between seven and eight Feet in Length.

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The Duke also expends a great deal of Money in Studs of Horses, of which he is a great Lover, and a good Judge. At present he has three Sets of Horses, each consisting of eight, which a Coachman without the help of a Postillion, can manage, though at the same Time they perform all the Curvets of the Manage; and sometimes the Duke himself is seen on the Coach-Box. In Honour of this Prince it must be said, that hard Drinking is not so much in Repute at his Court as formerly it has been: However, any one who desires to be honoured after the ancient Custom, will not be long here, before he finds Persons ready to gratify his Inclinations.

The Castle of *Hobin-Tubingen*, is at present considered only as a Hunting Seat, whither the Duke usually retires with his Court once in five Years. The City of *Tubingen*, which is situated near the Mountain, consists of about five thousand Souls, and is celebrated for its University. The Vallies of *Ammer*, *Stecker*, and *Lustenauer*, render the Situation of this Place as agreeable as most in *Germany*. In the Castle are good Apartments; and formerly it must have been looked upon as a Place of considerable Strength, being, besides the Declivity of the Mountain, encompassed with a deep Fosse. It is vaulted underneath, and among other Cellars, there is one which cannot be equalled, being dug in the Rock, and lined with Free-Stone, three hundred Feet in Length, and upwards of twenty in Height. The thickness of the Vault is two and twenty Feet, and at one End of this, stands an empty Wine-Cask which was made in the Year 1548, four and twenty Feet long and sixteen high. This Cellar communicates with another, where there is a large Well of fine clear Water, walled in, and three hundred Fathoms in Depth, so that there is no Possibility of coming at the Water. The reverberating Sound caused by throwing a Stone into it, or firing a Pistol, has something in it awfully astonishing. This Castle was built by the old Counts of *Tubingen*, at a Time when Workmen had for a Day's Work no more than a *Kreutzer*, sixty of which are equal to a Guilder; ten Doits in Value, is now called a *Brassennig*. We are surprized to read in ancient Accounts, that the whole Expences attending

tending the Marriage of a Prince, which lasted eight Days, at which, several Persons of Rank with their numerous Attendants assisted, amounted only to thirty or forty Dollars. The Treasurer of a certain Dukedom, in a Manuscript Chronicle of his Country, has the following Article. "This Day our Duke with all the young Noblemen his Companions, went to the Tavern, where they feasted and caroused at such a high Rate, that I paid eight Dollars for the reckoning of their wild Frolick." In *Pomerania*, at the Time of the last War, every Acre of Land was obliged to pay eleven Dollars Contribution Money, whereas from an old Record we learn, that a Duke of this Country being engaged in a War, desired no more from each Acre of Land, than three Fosslings or five Half-Pfennings *, which the States at that Time refused him, whereupon he wrote them Word, *That he would complain of it to God.* In those Times, the Revenue of a Prince of *Wirtemberg* was but ninety Guilders, and ten for a State Drefs. The *Wirtemberg* Privy Counsellors, according to the ancient Regulation of their Appointments, have even at this Day, among other Parts of their Salary, ten Guilders for a like Suit, and the Governors of the Country Districts, six Guilders upon the very same Account. In what Manner, about two hundred Years since, a Prince of an ancient Ducal House was equipped for his Travels, may be seen from the following Passage, in a Letter of his Father's, to the Elector of ———, to whom he was sending his Son, which Letter is still extant in the Archives at ———: "Our Son ———, being well-grown up and clownish (sturdy, the same Word being still used in that Sense in Lower Saxony) we find it necessary to send him Abroad to see the World, and especially to your Highness's Court, that there he may learn good Breeding. We have also provided him with a Servant to attend him, &c."

But as the Value of Money has fallen, in the same Proportion Titles have risen. In the public Letters of Homage in the fourteenth Century, the Stile run *Honourable, Worthy Prince, or Sovereign*; afterwards the Princes were

* A Half-Pfenning is the one sixty-eight Part of a Dollar.

were entitled, *Well*, or *Nobly Born*, and during a considerable Part of the 15th Century, the Counts had only the Title of *Noble*; to those of Nobility only, *Your Capacity* was appropriated, and afterwards *Your Mightinesses* or *Gravity*. In the Year 1350, as appears from *Herman. Corneri. Chron. Lubecens.* the Cities of *Lucbeck*, *Hamburg*, and *Lucneburg*, gave *Albert Duke of Mecklenburg* the Title of *Your Magnificence*. The Emperor himself for a long Time, was contented with the Title of *Your Grace*; the Princesses were called Ladies, and the Daughters of the Nobility Misses, and others Girls. But such Alterations, in my Opinion, have no Tendency to make the World either better or worse: and if, two Centuries ago, a Dollar went for ten Times the Value of that Piece at present, we must conclude, that the Income of Persons of all Ranks was then ten Times less.

Stutgard, August 29, 1739.



LETTER XIV.

*Observations on the State of Learning and the Sciences
in the Dutchy of WIRTEMBERG.*

S I R,

TO gratify your Enquiries with regard to the State of Learning in these Parts, I shall first mention those laudable Foundations established for the Education of those designed for the Ministry. And tho' it is absolutely impossible to render every Scheme perfect, I dare affirm, that no Protestant Country in all Germany, produces so many learned and able Preachers, as the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, in Proportion to its Extent. In what Manner it has gained this noble Pre-eminence, deserves a farther Disquisition. In the common Schools, As soon as the Capacity of the Boys who study Divinity, either from their own Inclinations, or the Commands of their

their Parents, has been narrowly examined. a strict Eye is afterwards kept for some Years, over their Application, and Acquisition of Knowledge; they first commence *Petentes*, and after that *Expectantes*. Besides the Examinations of the Schools made at certain Times by the respective Magistrates of each Town, two *Scholararchæ* or Visitors, by the Duke's particular Appointment, make an annual Enquiry into the State of all the Schools of the Country. If upon such Inquisition, for the Course of some Years, any of the Scholars appear to answer the Expectations at first conceived of them, and to make farther Proficiency, they are for two or three Years successively, brought to be examined before the consistorial Council at *Stutgard*; and if thought qualified, are sent to one of the Monasteries of *Blanbeurn* and *Denkendorf*. Here they take an Oath, that they will constantly serve the House of *Wirtemberg*, either at Home or Abroad. When any are guilty of Crimes which render them unworthy of their Functions, they are obliged to refund the States the Expences of their Maintenance, which are reckoned at fifty Guilders a Year. Such a one is termed *Rejectus*, and distinguished from *Dimissus*, who pays his Charges, and has the Consent of the States to go into foreign Service. In case the Parents have occasioned the Misconduct of the *Rejectus*, they must immediately repay the Charges; but if they are innocent, the Inheritance from the Time of the Rejection, is no longer in the Parents Power, but arrested by the Ecclesiastical Chest; nor is it easily recovered, even after the Death of the Parents. For it must be observed, that not only the Persons received on the Foundation, but the Parents also, enter into Obligations. The young Students continue two Years in the said Cloisters, during which Time they are instructed in the Languages and other fundamental Sciences. At the Expiration of this Term, they are advanced to higher Seminaries, namely, from *Blanbeuren* to *Bebenhausen*, and from *Denkendorf* to *Maulbrunn*. These Promotions happen every Year, but alternately: And it is not before a Student has spent two Years in one of these upper Cloisters, that he is received upon the great Foundation at *Tubingen*, which also receives Scholars from the College at *Stutgard*. The Masters who teach

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in the Cloisters are Men of Parts and Learning, some of whom in Time come to be Professors, Superintendants, and Prelates. In the Cloisters the Youths are provided with Food, Candle, Firing, Washing, Lodging, Physic, Paper, the greatest Part of their Cloathing, and two Pair of Shoes annually. At *Tubingen* (which formerly was a Monastery of *Augustines*) they have Lodging and Diet gratis, and receive every Quarter of a Year, a Dollar and a Quire of Paper. The five abovementioned Places have Vacations twice a Year, namely, a Fortnight at *Easter*, and three Weeks in *Autumn*. At such Times hardly one Student is to be seen in the four Cloisters, each going to visit his Relations or Acquaintance; and for travelling Charges, he receives as many Groschen as he has Miles to travel. The stated Number of Students is twenty-five to each. As commonly every two Years a Number is sent from the lower Cloisters to the two upper; so likewise from these, Promotions are made alternately into the *Tubingen* Foundation: In which Number, if we reckon those who are admitted from the *Stutgard* College, or sometimes taken in *Ex Gratia*, the new Members amount to about thirty annually; which is pretty nearly equal to the Number of those who are yearly called from thence to the Ministry, or Leave it on any other Account. The new Comers are, during the first Year called *Novitii*; and are obliged to light the Stove, bring Water, and the like; but are kindly treated in all Respects.

The two first Years are spent in Philosophical Disputation, and other Exercises requisite to the obtaining a Master of Arts Degree. After this, some Years are devoted to the Study of Divinity, partly under the Professors of the University and Foundation, and partly under the most learned and capable Persons of their Society, who are called *Repetentes*, and are allowed both more Money and a better Diet.

Lastly, they are examined by the Consistory at *Stutgard*, and declared qualified for performing the Ministerial Functions, and acting as Vicars during the Illness of a Country Minister, or the Vacancy of a Parish. This Vicarship is entered upon by an Order from the President, or the Consistory; in the first Case, the Pastor whose Place

Place he supplies, pays him weekly half a Guilder, besides Lodging and Board; but in the latter, three Half Guilders a Week from the Parish.

Every Quarter of a Year the Laws and Institutes of the Foundation are read publickly; and also at the same Time a Certificate from one of the *Repetentes*, signed by the *Superattendentes*, must be given in to the Consistory, specifying the Residence, Application, and other Parts of the Stendaries Behaviour and Manner of Life. Such as have not taken the Degree of Master of Arts, the *Repetentes* are diligently to exercise by repetitory Lectures in Philology and Philosophy; and with what success this Method is attended, is manifest from the public Examinations every Quarter.

Once a Week before the President, the Repetitor discusses a Theological Thesis, the Magistri being all present, and divided into Classes. At this Exercise the Chancellor of the University frequently assists. The Directors of the Foundation are two *Superattendentes*, and the *Magister Domi*; the latter of whom, is a Professor of Philosophy; but the former are chosen from among the Professors of Divinity.

Thus the *Tubingen* Foundation is a Nursery, from which fit Persons may always be selected for the Ministerial Function; and as neither Time nor Opportunity are wanting in their Favour, a great Number of young Divines are here always to be found, who, besides the assiduous Prosecution of their main Business, employ themselves to Advantage in other entertaining Branches of Science, as foreign Languages, Mathematics, Geography, Civil and Literary History, Physic, &c. by which means, not only their Understanding is improved, but likewise their Conversation rendered more agreeable, especially as some of them are continually travelling at the Duke's Expence. All these Circumstances jointly considered, must necessarily render them different Ministers, from those too often met with in other Places.

On the *Tubingen* Foundation, including those who are in the Country Vicarages, there are constantly three hundred Students of Divinity, on whose Application and good Behaviour, a strict Eye is kept. They meet twice a Day in the greatest Order and Decorum at their Meals,

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at which Times, one of them by Turns preaches a Sermon.

You may easily imagine, Sir, that the Maintenance of so many Buildings in the five beforementioned Places, the Salaries of so many Professors, Inspectors, Preceptors, and the Expences for Diet, Wine and Clothes, for between four and five hundred Persons, and other Contingencies for a Foundation of this Kind, must stand the Duke in above fifty thousand Dollars a Year. But in my Opinion, it is the very best Expence of any I know, as from it, not only this Country, but *Europe* in general, may reap considerable Advantages: And while the Sums required for it are taken out of the sequestered Monasteries, it cannot in this Respect be alledged, that the Foundations of our Forefathers are diverted from the Intention for which the Donors originally appropriated them. The hereditary Benefice of *Bulach* in the Country of *Wirtemberg*, which still continues annexed to the *Gruckler* Family, having been reserved to it by one of its Ancestors, who lived at the Beginning of the Reformation, and which he very much promoted here, I look upon as a singular Case.

According to the old Laws which obtained in the Territories of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, the ecclesiastical Benefices were solely in the Disposal of the Consistory; but many Years ago, several Abuses having crept in by this Means, as the best Livings were bestowed only upon the Relations of the Members of the consistorial Council, those who would marry into their Families, or who found other ways of Recommendation, the Duke thought it advisable to curtail the Power of the Consistory in this Particular: So that at present, he himself confers the Specialities or Superintendencies, the Prelacies and the Abbeys: Yet for the inferior Benefices, the Consistory recommends three qualified Persons, one of whom the Privy Council chuses. Besides the ecclesiastical Livings in this Country are not very profitable, a Parish with an Income of three hundred Guilders a Year, being looked upon as a considerable Thing. A Prelacy commonly brings in no more than seven hundred Guilders.

You are surprized, Sir, in your last Letter, that no more appears of the Writings relative to the Union among Protestants, which was begun again and continued down to our Time, chiefly by some of the *Tubingen* Divines. Chancellor *Pfaff*'s enemies, who are no inconsiderable Number, pretend, that having obtained his Desire, he now gives himself no farther Trouble; but others say, that the Court did not think it adviseable to prosecute the Affair with the Warmth it was first undertaken; a Catholic Minister of a certain powerful Court, having looked upon this Union as detrimental to the *Roman* Catholics; for which Reason he signified, that it would be more agreeable to them, and create a better Understanding, if more Temper was observed in this Affair. M. *Pfaff* himself throws the Blame entirely on the Protestant Courts, for not properly supporting him in the Prosecution of the Motion he had begun, not only by sharp Injunctions against the refractory old Ecclesiastics, but likewise in the Diet, where several Envoys assured him of their vigorous Support, but afterwards deserted him.

I will not take upon me to determine, which of these three alledged Causes may be the real one, or whether all three may be true or false. But cannot help adding, that Mr. *Pfaff* is mistaken in his Opinion, that a certain great Statesman, entirely opposed it, as I can with Confidence affirm, that he only disapproved of violent Proceedings, being of Opinion, that an external Union with another Party would be bought too dear, when it could only be obtained by persecuting great Numbers of People in their own Church, who in reality were of a quite different Way of thinking; Conviction is not to be forced upon the Mind by coercive Methods. There are violent and inflexible Clergymen, both among the *Calvinists* and *Lutherans*, nor are either destitute of Men of Parts and Moderation: An Instance of which happened not long ago at *E.* where a Student of Divinity travelling Post, was taken violently ill, and finding his latter End approached, sent for a *Lutheran* Divine, there being none of the Calvinistical Persuasion in the Place, to administer him the Sacrament with common Bread; which was accordingly done.

In the District of *Escherweg* in *Hesse Cassel*, one *Augustine von Steuben*, a *Lutheran* Minister, has above twenty Years officiated both in a *Lutheran* and in two *Calvinistical* Congregations, with perfect Harmony, as his Predecessor, a *Calvinistical* Divine had done before him. The former being at the *Agapæ*, or Love-Feast of the *Escherweg* District (which consists of twenty *Calvinistical* and six *Lutheran* Ministers) was asked what Religion he professed? To which he answered, "I am a good Christian, but "you are all Sectaries."

At *Tubingen*, all Professors, of what Faculty soever, are obliged to subscribe the *Formula Concordiæ*. Mr. N. signed in these Words, *Divinis Veritatibus in hoc Libro contentis subscribo*, "I subscribe to the Divine Truths contained in this Book." In this manner indeed, one may likewise subscribe to the *Koran*; but perhaps it is more advisable to admit of such indefinite and general Expressions, than to burthen the Conscience further with human Limitations, and by that means encrease the Number of Hypocrites and perjured Persons.

According to the fundamental Laws in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, all Officers, Civil and Ecclesiastical, from the highest to the lowest, must, at their Admission into Employments, subscribe the *Formula Concordiæ*; but for some Years past, this has not been strictly insisted upon. I have been assured, that Mr. ——— though he still continues a *Calvinist*, made no scruple of signing this symbolical Book.

Formerly the Jesuits of *Rotenburg*, two Leagues from *Tubingen*, were invited hither to the public theological Disputations. But the following Adventure may, perhaps, deter them from coming for the future on such Occasions. Professor *Muller* who presided at the Act, was so pressed by the metaphysical Distinctions and Subtilties of the Jesuits, that the Audience began to fear that the President would be defeated, which must have tended to disgrace the whole Body. In this critical Moment some of the Audience flew to *D. O.* and acquainted him with the Distress and Danger they were in. He was at that Time undressed, but animated with a true Zeal against the Adversary, he huddled on his Cloaths, and throwing his Cloak over him, like a keen Champion for the

Cause, hastened to the College. At his entering the Hall he was pulling up his Stockings, when he heard one of the two chosen Disputants of the Jesuits declaiming with an Exultation, which could only proceed from the certain Hopes of a Victory already obtained. Such a Sound from this Adversary, was alone sufficient so to inflame *D. O.* that when even at a Distance, before he could have Sight of his Opponent, he called out aloud, *Mentiris, Jesuita, mentiris*, "Thou lyest, Jesuit, thou lyest." As soon as he had taken his Place, he first prudently asked the Subject of Debate, and what Objection the Jesuit had made? Upon which the Engagement began anew: The Jesuit exerted all the Strength of his Understanding and Lungs, in order to maintain the Advantage he had already gained; and on the other Side, the Danger and imminent Scandal that the Enemy should carry a complete Victory in such a Place, caused an almost desperate Defence; so that *Boileau* might have very much improved his heroic Poem of the *Lutrin*, had he been present at this Debate. The Scene was quickly changed: for by *D. O.*'s Skill, at using the scholastic Weapons, the Jesuits were silenced, and obliged, from the Declaration of all impartial Persons present, to quit the Field in such a Manner, as shewed, that they did not chuse to enter it again for the future.

Among the Curiosities of the University Library at *Tubingen*, upwards of seven thousand Sermons are shewn, which the celebrated *Crusius* wrote in *Greek*, from the Mouth of the Minister, though they were delivered in *German*.

M. Gramlich, the Court Chaplain, who is equally known by his useful and learned Writings, and by some remarkable Incidents of his Life, has very lately exchanged this mortal for an immortal State. When a Child, some of his unlucky Play-Fellows thrust a Bean in his Ear, where it continued till it struck Root; nor could it be extracted without putting his Life in the most imminent Danger. As he grew up, a Tumour was formed in his Mouth as large as a Hen's Egg; and would inevitably have suffocated him, had it not been destroyed by the actual Cautey. This Cure was above a Quarter of a Year in performing, during which Time he received up-wards

wards of six hundred red-hot Irons into his Mouth. During these shocking Operations, he made a Vow, that if he recovered, he would not only shew his Gratitude to God by a Life of Piety entirely, but devote that Mouth to the indefatigable Discharge of the ministerial Functions.

The learned consistorial Councillor, Mr. *Datt*, after whom you enquired, also died on the 24th of *February*, 1722. He was likewise an Instance, that no Prophet is honoured in his own Country. He left behind him curious Additions to his valuable Work, *De pace Publica*, but since his Death, no Body knows where they are deposited.

Your former particular Friend *B. O.* has likewise been dead some Years; a Man, whose Life had been a Scene of such singular Adventures, and various Turns of Fortune, that few can equal; and I know not where to find a Person that can be more appositely compared with him, than the celebrated *Caramuel*. He gave Proofs of his Abilities, not only as a Courtier, a Politician, a Scholar and Divine, but even as a military Officer: And though I would not willingly propose him as a Model of a Christian Hero; yet he has often prevented a Deal of Mischief: And at one Time in particular, upon the Solicitation of a certain great Lady, to be included with the Duke in the public Form of Prayer, he boldly answered, that such a Thing was quite unnecessary, she being already comprized in that Petition of the Lord's Prayer, "Deliver us from Evil."

In this short Sketch of the State of Learning in this Country, I cannot omit an Academy for young Gentlemen, founded at *Esslingen*, three Leagues from *Ludwigsburg*, and six from *Tubingen*, by Mr. *Muller*. It is indeed far from being in that State of Perfection to which it may in Time arrive; but even at present, it has twenty-six young Gentlemen, who are instructed in the *Latin* and *French* Languages, in History, Geography, Mathematics, Music, Dancing, Fencing, and the Principles of the Civil Law. Each Scholar pays only one hundred Dollars *per Annum*, for Instruction, Fire, Candle, Lodging, Washing, and Board. So that the Number of Pupils, only can render an Undertaking of this Kind successful: But

I fear this will never be the Case, as the University of *Tubingen*, as well as the *Wirtemberg* Consistories, on Account of the Foundation at *Stutgard*, seem to consider it in no favourable Light; nor must it be dissembled, that even the Duke's Ministers, who are no Friends to the Imperial Nobility, seem not to be at all pleased with it.

Eslingen itself, though but a mean Town, has a handsome Riding-School, and the Council-House which is built in the modern Taste, is esteemed superiour to any in *Germany*, that at *Augsborg* alone excepted.

Tubingen, August 20,
1729.

I am, &c.



LETTER XV.

Observations relating to the Natural History of the Country of WIRTEMBERG.

SIR,

THE frequent Accounts with which you are pleased to favour me with in your Letters, give me extreme Delight. The Adventure of the Stork which chose to be burnt with her Young, when not able to save them from the Fire, rather than let them perish by themselves, gave rise to a great Variety of pleasing Reflections.

How far a rational Principle, mutual Affection, and Comparison of Ideas may be ascribed to Animals, I will not at present determine; but assure you, that the following Adventure of a tame Stork, some Years ago in the University of *Tubingen*, is literally true. This Bird lived quietly in the Court-Yard, till Count *Victor Gravenitz*, then a Student there, shot with Ball at a Stork's Nest adjacent to the College, and probably wounded the Stork then in it, as he was observed for some Weeks not to stir out of the Nest. This happened in Autumn, when
foreign

foreign Storks begin their periodical Emigrations. In the ensuing Spring, a Stork was observed on the Roof of the College, and by its incessant chattering, gave the tame Stork, walking below in the Area, to understand, that it would be glad of its Company. But this was a Thing impracticable, on account of its Wings being clipt; which induced the Stranger with the utmost Precaution first to come down to the upper Gallery, the next Day something lower, and at last, after a great Deal of Ceremony, quite into the Court. The tame Stork which was conscious of no Harm, went to meet him with a soft cheerful Note, and a sincere Intention of giving him a friendly Reception, when to his great Surprise, the other fell upon him with the utmost Fury. The Spectators present, indeed, for that Time drove away the foreign Stork, but this, so far from intimidating him, that he came again the next Day to the Charge, and during the whole Summer, continual Skirmishes were interchanged between them. Mr. G. R. v. F. had given Orders that the tame Stork should not be assisted, as having only a single Antagonist to encounter: And by being thus obliged to shift for himself, he came to stand better on his Guard, and made such a gallant Defence, that at the End of the Campaign, the Stranger had no great Advantage to boast of. But next Spring, instead of a single Stork came four, which, without any of the foregoing Ceremonies, alighted at once in the College Area, and directly attacked the tame Stork, who indeed, in the View of several Spectators standing in the Galleries, performed Feats even above human Valour, if I may use that Expression, defending himself by the Arms Nature had given him, with the utmost Bravery, till at length being overpowered by superior Numbers, his Strength and Courage began to fail, when very unexpected Auxiliaries came in to his Assistance; all the Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, and the rest of the Fowls that were brought up in the Court, to whom, undoubtedly this gentle Stork's mild and friendly Behaviour had endeared him, without the least Dread of the Danger, formed a Kind of Rampart round him, under the Shelter of which, he might make an honourable Retreat from so unequal an Encounter: And even a Peacock, which before, never

could live in Friendship with him, on this Emergency, took the Part of oppressed Innocence, and was, if not a true bottom'd Friend, at least a favourable Judge on the Stork's Side. Upon this, a stricter Watch was kept against such traitorous Incursions of the Enemy, and a Stop put to more Bloodshed; till at last, about the Beginning of the third Spring, above twenty Storks suddenly alighted in the Court with the greatest Fury; and before the poor Stork's faithful Life-Guards could form themselves, or any of the People come in to his Assistance, they deprived him of Life, though by exerting his usual Gallantry, they paid dear for the Purchase. The Malevolence of these Strangers against this innocent Creature, could proceed from no other Motive, than the Shot fired by Count *Victor* from the College, and which they doubtless suspected, was done by the Instigation of the tame Stork.

Since I am fallen upon Natural History, it may not be improper to give an Account of those Petrefactions, some of which I have seen, and others I have collected in this Country.

All mountainous Parts have a Property of rather yielding a greater Quantity, and Variety, both of the last mentioned, and other curious Productions of Nature, than flat Countries: And this is entirely confirmed, with regard to the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*.

Among the principal Pieces of this Kind, may be justly reckoned the Black-Slate Table, belonging to the late Court Chaplain, M. *Hiemer*. It is three Feet ten Inches in Length, and three Feet three Inches in Breadth, interspersed with a great Number of raised *Stella marina* of a particular Kind, lying upon each other. That generally called the Tail, consists of pentagonal, unequal, interchangeable little Pieces, or *Asteria*, of a cineritious and glittering, or selenitical Substance. The Place where this Stone was found is called *Ombden*, and lies between *Kirchheim* and *Göppingen*. M. *Hiemer* has printed an Account of this Rarity, addressed to M. *Scheuchzer*, and concludes, that the said Petrefaction is such a marine Animal as *Rumphius* has described in his Cabinet of *Ambony* Curiosities, under the Name of *Caput Medusæ*; and this last is chiefly found in the Streights of *Waigat*, and
near

near *Spitzberg*, as likewise in the *White Sea*, and near *Archangel*; at which Places, the Inhabitants generally call them Sea Spiders. Where Numbers of these Creatures are met with together, they certainly indicate Whales being near, these greedily devouring them, and following them for that Reason. They are taken alive on wooden Floats in the Sea, on which they commonly crawl. One of these *Capita Medusæ* was sent as a Present by the Czar *Peter the Great*, to *Augustus*, King of *Poland*, and is still in the Gallery of Natural Curiosities at *Dresden*. But *M. Kifner*, at *Frankfort* on the *Mayn*, has a finer in his Possession. The Middle or Center of this Animal is broad and thick; but it branches out all around into a great Number of Limbs, which terminate in a multitude of small Filaments, joined together by slender Articulations, no thicker than a Horse-hair. When the Animal is dead, these Limbs or Branches bend and contract inwardly towards the Center of the Body: But whilst alive, they serve as Instruments of local Motion; in swimming, it draws in their Ends all at once, and then in the Nature of an Oar, throws them out again. In the curious Collection of Petrefactions, belonging to *Mr. John Henry Sprekelsen*, the Licentiate at *Hamburg*, I have also observed a remarkable Piece of this Kind, the thickest Part of its Body in the Middle, consisting of orbicular Concamerations or Arches resembling the *Alveolæ belemnitarum*. This with several other beautiful Petrefactions are found near *Granville*, in *Normandy*.

M. Hiemer, by endeavouring to improve the Beauty of his Slate, has too much worn away the main Trunk of the Figures, and rendered the Limbs of them almost equal to one another or round, whereas they should be quintangular, and of an unequal and alternate Thickness.

By the Observation already mentioned, may be corrected not only *Hiemer's* Copper Plate, but likewise his Supposition, that this Petrefaction was a real *Caput Medusæ*; the last not being composed of any such *Entrochi* or Limbs, wants those large Clusters of Filaments. On the other Hand, this *Wirtemberg* Petrefaction may very justly be ranked in the Number of the *Stellæ Marineæ*, of which there are upwards of a hundred Species, but for

the most Part the *Entrochi* are straight, and without any Ramifications. And should even the northern *Caput Medusæ* be ranked under this Genus, it should be distinguished by the *Stella arborefcens*. In the proper *Stella Marina*. The *Asteriæ*, *Trochitæ*, or small Parts, which together are called the *Entrochi*, are of four, five, and even six Angles, sometimes round, and commonly their Limbs of an alternate Figure and Thickness. They are likewise found in many other Places of *Germany*, particularly in the Country of *Wirtemberg*, near the Village of *Ombden*, as also near *Echterdingen*, between *Tubingen* and *Stutgard*, at *Achalmberge* or *Achelberge*, not far from *Reutlingen*, near the Convent, of *Bebenhausen*, not far from *Tubingen*, at *Boll* and elsewhere.

Next these, the many small Bones which are dug up near *Constadt*, a League distant from *Stutgard*, deserve Notice. The hollow Tubes which are still observable in many of them, and shew they were once Receptacles of the Marrow, which particular anatomical Dissections not only confirm, but shew they are the Remains of many small Animals, of different Species; especially Rats, Mice, &c. One may very plainly discern the Mandibles, the Teeth, the Scapula, the Vertebrae, the Ribs, the Clavicle, the Bones of the Shoulders, the Arms, the Metacarpus, the Thighs, the Legs, the Tails, and other small Parts, collected together in one Stratum, and separated from some other large Bones, and Teeth, of which some Pieces are of a prodigious Size, and lay in a particular Stratum. A curious Account of these may be seen published by Dr. *Spleijs* and in *Reselius's* Letter to him, which the said Doctor prefixed to his *Oedipus osteolithologicus de corn. & ossib. fossil. Constad.* That they belong to the animal Kingdom, appears, not only from Inspection, but also from the chemical Experiments, which *Joh. Samuel Karl*, late Physician to the Prince of Orange, made with them. Those who deduce such large Bones and Teeth from Giants, do not consider, that they prove more by their Positions, than they themselves intend. I have in my Possession a Tooth lately found at *Calemborg*, in the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, which weighs five Pounds; and on it may be distinctly seen the Roots, the external hard Integument or enamel, together with the internal soft

soft or farinaceous Substance, which sticks to the Tongue like Marl. Now if we only consider, that a Man has commonly but thirty two Teeth, and thus compute the Weight of such a Tooth, in Proportion to that of five Pounds, the Mouth of this Giant must have been almost large enough to hold a Man and a small Cart of Hay; and such an extraordinary Creature, must have weighed about fifteen Tons: Consequently this ridiculous Position, has not been sufficiently considered. Of these *Constadt* Teeth, (which besides, are not of the same Sort, or of the same Species of Animals,) some weigh upwards of seven Pounds; besides, the rest of the Bones do not correspond with the human Body, some of them being above ten Feet in Length. In the Year 1700 have been found in all, upwards of sixty broken Pieces of large Teeth, Scapulæ, Ribs and Vertebrae, the most remarkable of which are still preserved in the Ducal Cabinet of Curiosities at *Stutgard*. Some of them seem to have belonged to large Fish of Prey, some to Bears, Tygers, Lions, Horses, or the like; and others, particularly the largest, to Elephants. This Conjecture will appear more probable, when it is known, that in 1672, a large Tusk of an Elephant, out of which Ivory is made, was found in the Earth, at *Camburg* in *Thuringen*, and in 1685, another of the same Kind near *Hildbergshauzen*: Even in 1695, near *Tonna* in *Thuringen*, was dug up, the entire Skeleton of an Elephant, with four Dentes molares or Grinders, and two ivory Tusks, eight Feet in Length.

The *Miscellanea Berolinensia* or *Berlin* Miscellanies give an Account of the petrified Skeleton of a Crocodile which was found in the Mines of *Thuringen*, in the *Baumanns* Pit, and also in that of *Scharzfeld* in the the *Hartz* Mountains, are dug up, not only great Numbers of Teeth, but likewise Backbones, Scapulæ, Ribs, and other Parts of wild Beasts.

It is also no unusual Thing to take out of the Ground in *Siberia*, the Teeth, and large Bones of Elephants which the Inhabitants themselves call *Mammon's* Bones.

Near *Boll* in the Country of *Wirtemberg* are found Skeletons petrified to a perfect Stone, from whose Vertebrae not being perforated and without Marrow, it is reasonable to conclude, that they belonged to some Fish:

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a Specimen of which M. *Mauchart*, a learned Anatomist and Physician of *Tubingen* has in his Possession; and a still larger Piece is shewn in the Gallery of natural Curiosities at *Dresden*, and for which *Gmelin*, a celebrated Chemist and Apothecary of *Tubingen*, received fifty Rix-Dollars.

The hexagonal Building, which stood on the Eminence at *Constadt*, where these large Bones were dug up, has induced some learned Men to conjecture, that they were buried here, when the *Romans* extended their Conquests in these Parts: But it is well known, that the *Romans* brought very few Elephants into *Italy*, and never made use of them against the *Germans*. The pointed and sharp Teeth which have also been discovered among the rest, further shew, that some of the Skeletons, must have been those of other large and wild Beasts. But it is inconceivable why the *Romans* should be at the Expence of maintaining so many wild Beasts in a Corner, of their Empire, where there were no Amphitheatres; and it is no less mysterious, why they buried them so deep, under a stately Structure, which probably might have been the Tower of some Prophetess, such as *Velleda*, so famous among the *Germans*. It is more probable, that they who built this Edifice, knew nothing of the Bones under it, and that they were deposited here many Ages before; the Stratum of Earth in which they lie, being twenty Feet below the Foundation of the Wall: And those Bones first appeared in the hard Rocks, after they had been blown up with Gunpowder.

In enquiring into the Original of these, and other Animals found petrified, and lying far below the Surface of the Ground; many Difficulties present themselves on all Hands, unless we have Recourse to the Effects of the general Deluge, or to the Mutations which our Earth might even anteriorly to that Event, have undergone. They who consider such Productions, merely as *Lusus Naturæ*, have certainly never given themselves the Trouble, of sufficiently collating such Petrifications, with the Originals of which, according to their Notion, they are Imitations, since from their curious Structure, the most minute Expression of their delicate articulations, Striæ, Apertures. Scales, and all the other Pars, which Petrifications have

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in common with living Creatures, they must acknowledge, that Nature might much easier have produced a perfect *English* Repeater; and not a single one only, but many Thousands, having all of them the same exact Proportion and curious Workmanship, to the smallest Wheel. By the Word Nature, must either be meant a Non-entity, to which no Art, or regular Method of Operation, can be ascribed; or a Being which without the greatest Disrespect cannot be said to sport.

To this Observation may be added, that in many petrified Shell-Fish, for Instance, one observes even that glittering Scale, found in Creatures of the same Species in the Sea: And what is still more by Means of Calcination, and other chemical Experiments, made on these petrified Scales, nothing can be produced which is common to the Earth or Rocks, in which they are deposited; but exactly homogeneous, what is extracted from testaceous Fish or Sea-Shells; both which Substances, are of particular Use in Medicine. But that a general Deluge caused such utter Subversions, and divers Intermixtures in our Earth, is not only deducible from these Petrifications being found, both in the highest Mountains, and deepest Parts of the Ground, but likewise from our digging up such petrified Shell-Fish and Creatures among us, as are known to be Natives of *Asia* and *Africa* only, and even to this Day, are found no where but in those Regions.

What has appeared particularly remarkable to me, in reflecting on these Petrifications, is, the great Variety of the same Species, often to be met with in the same Place. as for Example, at *Bruggen* in *Heidelberg*, are seen Millions of *Trochitæ*, or minute Pieces of *Stellæ Marinæ*, lying together in Heaps, and the whole Rocks, out of which the fine Palace itself was built, are full of them. But it afterwards occurred to me, that the tumultuous Agitations of the Waves, must here and there make Congeries of all such homogeneous Bodies, as are similar in Gravity, Figure, and Substance; besides, it is well known, Creatures of the same Species, naturally continue together in great Numbers. Whoever desires a sensible Proof of this, may be fully satisfied at *Scheveling*, or any other Parts, lying open to the Sea, where he may without any

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Trouble,

trouble, see almost an infinity of Shell-fish of one Sort or other upon the Shore, and not one to be found at half a Leagues Distance from it. Besides, it must be remembered, that after the Waters of the Deluge were retired, many low Lands must require a great Number of Years, to dry and harden them; during which Time, Shoals or Congeries of the same Sort of Shell-fish lying together might have multiplied to an almost inconceivable Number, till at last, all the Water being evaporated from them, they were enveloped in Slime, and in Time petrified.

Yet, after all, this Opinion of the Crigin of lapidious Indurations, is no Article of Faith: And it was very absurd and unbecoming, that different Sentiments in M. *Reissel* and old *Schuckart* the Antiquarian, and Keeper of the Duke's Musæum at *Stutgard*, in their Explanations of the *Constadt* Bones, should have rendered them implacable Enemies.

Near *Bebenhausen*, and likewise on the *Achelberg* and some other Places in the Country of *Wirtemberg*, are often found *Glossopetræ* of the same Species with those brought from *Malta*, and said to be Snakes or Adders-tongues. Their Origin in that Island, is ascribed to the Miracle performed by St. Paul; for which Reason they, as well as the Snake's-eyes, as they are called, and the white Earth resembling the *Terra Lemina* in which they lie, are reckoned infallible Remedies against Poison, and the Bites of venomous Creatures. But even waving the Question, whether St. Paul ever was in *Malta*, as it can easily be shewn, that these Tongues have no Kind of affinity with Snakes, and are no other than the Teeth of the *Lamia* or Dog Fish, as also the prominent, and somewhat hollow *Oechi di Serpi*, as they call them in *Italy*, that is Snakes, or Serpents-eyes, are properly the *Dentes morales* of the Sea-Wolf, or small Bones firmly set in the Gums of the Serago Fish. It is not surprising if *Glossopetræ*, are found almost every where, their Substance being not only of all others the most durable, but likewise one *Lamia* has frequently upwards of four or five Hundred such Teeth, as I have fully satisfied myself, from Observations on Fish taken in the northern Seas; and also from those in Sir *Hans Sloane's* Musæum at *London*, and

M. Valisneri's.

M. Valsneri's at *Venice*. In some of these Fishes they consist only of one Row, in others of two, three and even four and five Rows of such Teeth behind each other; which the Creature can either rise or depress at Pleasure.

Here also is a Sort of *Echinus marinus* or sea Urchin, but whose Points are not so flat and obtuse as those of the *Glossopetræ*, but towards the End more nearly resemble a Thorn. The *Glossopetræ* are of various Species; some smooth and a little incurvated, others straight and furnished with small Indentures on the Sides, like a Saw. Both Species are to be met with in *Malta*, and in the Country of *Wirtemberg*, near *Bebenhausen*, and in other Parts.

If the said *Maltese* Teeth are of any Virtue in Medicine, those found in *Swabia*, and other Places, must also have the same Effect, as the white Earth found near *Urach*, in the Country of *Wirtemberg*, is preferable to the *Terra figillata* of *Malta*.

Of the *Belemnites* found near *Blanbenern*, *M. Ehrhard*, the learned Physician of *Memming*, has written an ingenious Dissertation: And I have also by me, some of those Stones, found in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg* at *Achelberg*, *Nurtzingen*, *Poppingen*, *Pfulingen*, *Rosenfeld*, *Bablingen*, *Duslingen*, *Echterdingen*, *Heiningen*, *Lorch*, *Heidenheim*, and other Places. From their Resemblance to a blunted Dart, they are called *Belemnites*, a Word of Greek Original, as also *Dactyli Idæi*, from their being found, according to *Pliny*, *Lib. 36. c. 10*, on Mount *Ida*. On Account of their stinking Smell, which is like that of Horn, Brimstone, Resin, and Urine, when burnt together; they have also acquired the Name of *Lapides Lyncis* or Lynx-stones, from the ancient Fable (*Ovid. Metamorph. xv.*) *That a Lynx's Urine turns to Stone*. The common People who call it *Alpschofs* or Alpstone, give it pulverized in various Distempers; it is also applied externally; and being looked upon as a Preservative against Blindness in Horses, it is blown into their Eyes. In its hollow Base is found a small Stone of a conical Figure, consisting of Concretions, or Arches, called *Alveoli*. They are of various Sizes. Those of *Achelberge* are extremely small; on the contrary, those found in the Parts about *Thalbeim* and *Duslingen*, are sometimes of the Thickness of a Man's Arm.

Arm. To what Species of Sea Animal these properly belong, I will not take upon me to determine; at least not before they have been compared with more of the foreign testaceous Sorts.

Cornua Ammonis are found in great Abundance about *Pfulingen, Rosenfeld, Boll, Nahren, Urach, Blanbenern, Echterdingen, Mezingen, Denkendorf, Heidenheim, and Achelberg*: Particularly those are of an uncommon Bigness, being sometimes above two Feet in Diameter, as on the Road to *Pezingen*, not far from *Reuthlingen*; as also near *Duslingen, Osterdingen, Alting*, and on *Henberge*, a Mountain famous for the Rendezvous of Witches, and in *Swabia*, called the *Brocks*, or *Blackberg*. The *Cornua Ammonis* retain, for the most part, their Testa or white and Pearl-coloured Shell, but these are scarce.

The Junctures of this Petrification are admirable. The Appearance of such Parts of the outward Surface in those Stones, which have cast their Scale or Shell, sometimes exhibit most beautiful Impressions as it were of Leaves, Springs, and Flowers.

About *Achelberg*, and in the Neighbourhood of *Tubingen*, *Lapides Judaici* are found in such Plenty, that they are sold at the Apothecaries Shops, for three Creutzers the Half Ounce. They are much used in Physick; from which it plainly appears, that the Researches after petrified Bodies do not terminate merely in gratifying Curiosity, but they may be of some Advantage towards the Recovery or Preservation of Health. Most Petrifications yield a Coralline Salt: And, besides their Testa containing a great deal of calcined Earth, in Hæmorrhages, Diarrhæas, Colicks, and feverish Disorders, they are esteemed of equal Virtue with Pearls, *Terræ sigillatæ*, Crabs-eyes, Unicorn Fossile, burnt Harts-horn, Coral, and the like.

But to return to the *Lapides Judaici*: These are no other than the petrified Shell of a certain Species of *Echinus marinus*, or Sea-Urchin, which by Reason of its hollow Substance is rarely found in the Earth with its Shell, but is mostly traced in its Impression. These *Echinities* resemble the Buttons worn on Mens Clothes, and are also found in several Parts of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*.

The

The *Fungitæ* and *Alcyonia* are to be met with about *Achelberge*, and likewise near *Beiningen*, between *Ulm* and *Blanbevern*. Of these last the learned and courteous Mr. *Weissenfee*, Prelate of the Convent of *Hirschau*, at *Stuttgart*, has an excellent Collection. At the last Place also are found *Astroitæ* and *Favouritæ*, which are either the Fragments of *Fungitæ*, or little Tubes and Channels concreted together, or the Residences of certain Sea Worms. In *America*, and the *Adriatic*, they fish them up of a beautiful red Colour, like Coral, and call them *Milleporæ*, also *Corallium Fistulosum* sive *Tubulosum*, *Alcyonium Milesium*, *Tubulata Purpurea*. Some look upon this *Tubulata Purpurea*, as a Sort of Coralline Concretion; but in fact they are nothing more than a Cluster of little Tubes, about the Bigness of a small Straw, closely joined together, and the Residence of minute Worms.

In this Class may likewise be reckoned those *Tubulitæ Petrefacti*, which some call *Lepidotæ*, and rather resemble Points or small black Specks, than Stars.

Another Species of *Lapides Stellares* seems to have its Origination from a marine Vegetable, distinguished by the Name of *Porus Matronalis*; and which, among other Parts in the *Mediterranean*, is found of a very beautiful white Colour, near *Marseilles*. Mr. *Job. Conrad Gmelin*, a noted Apothecary of *Tubingen*, has in his Possession a fine Petrefaction of this Sort, brought from *Siberia*.

The *Alcyonia cum ramis collateralibus & nodosis*, found in the Neighbourhood of *Blaubevern*, resemble those dug out of the Sand-Pits near *Quernfurt*.

Conchæ, *Chamæ*, *Cochleæ*, *Turibinitæ*, *Pectines*, *limosifritæ*, and the like testaceous Bodies of various Kinds, found at *Achelberge* near *Reutlingen*, *Bebenhausen*, *Constadt*, *Dahlen*, *Pfulingen*, *Boll*, *Osterdingen*, *Duslingen*, *Nabren*, *Mozingen*, &c. but particularly near *Dahlen*, *Pfulingen*, and *Boll*. *Conchæ Venereæ* are found for the most Part with their Shells intire, as when alive in the Sea. They nearly resemble the Shell-Fish, called *Vulva Marina*, having Prickles growing upon them. A Shell of this Kind formerly used to sell for fifty or sixty Dollars; but at present it may be purchased for one. This last Species of Petrifications is also found near *Buschweiler* and *Dieppe*

Dieppe in Normandy. With regard to the Member which this Stone resembles, we may call it,

———*Lapidem quo dicitur olim,
Deucalion nostrum restituisse genus.*

———The Stone by which *Deucalion* once repair'd the human Race.

At *Dablen*, near *Hechingen* is found a very particular petrified Shell, which may be termed *Concha bivalvis dentata & incissa*, or *Ostrea imbricata & rugata*: It is likewise to be met with at *Buschweiler*, and at *Neufchatel*. *Scheuchzer in Mus. n. 979.* and in *Lithograph. Helvet, Fig. 88. p. 66.* mistakes a Piece of it for the Tail of some unknown Beast.

Five Species of a smaller and clear white Cockle-shell, dug up near *Heidenheim*; deserve particular Notice. Mr. *Elias Camerarius*, in *Eghem. Nat. Cur.* and Mr. *Lentilius*, in *Eteodromo medico-practico*, have given us an Account of them. The smallest of these Shells are used by the Natives here for scouring their Pewter and other Utensils; and nearly the same with those, which, about twenty Years ago, on erecting new Fortifications at *Mentz*, were dug up in such large Quantities, that even the hard Stones were found wholly to consist of these Shells. They are also found near *Boll*, deposited in a very hard Stratum of Stone, and which also contains the Scales of Fish.

With regard to the *Lapides Polymorphi*, found at *Nabren*, it will be sufficient to observe, that they are probably no more than Concretions or Assemblages of divers Fragments, and *Quisquilie maris*, or marine Recrements, tho' sometimes they exhibit very pretty Figures of Festoons and Foliage.

Of petrified Plants, the *Millefolium aquaticum petrificatum magnus & minus*, is found at *Constadt*; and at *Manbach* the *Filix* and *Equisetum*. But the most beautiful Appearance is that of the *Equisetum fetidum sub aqua repens*, found petrified in a Brook near *Herrenberg*.

Among the *Pseudo-Dendrite* of *Boll*, are some pretty Pieces, which, with their white Figures, on the black Slate,

Slate, represent very beautifully the Appearance of Trees and Shrubs.

At *Bablingen*, and in other Places of the Country of *Wirtemberg*, petrified Wood is found beneath the Surface of the Earth.

I have in my Possession a Violet-Stone, from *Frendenstadt*, in the *Black Forest*: Its agreeable Smell does not proceed, as some learned Men imagine, from the Herbs growing in it, but from its attempred or rectified Vitriol, a Discovery which we owe to the accurate Experiments, made with it by the above-mentioned Chemist of *Tubingen*, Mr. *Gmelin*, the *Jolithus*, or *Lapis Violacens*, of *Silesia*, before these Experiments were made, was most esteemed.

In the *Wirtemberg Alps*, and near *Kircheim*, at the Foot of the *Tekerberge*, Agat, or black Amber, is found, which, excepting its fragrant Smell, has all the Virtues and Properties of the yellow Amber. I have a Piece of it, a Foot and a Half in Length, and Half a Foot in Breadth. I saw, at Mr. *Voss's*, of *Copenhagen*, a very extraordinary Piece of this Kind of Agat, brought from *Ireland*, and weighed twenty-seven Pounds.

Near *Balack*, in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, are Crystals resembling Pebbles, and of such a Hardness as to cut Glass.

The *Wirtemberg Alps* also produce *Argentum Felium*, or Cat-Silver; and near *Nabren*; is found great Plenty of Pyrites, or Fire-stone.

At *Heidenheim* they dig Iron Ore, not only in small Masses or Lumps, called Bean-Ore, or *Minera Martis Pisforais*, but likewise in a soft red Stone, whereof I have some Pieces, on which are the Impressions of *Conchæ* and *Pectines*.

They have also discovered in the same Place a *Flour Martis*, with minute Crystals, remarkably beautiful.

At *Nattbaim*, near *Nabren*, and also at *Blanbenern*, and at *Hall*, in *Swabia*, is found Bean-Ore. It is the richest Iron Ore, but so hard and intractable in the Fire, that it cannot be fluxed without the Addition of some other Iron Ore.

Within

Within these few Years both brown and white Marble have been discovered, not far from *Ludwigsburg*; but which seems to want the due Hardness.

This Country has also remarkable Caverns, among which the *Nebellock*, as it is called, near *Pfulingen*, deserves particular Notice. Some of the subterraneous Passages extend to the Distance of four hundred and eighty-eight Feet. Here and there the Stalactites, or lapideous Concretions form such Figures as a strong Imagination, may compare to Organs, and the like. In several Places are very brilliant *Selenites Rhomboidalis*, which when struck always flies into Pieces of a cubical Figure.

In the *Alb* Mountains is another called *Erdlock*, which in several Respects resembles the *Nebellock*; it is near the Village of *Southheim*, and a Mile to the Westward, the Convent of *Blanlenern*.

For the Convenience of the Duke's Hunting-Seats, and the Horses he keeps among the Mountains, some good Water-works have been constructed near *Urach*, where Experiments may be made of the petrifying Quality of these Waters, by suspending different Bodies therein, which gradually become crusted over with Stone. These Water-works are about the Middle from the Mountain, near two contiguous Springs, the one entirely clear, but the other gravelly; the latter of which works the Engine. The whole Mountain seems almost entirely to consist of *Stalactite*, and in some of its Caves the Top and Sides are adorned with very beautiful Pieces, exactly resembling Sugar-Candy and white Coral.

As I have mentioned *Urach*, I must not pass over in Silence a singular Machine, kept up at a great Expence, near the lower Palace: It is called the *Holzrutsche*, or Sliding-Roller; and is composed of an Iron Canal or Tube, above nine hundred Feet in Length, thro' which the Wood felled on the hinder Part of the *Alb*, or in the Forest beyond *Urach*, where there is great Plenty of Beech and Fire Wood, after being cut into Pieces, or Logs, is carried down through this smooth, and entirely close Canal, from a steep Eminence, with a violent Force, and most hideous Noise. By this Contrivance a tedious and troublesome Circuit is saved, and

Stutgard

Stutgard, furnished with Fuel from the Mountain. In Spring and Autumn, when the Waters are high, the Wood is floated from the Forest down the *Neckar*, and landed at *Berge* near *Stutgard*. They have erected Salt Works at *Suly*; but have hitherto only been able to furnish two or three neighbouring Districts with that Commodity.

Ludwigsburg, Sept. 1,
1729.

I am, &c.



LETTER XVI.

*Journey through DURLACH, KARLSRUH, and
RASTADT to STRASBURG.*

S I R,

THE first Town I arrived at after my Departure from *Stutgard*, was *Durlach*, a Place which has experienced almost the same Turns of good and bad Fortune. Here the Consort of the reigning Margrave, a Sister of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, keeps a solitary Court, with the most placid Resignation under her Troubles.

Karlsruh, to which the Margrave has removed his Residence, lies half a League farther towards the *Rhine*; it is a regularly built Town of above three hundred Houses, both which, and the Palace, are built only of Timber and Brick. The Houses immediately round the Palace are the largest, and provided with Piazzas, where a Person may walk at all Times.

Notwithstanding the Foundation Stone of this Palace was laid as early as the Year 1715, half of the right Wing is still wanting, the Work having been intermitted for some Years. The main Object attended to here, is the Turret on the Body of the Building, from whence there is a Prospect, not only into all the principal Streets,
which

which are divided by three other cross Streets, but also into twenty-five Walks, some planted with Trees, and others cut through the Woods; in which Respect, no other Prince's Seat can be compared with this, and besides, the Woods are plan'd out into a Variety of other curious Walks; some of which bear the Names of those Ministers who served his Highness at that Time, as most of the Streets in the Town are called after Princes.

The Garden before the Palace is small, but neat; having upwards of four thousand Orange, Lemon, Bay, and the like Trees; among which, are two thousand seven hundred of the first Kind, the finest of which, tho' indeed surpassing those of *Ludwigsburg* in Height, fall short of them in Thickness.

In some shady Parts of the Garden, are pretty Espaliers of small Lemon Trees, with an Aviary for three hundred Canary Birds, which in Summer, usually fly about the Gardens, and after that Time, readily return again to their Habitation. But last Winter in heating the Stove, it happened that a Billet of the Wood in it took Fire, so that the poor Birds were suffocated with the Smoke, before any Body could come to their Assistance.

Behind the Palace is a Decoy, in which above two thousand wild Ducks are kept and fed every Day. The principal Deficiency in *Karlsruh*, is the want of Water. The whole circumjacent Country is a sandy Plain, which renders Travelling during the Summer very disagreeable; you being always involved in a Cloud of Dust. What little Water they have in the Garden, is conveyed to it by Pumps: Though it is said, that the Margrave intends to make some Improvements in this Respect, whereby not only the Garden, but the Town will be commodiously supplied with Water. He moreover closely attends to Matters of Government, contracts no Debts, and hears every Body with Patience. His whole yearly Revenue is reckoned at four hundred thousand Guilders, of which, certain Sums are set apart for defraying the Expences of the Garden, a Band of Music, and other Amusements. As to some extraordinary Particulars, and such as are quite unheard of in any Court of *Europe*, may be applied the following Words of *Sallust de bello Jugurt.* *De Carthagine*
filere

filere melius puto, quam parum dicere, " I think it better to
" say nothing at all of *Carthage*, than say but little of
" it."

Self-love is always ingenious in reconciling extravagant and licentious Inclinations, with the established Religion, however pure and undefiled, when Men make a Sort of Compact with God, by Virtue of which, they retain certain favourite Vices, and think to preserve inviolable, the Regard due to the Almighty, in every other Particular. Those of a voluptuous Disposition comfort themselves with the Multitude of *David's* and *Solomon's* Concubines, and are easily perswaded, when their Blood is once in a Ferment, that God will not rigidly insist on this Article, but may be allowed for, by a punctual Performance of many other external Observances, and those too, such as are agreeable to their natural Inclinations. Nay, sometimes the flattering Speeches of a fawning Confessor, greatly contribute to this Deception: So that Self-love easily confirms the favourite Opinion, of being a Favourite of the Divine Being; though, at the same Time, the Heart is depraved, and the whole Life and Conversation highly culpable.

Rastadt, lies two Stages and a Quarter from *Karlsruhe*, but no Traveller will repent his turning a little on the left Hand, towards the *Favorita*, built by the Lady Dowager of the late Margrave of *Baden-baden*, in the most modern Taste. Here is a Chamber of very fine Porcelain, and a Looking Glass Cabinet containing numerous Curiosities, both of Nature and Art; among others, are above forty good Pictures of the said Lady, in the different Masquerade Dresses she wore on several Occasions, in her Youth. The same Look is every where observable, amidst the usual Alterations in the Complexion and Beauty, through such a long Series of Time. I do not know of any better Set of Portraits; and they also may be justly compared to *Rubens's* performances in the *Luxemburg* Gallery, where Queen *Mary de Medicis* is exhibited in a great Variety of Representations and Habits.

The Height of the lower Hall, extends through the whole Story, and the Cupola, round which we pass into
the

the several Floors by means of a Balustrade, is very lightsome, and adorned with fine Paintings.

In the other Stories, are some Rooms hung with a *Chinese* Manufacture of beautiful Silk and Paper; another with curious Lace-Work, and Bed-Curtains of the same: On the Cieling of another, are to be seen very fine Pictures of Fishes, Birds, and Flowers, composed of precious Stones, as Agate, Jasper, Cornelian, Amethyst, and the like. There is also a very magnificent Table of the same Workmanship. In the lower Rooms, one sees with great Pleasure, the excellent Order of the Kitchen, Larder, Dispensary, Wash-House, &c. and accordingly the Lady Dowager takes a particular Pleasure in bringing her Guests through these subterraneous Offices. At the End of the little Orangery, to the left Hand, is a Pheasant Garden, and to the Right, a wild Thicket leading to the Hermitage. The House is situated in the Middle of the Wood, and the Outside Walls of it are covered with pretty large Pieces of Bark. The Door seems to rest on old Stocks of Trees; and within, are only to be seen coarse Statues of the Messiah, of *Joseph* and *Mary*, a mean Bed without any Curtains, an Altar without Ornaments; and at the Corners of the narrow Walks in the Garden, stand wooden Statues of old Hermits as big as Life, and some of them in a hairy Habit; the Niches for these, like the Door, are supported by old and decayed Trunks of Trees. This Hermitage is directly the Reverse of that at *Nymphenburg*, which exhibits some Grandeur under a concealed Pomp: Whereas, on the contrary, that of *Baden* derives its Agreeableness from the exact Imitation of natural Simplicity, and unartificial Disposition of a Solitude, calculated for religious Contemplation.

A League from the *Favorita* lies *Rastadt*: it is regularly built with Streets and Squares. The Palace is a stately Structure, and has from the Center, a View of three Streets, the Middlemost of which terminates in a long Walk. The Palace indeed is not yet finished, and the Garden particularly will require a good Deal of Labour, to render it equal to the Building.

Few People are seen in the Streets, and every Thing wears the Aspect of Solitude.

The

The Situation and Appearance of the fine Palace, is represented in a Medal with a *Latin* Inscription in Verse, which as it shews the Date of the Peace concluded here in 1714, another Inscription intimates the Month, namely *March*, in which the Preliminaries of that Peace were signed: On the Reverse is an open Helmet, in which is the Nest of a Dove.

Another Medal relating to the same Transaction, on one Side exactly resembles the former, and has on it the Palace of *Rastadt*; but on the Reverse, the Image of Constancy, as usual on the the old *Roman* Medals.

A third Medal represents *Mars* as shutting the Temple of *Janus*. On the Reverse are seen Bees flying about a dead Lion.

I have also in my Possession, another small Medal struck on Occasion of this Peace, on one Side of which, is represented the Palace of *Rastadt*, with an Eagle hovering over it: The Reverse exhibits the Bust of the Marchioness Dowager, and the Prince her Son.

The Palace of *Rastadt* was built by the late Margrave, of whose great Skill in military Affairs, even Prince *Eugene* declared, " That had he himself the Margrave of *Baden's* Experience, or the Margrave his good Fortune, one of these two must be the best General in *Europe*." But the bad Situation in which the Margrave found the greatest Part of the Emperor's Army, put him out of a Condition of undertaking any thing considerable against the Enemy, whereby his Fidelity to his Country was called in Question by Numbers, at a Time when his Envoy very justly represented to the Diet, that though it was some Years since his Master was a Novice in the military Science; yet he had hitherto never learned, that Victory could be obtained without Powder and Flints. It is true, that at first, he gave his Advice against the Battle of *Schellenberg*, the *Bavarian* Troops being so very advantageously posted, that there was then but little Hopes of defeating them without considerable Loss and Danger: However, upon the Duke of *Marlborough's* signifying to him his ultimate Resolution for the Attack of the Enemy, he directly made Answer, *Je serai donc de la Partie*, " I will then make one of the Party." But here he committed an

Overfight; for after the gaining of the Victory, he suffered himself to be detached with a small Body from the main Army, and imagining that the principal Design was against *Ingolstadt*, he sat down before it; which deprived him of having any Share in the Honour of the Victory at *Hochstadt*. Yet he was not insensible of this Usage; and upon a Courier bringing him Intelligence of the happy Issue of that Battle, (of which he could plainly hear the firing of the Cannon in his Camp before *Ingolstadt*) he said, *je n'y aurois pourtant rien gaté*, "it would not have been the worse had I been present."

Possibly, he declared against this Battle, as Persons of military Skill affirm, that in all human Appearance, the *French* would have had the Advantage, had they not committed the gross Mistake of crowding twenty-six Battalions into such a mean Village as *Blenheim*.

The present reigning Margrave had not his Education under any Cavalier or Steward of the Household, that Care his Mother took principally upon herself. He is very fond of Hunting, and even in Summer, notwithstanding the great Swarms of Gnats, render it very troublesome. It certainly merits the Enquiry of Naturalists, why this Insect is found in greater Numbers about the *Rhine*, than any other Rivers; whence the Name of *Rhine* Gnats has been ludicrously given to the Inhabitants, whose Habitations are near its Banks.

The Marchioness Dowager, besides other Sciences, is possessed of the Secret of insinuating what Colours and Figures she pleases into the hardest Agate; and indeed, not only of tinging the external Superficies, but making the Colours penetrate some Inches deep, into the Substance of the Stone. This Art has probably been practised on the valuable Agate, in the Imperial Treasury at *Vienna*, of which *Lambecius* has given us a Description: Wherefore, in the Controversy with the *Arians* about the Divinity of Christ, it would be very advisable to produce other and stronger Proofs, than such as are taken from Agate. My want of Agates, prevents me from making the Experiment on them, which *P. Baldigiani* tried on Marble, as explained by *Abbé Nazari*. The black is got from the Gum with which Mummies are filled; the Red from *Sanguis Draconis*, or Dragon's Blood dissolved; and

and the yellow from Gamboge; each being separately Ground to a very fine Powder, and mixed with the strongest Brandy, is laid over the heated Marble, which thus imbibes the Colours and Figures to such a Depth, as if naturally formed in it. This succeeds best in the Carrara Marble, and Trials are making on the hardest Gems, in order to improve this Art.

Athanasius Kircher, in his *Mundus Subterraneus*, shews a method of Painting on Marble, which is best performed by *Sal Armoniac*, Spirits of Wine, and *Aquafortis*; but I doubt, whether this Method would stand the Test. With Regard to a new Method of introducing the desired Colours into Marble, Agate, Jasper, and other more compact Stones, *Mr. Du Fay's* Dissertation, in the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*, for the Year 1728, is very well worth Perusal. I also wish, that some Experiments and Observations were made, with Regard to the Change of the natural Colours in Agate. *Paul Lucas*, has observed in his well known Travels into *Egypt*, that a quite pale and Flesh coloured Figure of a little Fish in an Agate, being accidentally left in a Window, exposed to the Sun's Rays, in a Quarter of an Hour, turned of a dark red, and at last quite black, which Colour it afterwards by Degrees lost, when brought into the Shade, and about the fourth or fifth Day, recovered again its former Paleness.

Formerly many valuable Paintings were deposited in the Palace of *Rastadt*, but their Number was very much diminished, through the Zeal of Father *Meyer*, who at first had a great Ascendancy over the Marchioness Dowager of *Baden*, till this influence sunk under the Power of Cardinal S****. The Zeal of this Ecclesiastic was such, that Pictures above fifty thousand Guilders Value, were burnt by his Order, because they appeared to him too naked or immodest.

Every Traveller should visit the fine *Scala Santa* in the new Chapel of the Palace. The Margrave's Revenue, besides what he has from his Mother, is computed at about four hundred thousand Guilders.

Rastadt, Sept. 8,
1729.

I am, &c.

G 2

L E T T E R



LETTER XVII.

STRASBURG *described.*

IT is but one Stage from *Rastadt* to *Stollhofen*; and the whole Country through which you pass, is very fertile and delightful; Turnips, in particular, abound here. *Kehl*, is reckoned half a Stage distant from *Straßburg*: And at a *French* Toll-House upon the Bridge, every Box pays six Creutzers.

Straßburg, is a large and ancient City, but it has no fine Buildings. It is an Hour and three Quarters Walk round the Ramparts, but remarkably pleasant, a Rows of Trees being planted all around; and in some Places, two or three Rows together. At present, they are carrying on some new Works on the Side towards *Kehl* Fort, in order to join more closely the City to the Citadel, and for this Purpose, the Burghers are obliged to give up the interjacent Fields and Meadows, for which indeed, they are promised Payment, but when they shall receive it, Time alone must discover. After the taking of this City, which was in the Year 1681, the Inhabitants were obliged in the same Manner to relinquish some Part of their fruitful Meadows for the new Fortifications; but hitherto, they have been so far from receiving the promised Satisfaction, that those who were fortunate enough to procure any Thing, were forced to content themselves with half the Value. An Engineer, after some Years Affiduity, has lately finished a wooden Model of the whole City, in which, every particular House is so distinctly described, that scarce a Window or Chimney is omitted. This Model was some time since deposited in a large Hall; but it is now at *Paris*.

The new Citadel towards the *Rhine*, as well as the Town, stands on a Plain; and the Fortifications of both, make no very striking Appearance.

Kehl,

Kehl, may be cannonaded from the Citadel, in which are laid up, the old Arms taken from the Burghers, in 1681. The Neighbourhood of some Marsh Lands formed by the *Rhine*, renders the Air of the Citadel so unhealthful, that Distempers rage among the Inhabitants most Part of the Year. It is however, at present, an Academy for above a hundred Cadets, or young Gentlemen, who are instructed in Mathematics and Fortification. The innate Ardour and Fire of the Nation, together with the Volatility and usual Wildness of Youth, which does not subside in the *French*, till they are pretty far advanced in Years, occasion continual Broils among themselves, and still more with other People; for which Reason they are locked up, as it were, in the Citadel, and only a few permitted to go out at a Time. They have here, however, the best Opportunity for Improvement, not only from the excellent Masters that must of Consequence be found among so great a Number of Engineers, but also from the Advantage of viewing those excellent Fortifications of *Landau*, *Fort Louis*, *Brisac*, &c. in the Neighbourhood of *Straßburg*; where the celebrated *Vauban*, *Coborn*, and other great Masters in this Science, exhausted all their Art.

The Garrison of *Straßburg*, commonly amounts to between eight and ten thousand Men; And from the Officers Pay, a monthly Deduction is made for the Support of the Theatre; for which Reason, they always have a free Admittance into the Pit: And it is thought, that such Amusements are provided for them, from prudential Reasons, as they prevent many other Disorders, and more pernicious Meetings, which otherwise, there is Reason to fear, would happen among such a Number of military Gentlemen. Sometimes a Company of Officers agree to act some famous Comedy or Tragedy themselves; and in which, they succeed much better, than in the Order of Knighthood they lately instituted here. The Members of this Order, call themselves *Chevaliers de la Providence*, "The Knights of Providence." The Rules of their Institution were, that every Thing should be in common, and if any Person of the Society had two necessary Things of the same Kind in his Possession, he was to bestow one of them on an indigent

Brother; but every Kind of Superfluity was to be burnt and destroyed. It may easily be imagined that few rich Persons entered into this Society, and consequently this Order, how commendable soever, could not long subsist.

The River *Prusche* runs through the City, and the *Ill* washes its Walls. The Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants change with the Times. The Dress of the *Straßburg* young Ladies, with their rich Hats, broad over their Foreheads, and terminating on each Side in a Pick of a considerable Length; together with the Multiplicity of Plaits in their Gowns, are now out of Fashion, they all affecting to dress according to the *French Mode*.

The Cathedral is the principal Structure in *Straßburg* that merits Observation. It was after the Surrender of the City, taken from the *Lutherans* and given to the *Roman Catholics*; for which pious Work *Francis Ego* Bishop of *Furstenberg*, congratulated the King of *France* with this Passage of Scripture, "Lord, now lettest thou thy Servant depart in Peace; for mine Eyes have seen thy Salvation." In the Speech *Mr. Daucourt*, at his Admittance into the *French Academy* on the 19th of November 1683, is the following Passage, alluding to this Surrender of *Straßburg*: *Louis a dit, que Straßburg se soumette; & Straßburg s'est soumise: Puissance plus qu' humaine, ne peut être comparée qu'à celle qui, en créant le monde a dit, Que la lumière soit faite, & la lumière fut faite.* "Let *Louis* said, Let *Straßburg* submit; and *Straßburg* submitted: "a Power more than human, and can only be compared "to that which in creating the World said, Let there be "Light, and there was Light." *Récueil des Harang. prononcées par M. M. de l'Academ. François. dans leurs receptions, p. 388, Edit. Paris 1698.* I shall leave others to determine whether the former or the latter be most repugnant to the Precepts of Religion.

The Foundation of this Church stands in Water, and a Sort of Clay. And not many Years since, there was a Passage round the lower Vaults for a small Boat; but at present it is walled up. The whole Structure was finished in the Year 1449; so that the Protestants are not at all chargeable with the satirick Pieces of Sculpture, which, a few Years ago, were to be seen on the Cornices of this Church, and represented Monkeys, Asses, Hogs, &c.

&c. in Monkish Habits; and among others, a Monk taking very indecent Freedoms with a Nun lying by him; but at present the greatest Part of these indecent Images are defaced. The Ornaments presented to this Cathedral by *Lewis XIV.* are very rich and splendid. It is said that fifty Persons were employed about them eleven Years; and that they cost six hundred thousand Dollars. This Present, besides three Sets of Priests Vestments and Altar Furniture consists of six large Silver Candlesticks, which require a strong Man to carry each of them, and a Crucifix of double the Weight. The whole seven Pieces weigh sixteen hundred Marcs.

Opposite the Chancel is a Draw-well, where in the Pagan Times they are supposed to have washed their Sacrifices. St. *Remigius* consecrated it in the Time of *Clotvis* for baptismal Water, to which Use it was appropriated till the Reformation, and even fetched to the Neighbouring Villages. Its Water is very clear, and good, and at present every Body is at Liberty either to drink it in the Church, or carry it to their own Houses.

In this Church is likewise a large Clock which exhibits the various Motions of the Planets: The common People are highly pleased with the Images stepping forwards and a Cock crowing, though very hoarsely. I rank this among the ingenious Pieces of Antiquity rather than a Clock I formerly saw in the Chamber of *Lewis XIV.* at *Versailles*, over one Side of which a Silver-Eagle trembles and shakes at the hourly Crowing of a Cock opposite to it. Whether such a petty and pompous Triumph over one's Enemy is consistent with true Greatness of Mind, I leave others to determine. If this Satire had been leveled at a State which has a Lion for its Coat of Arms, the Invention would have been something in Character, the Ancients imagining, though falsely, that a Lion is terrified at the crowing of a Cock. Or had the Power of *France* been exerted against the pretended Successor of St. *Peter* in the papal Chair, the Device, with a little Variation, would have conveyed a satirical Idea, by representing St. *Peter* penitent and weeping, especially, as the Invention of introducing a Cock crowing in Clock-works, was doubtless borrowed from that Incident recorded in the History of our Saviour's Passion: But to represent

the King of Birds as trembling at the Crowing of a Cock, is absolutely repugnant both to the Principles of natural Philosophy, and symbolical Representation. Nor can such Inventions be pleasing to any, but those whose Minds are possessed with the same Weakness as *Lewis XIV.* who was so infatuated with Flattery, that at Opera's, and in the Prologues of Plays, he used to join in singing the most extravagant Airs, in praise of himself: And even after the hard Conditions of Peace, to which Queen *Anne* forced him to submit, in the Year 1713, he ordered, or at least permitted a Marble Statue of himself to be erected; and which is still standing in the Orangery at *Versailles*, with the following arrogant Inscription:

Pace beat totum qui bello ferruit orbem.

Peace he vouchsafed who shook the Globe with War.

The Steeple, or Tower of the Cathedral, is justly reckoned one of the highest in *Europe*, there being about six hundred and fifty four Steps from the Pavement to the Top; its geometrical Height, some compute at five hundred and seventy four Feet, but others, only at five hundred. After ascending three hundred and twenty five Steps, you arrive at a spacious Area, where Water is continually kept, to be ready in case a Fire should happen in the Tower. The Earthquake of the 3d of *August* 1728, which was felt here, and through all *Swabia*, raised this Water between three and four Feet high, and threw it about sixteen or eighteen Feet from the Side, in Commemoration of which, a particular Monument is to be erected on the last Step. The common People were made to believe, and it was even published in the News Papers, that the whole Fabrick of the Cathedral was moved three Paces forward by the first Shock, and by the second, returned to its first Situation. In the Gallery round the Church, is also shewn a kind of crooked brass Horn, which is sounded twice every Night, for perpetuating the Infamy of the *Jews*, who in the Year 1349, intended to betray the City, and had made this Horn on Purpose, to give the Enemy Notice when to begin the Attack. The great Bell in the Steeple weighs
above

above ten Tons; and another called the Silver Bell, as being mostly made of that Metal, forty six Centenars, or two Tons six Quintals. The latter, excepting on particular Occasions of Rejoicing, is only rung twice a Year, namely, on St. John's Day, and fourteen Days after *Christmas*.

The City Hospital, which some Years ago was burnt down, is now rebuilt in a very magnificent Manner. On the left Hand of the Entrance into the old Part of the Building, is placed in the Wall, a Figure in Relievo, having on its Belly a Prominence resembling in some Measure a middling Cannon Ball, but with several Ramifications of Veins on its Surface. Some think this Statue represents a Patient with a large Plague Sore, formerly belonging to this Hospital; others imagine it to be a Spider which was found in the Wine Cellar. But both Opinions are equally incredible.

In the Cellar, they have Wines of the Growth of 1472, 1519, and 1525: The second of these Wines, for historical Commemoration, is distinguished by the Name of the *Wirtemberg-War*; and the last, by that of the *Peasants-War*. It is said, that no Addition can be made to any of these Wines, a thick Crust or Pellicle being grown over the Surface of the Liquor, so that Infusion is rendered impossible: Besides, upon mixing a few Drops of any other Wine with this, it immediately become black. The Taste is not much better than that of sour Lees; and a Drop of it rubbed on the Hand, leaves a Smell, which continues several Hours, notwithstanding the Spot be often washed with Water. It is however sold very dear, a few Drops only can be obtained for a Guilder: And as each Vessel is supposed, still to contain eight Awmes, the three must be considered as a very considerable Fund to the Steward of the Cellars.

The royal Hospital for Invalids, and the Jesuits College must be classed among the principal Buildings of this City. The latter has a fine Library, with a good Collection of Antiquities. The Academy is also well provided with Books, which are lent, on giving an Obligation for the Return of them.

The anatomical Theatre or Hall, is worth seeing: and the Physic Garden, next to those of *Leyden* and *Paris*, is looked upon as the best in *Europe*.

In the *Pfennigthurme*, are kept the public Records of the City; and among others, a Parchment Diploma of the Emperor *Charles IV.* to which is appended a Seal, resembling that of the Golden Bull at *Frankfort*, only that this of *Straßburg* is not of Gold. Here also is kept the large Standard, about which, such frequent Mention is made, in the Disputes for the Office of Standard-Bearer of the Empire. It is eight Ells and a Half in Height, seventeen and a Half in Breadth, and adorned with Gold to the Value of eighty Ducats. In all Probability, this is only some particular Standard belonging to the City of *Straßburg*, and never was the chief Banner of the whole German Army.

In *St. Michael's Chapel* at *Straßburg*, was formerly a Statue of cast Brass, between two and three Ells in Height, called *Krutzmanna*: It resembled very nearly the Figure of *Hercules*; a wooden Cut of it, by *M. Daniel Specklin* the Architect, may be seen in the *M. Hosea Schædæus's* particular Description of *Straßburg Cathedral*, printed in 1617; but by taking off the Cut, the Statue is reversed, and the Club appears in the left Hand, and the Shield in the right. In the Year 1525, this, with other Statues, was removed; but to what Place, is not at present known. I was once assured by Father *Monifaucon*, that it was made a Present of to *M. Louvois*, and now stands at *Iffy*, in a Summer-House belonging to the Gardens of *Marthal d'Estrees*; but this Report has been contradicted by Professor *Kuhn*, who maintained, that the Piece now at *Iffy*, was sold to *M. Louvois*, by one of the Council of fifteen, and is only a Counterfeit, or a Copy from the Original.

Heliseus Röslein, in his *Descriptione Vosagii*, c. 12. says, that, from an old Manuscript Chronicle, it appears, that *Mars* had formerly a Temple at *Straßburg*. This Statue, I think, can be no other than *Hercules*, being represented with his common Insignia, his Club and Lion's Skin; which has, besides, no affinity with the Pagan Deities of the old Germans.

The

The vulgar Name, *Kruzmänn*, is derived either from *Kruazon*, or *Cruozon*, which, as is shewn by *Franc. Junius, ad Willeram*, p. 157. and by *Schilter ad Königshoff*, *Chron. Alsat.* p. 551. signified formerly, *Kampfen*, *Grussen*, that is, *to fight*, *to challenge*: So that *Kruzmänn* has the same Signification as *Hercules Provocator*, or, in general, a Person of Eminence. That the *z* was formerly used instead of the present *s*, is apparent, from the German *gruz*, *erzam*, &c. And *Willeramus*, in his Translation of the Song of Solomon, uses *grouz* and *scone*, for *grosse* and *schone*, that is, *eminent* and *illustrious*.

M. Rathsambsausen has an elegant Cabinet of Rarities; and several other Virtuosi have fine Collections of ancient and modern Medals.

I was very fortunate in arriving here, at the proper Time for seeing the Rejoicings and Fireworks exhibited, on Account of the Birth of the Dauphin, which happened on the fourth of September. For this Purpose, a Kind of Theatre was erected on the *Preusch*, to which Place were carried Waggon's full of Suns: So that these, with *Hercules* in his Cradle, were the Subject of most of the Devices and Inscriptions; the Generality of which, were destitute of Truth, Propriety, and Invention. Fountains of Wine were played in two different Places; one for the Soldiers, and the other for the Burghers. In the Afternoon, was a general Discharge of the Cannon round the Ramparts; and as soon as it grew dark, the lower Part of the pyrotechnical Theatre was illuminated; and the upper Part fired, by a Sun slowly rising from the Governor's House. The Weather was calm, by which Means both the Fire and Water Balloons, as well as the Wheels and a great Number of Rockets, played to Advantage. But Baron *Roth*, the only Imperial General who was present, and Commandant of *Kehl*, had a very unfortunate Accident, which some *Frenchmen* did not fail to interpret, as a Presage of the future Success of the Dauphin against his Neighbours. The first Rocket let off from the Theatre, by means of the abovementioned Sun, instead of mounting into the Air, (owing in all Probability to a Defect in the Fastening) flew aside towards the Governor's House, and passing by the Prince of *Birkenfeld's* Face, struck General *Roth* such a violent Blow

Blow on the Back, that his Cloaths were covered with Blood, and he was obliged to be carried off. After the Fireworks, the whole Steeple of the Cathedral was illuminated, and made a very fine Appearance: And the whole concluded with an elegant Ball and Entertainment, at the Governor's House.

The Governor of *Alsace*, is the old Marshall *D'Uxelles* and his Deputy the Count *du Bourg*, who is extremely fond of talking about the Campaign he made in 1709, against General *Mercy*, though he is more indebted to his good Fortune, than his Prudence, for his Success. The Marshall *d'Uxelles*, was such a Lover of the Fair Sex, that for a long Time, his Affections were placed on the *Schinder's* or Hangman's Daughter. Other Persons of Distinction were indeed so charmed with her Beauty, that they did every Thing in their Power to gain her Favour. The *French*, who imagined that her Father's Title was a Family Name, used according to their Method of Pronunciation, to call her Mademoiselle *Scheindar*. Before she was so much talked of, Colonel *Helmstadt*, riding one Day without the City, met her in a travelling Waggon, and, being charmed with her Beauty, began a Conversation with her, and as he never was out of Countenance, desired that he might wait on her into the City. Accordingly, dismounting from his Horse, to hand her out of the Waggon, he asked her, Who the Person was that thus honoured him with her Company? The Lady very frankly answered, That she was Daughter to the Hangman of *Straßburg*; a Declaration which could not fail of giving a very different Turn to his Inclinations; but exposed him to the Banter and Ridicule of his Friends.

Mr. *V*— met with an Adventure of the same kind, in riding near the City of *N*— where a young Woman sitting by the Road Side, bathed in Tears, drew his Attention, and the Beauty of her Face induced him to alight, in order to know the Cause of her Sorrow: He expressed his tender Concern for her, and endeavoured by a thousand soft Speeches, to alleviate her Sorrow, and induce her to inform him of the Reason for her Tears. The poor Girl, after evading his Questions, at length told him, that she was but that Moment escaped from the Hangman, who had publickly whipped her out of the Place, which

which he must surely think a sufficient Cause for her weeping in that Manner! Mr. ——— some Years afterwards diverted his Friends with this Story, but after such Information, left her immediately, not thinking it convenient to be seen in such Company. I shall conclude these short Anecdotes with the following, which happened to Lieutenant-Colonel N——, who fell in love with a young Woman, unknown to him, but who, besides an agreeable Person, was no Stranger to Geography, History, Painting, and the Languages. One Day, when he was earnestly pressing her to marry him, finding all her Arguments ineffectual to divert him from his Intentions, she informed him that her Father was a rich Sow-Gelder, who had sent her, for her Education, to a Place where nobody knew any thing of her Family. This Declaration, however mortifying, the Lieutenant-Colonel's Constancy easily surmounted; and though it exposed him to the Raillery of his Fellow-Officers, and at last proved the Cause of his Dismission from the Service, he comforted himself with having married a Woman of Sense and Virtue, besides a very large Fortune.

Straßburg, 19 Sept.

I am, &c.

1729.



LETTER XVIII.

*Old and New BRIYSACK, HUNNINGEN, and
BASIL, described.*

S I R,

THE Distance between *Straßburg* and *Basil* is about twenty-five short Leagues. The Country near *Bisenheim*, between Old and New *Briysack*, is very pleasant, being entirely level. The Prospect towards *France* is terminated by the Mountains of *Burgundy*, but on the other Side, by the *Black Forest*, beyond the *Rhine*.

The

The Roads of *Alsace* are likewise very good, being generally Causeways, having a deep Ditch or Channel on each Side, to carry off the Water.

A Part of Old *Brijsack* lies on an Eminence, from which is a fine Prospect over the adjacent Country. The Bridge of Boats, formerly at this Place over the *Rhine*, has been demolished some Years, and its Place is now supplied by a Ferry.

Duke *Bernhard*, of *Saxe-Weimar*, gave distinguishing Proofs of his Bravery and Conduct before this Fort in 1638; and, after its Surrender, a Medal was struck, having his Bust on one Side, and on the Reverse the Town of *Brijsack*, with the following Inscription.

Fortis, sed fortior Deus fuit & Weimarius, MDCXXXVIII.

'Twas strong; but God and *Weimar* stronger.

As this Hero gained great Honour by the taking of this strong Place, so Count *Arco* was branded with Infamy for his shameful Defence of it, in the last War; and for which he deservedly forfeited both his Life and Honour.

On the Side towards the *Black Forest* are vast Numbers of wild Boars, especially in the marshy Parts of it, bordering on the *Rhine*; nor was it an easy Matter to unharbour them, till, some Years ago, a happy Discovery was made of burning Brimstone on the Tops of ten or twelve long Stakes, planted at some Distance from one another, and on that Side, whence the Wind blew, the the Hunters being posted, with the proper Weapons, on the opposite Side. The wild Boars, it seems, cannot endure the Smell of burning Brimstone, but immediately fly from it; by this Means they were driven to the other Side of the Morass, and within Reach of their Enemies Fire. The Author of this Contrivance seems to be no Stranger to Hog-stealing; a Species of Theft often practiced here: These Fellows, by holding some lighted Sulphur under the Nose of the Animal, he immediately dies without the least squeak. The Peasants of this Country have also another Method of taking wild Boars. They know that these Creatures frequently cross the *Rhine* in the

the Night; they therefore watch in their Boats, and as the Boar swims near them, they lay hold of his hinder Legs, and raise them some Distance above the Surface of the Water; by which Means his Head is plunged under it, and soon suffocated; after which they pull him into the Boat.

New *Brijsack*, built by *Lewis XIV.* lies over-against the old Town, and so near, that their Forts are within Cannon-Shot of each other. The former stands wholly in the Plain; all the Works are new, and the Streets built in such a Manner, that, from the great Market-Place the four Gates of the Town may be seen.

The Road from hence to *Basil* is extremely delightful, on Account of the extensive Prospect on the left Hand, beyond the *Rhine*, into the Margraviate of *Baden*. This little Spot is indeed only four Leagues in Length, and the same in Breadth, but very pleasant and fruitful, especially in Wine, which they export into the neighbouring Countries. It belongs to the House of *Baden-Durlach*, and is properly the old Frontier Province of *Germany*, towards *Arelat*; for which Reason the Family of *Baden* bears the Title of Margrave; their other Territories having never anciently been the Boundary of our Country.

The new Fortrefs of *Hunningen*, built by the *French*, in the preceding Century, lies within Cannon-Shot of *Basil*; as the *French*, after finishing this Place, once made an Experiment, the Ball lodging in the Gate of *Basil*. The City returned the Complement with another, which beat down a small Tower in *Hunningen*; upon which the *French* thought proper to make an Excuse for their firing first, alledging that it was not done with any Intention of damaging the Town; and the Garrison of *Basil* admitted the Pretence. Hitherto indeed *Hunningen* has not offered since to molest the Town of *Basil*; who depends more on its Union with the other *Swiss Cantons*, than on the Strength of its Fortifications.

Basil is smaller than *Straßburg*, but larger than *Frankfort*; and the largest of all the Towns in *Switzerland*, having two hundred and twenty Streets, six Market-places, and twenty nine Wells. Its Situation is uneven, most of the Streets crooked, and the Pavements rugged, being composed of sharp Stones; in order to prevent the

the Horses which carry heavy Loads up Hill from slipping. The Clocks in this Place, go an Hour faster than any where else : This odd Phænomenon some ascribe to the Discovery of a Plot, the Measures of which were disconcerted, by the Alteration of the Clock : Others say it had its Origin, during the Time of the Council, which, after sitting here, 17 Years, ended in 1448, and was contrived, to make the holy Fathers either get up an Hour sooner in the Morning, or sit an Hour less at Dinner ; their Time of meeting in Council being 20'Clock.

Trade still flourishes here, particularly that of Silk Ribbands, seven or eight Houses of Merchants sending each annually to the Fairs at *Frankfort*, to the Value of thirty or forty thousand Guilders of that Commodity. The Police of this Place is under excellent Regulations. Most of the Offices are bestowed by Lot, among well qualified Persons, none else being admitted, as Candidates for them ; and even the very lucrative Posts are so often changed, that one Person rarely continues in them above three Years. No Person without the City, is to wear Lace of Gold or Silver on his Cloaths, under the Penalty of three Guilders for each Offence. All young Women unmarried, are prohibited from wearing Silks, The highest Relations only, are invited to Marriage-feasts ; nor does their Number ever exceed fifteen or twenty. Whereas, in former Times, and even a few Years ago, the Number of Guests at a Marriage-feast, often amounted to upwards of two hundred ; by this Means, young People were led into unnecessary Expences, and contracted a very extensive Acquaintance. The Burgomasters, and principle Members of the Council, contributed greatly to this Regulation ; for being always invited as Guests to every great Wedding, and none being able to come off under a Louis D'or, the old Custom subjected them to an annual Tax of at least fifty such Pieces, which they save by this new Law.

The Bridge over the *Rhine* is two hundred and fifty common Paces long ; and makes a good Appearance. On the Tower, standing on the Side towards *Switzerland*, is a crowned Moors Head, which every Minute thrusts out, and draws in again it's long red Tongue. This Figure, however ridiculous it appears, is more tolerable than a filthy

filthy Representation in a little House standing about the Middle of the Bridge, before which the common Prostitutes banished the Town, are brought and treated in a very indecent Manner. That Part of the City lying beyond the *Rhine*, on the Side of *Germany*, called the little Town, has its own particular Jurisdiction. But in Subordination to the City. The Privileges of *Basil* were formerly greater than at present, many of them having been abridged on account of its declaring once for the House of *Austria*. This little Town has no Fortifications, and those of the greater are of little Signification. *St. Peter's* Square which is decorated with Rows of Lime-trees, is the best Walk in the great Town. An Oak was planted here in 1689, which, at present, by the particular and artful Regulation of its Branches, represents three different Platforms or Floors. The large Lime-tree which stood formerly near the Cathedral, and whose Diameter, was at least six Feet, and whose Branches formed a Circuit of an hundred and twelve Paces, is no longer in being. The Cathedral is an old Structure with two similar Towers. The Empress *Anne*, Consort to *Rudolph* of *Hapsburg*; his Sons *Charles* and *Erasmus* were buried here; and in honour of the latter, there is a prolix but inelegant Inscription, on a red and white Marble Tablet.

Over-against the *French* Church, on a long covered Wall, is painted the Dance of Death; where the King of Terrors is represented as mixing with all Ranks and Ages of both Sexes, and complementing them in *German* Verses, on their Arrival at the Grave. The Figures are all as big as Life, and the Author of it said to be the celebrated *Holbein*, a Native of this Place, who painted another Piece of the same Kind, and also copied this on another House, but which the destructive Hand of Time has now entirely obliterated. But there are good Reasons for suspecting that the Dance of Death, near the *French* Church was done by one *Bock*, and not by *Holbein*. However, nothing of the original Beauty of this Piece, except the Attitude of the Figures remains, the Colours being so faded, that they were obliged to be re-touched a few Years ago, so that it is in vain now to look for the fine Strokes and Touches of the old Painting

ing. The same Misfortune has also attended the Picture representing the last Judgment, on the Stair-Case of the Council-House. In this Piece, though done before the Reformation, namely in 1510, yet even Popes, Cardinals, Monks, and Priests, are represented in the Torments of Hell. There is also in the Council-House an exquisite Piece of the Sufferings of Christ, in eight Departments, on two Window-Shutters, done by *Holbein*, whose Genius alone was his Master. Not only the Beauty of the Colours is very well preserved, but likewise every Motion and Passion expressed with the utmost Energy and Propriety. *Maximilian*, Elector of *Bavaria*, is said to have offered the Town thirty thousand Guilders for it. Connoisseurs particularly extol that Department which represents the seizing of Christ in the Garden; and both the Colouring and artful Conduct of the *Claro-Oscuro* are so exquisitely performed that they would do Honour to any of *Raphael's* Scholars. In the Court of the Council-House stands a Statue of *Munatius Plancus*, a Roman General; who, about fifty Years before the Birth of Christ, built the ancient City of *Augusta Rauracorum*, near *Basil*. This Statue was erected in the Year 1526. by *Beatus Rhenanus*.

The Roman Colony, which *Ptolomy*, *Lib. c. 9.* calls *Augusta Rauracorum*, was two Leagues from *Basil*, and was utterly destroyed by *Attila*, in the fifth Century; so that the small Village *Augst*, is all that now remains of it. Near which, in ploughing the Land, old Roman Coins and Inscriptions are often found. A Monument, consisting of nine Towers, forming a semi-circular Figure, seems to have belonged to a Theatre; and the spacious Vaults, which reach as far as *Liechfall*, by the Vulgar called *Heidenlock*, the Heathens Hole, in all Probability served to carry off all the Filth of the Town, by Means of the Brook *Ergetz*, which runs near it. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, *Lib. xxx.* is the first who mentions *Basilea*. From *Wippo*, (p. 431. Edit. *Pistorianæ*), it appears, that this Country formerly belonged to *Burgundy*.

There is nothing remarkable in the Physick-Garden at *Basil*, excepting a Cherry-Tree, which produces the same Sort of Fruit thrice a Year.

In

In the Arsenal is shewn the Armour in which *Charles the Bold* lost his Life; as also his Kettle-Drums and Trumpets, together with the Furniture of his Horse.

The Cabinet of Rarities, that belonged to *M. Platner*, is now in the Possession of his Son-in-law, *M. Possawant*, and is well furnished with Petrifications, Minerals, and some artificial Curiosities.

The *Fasche* Cabinet, beside a fine Collection of Books, contains a great Number of Medals, Antiquities, Paintings, &c. This is a *Fidei Commissum*, or Trust, which always descends to the eldest of the Family.

The Museums of *Erasmus* and *Amerbach* belong to the University, that Seat of Learning having for nine thousand Dollars purchased them from the Heirs of the latter. Among others are twenty exquisite original Paintings by *Holbein*, as *Lucretia*, *Venus*, and *Cupid*, *Erasmus*, *Amerbach*, *Holbein* himself, the instituting the Lord's Supper, and in particular the dead Body of our Saviour, for which Piece alone have been offered a thousand Ducats. The Library is remarkable for a great Number of Manuscripts, and old Coins or Medals. Of the latter twelve thousand Pieces, together with many other natural Curiosities, Paintings, particularly Portraits of the *Baden* Family, are placed in the Palace of the Margrave of *Baden Durlach*, where the Family resided during the War on the *Rhine*. The Beauty of this Palace is considerably lessened by standing too near the Street, and being without Wings.



L E T T E R X I X.

OBSERVATIONS on SWITZERLAND, and its ALPS:
With a Description of the CANTONS, and the City of BERN.

S I R,

THE Distance from *Basil* to *Solothurn* is commonly reckoned eighteen Leagues, and to *Bern* twenty. Three Leagues from *Basil* lies the little Town of *Leichstall*, encompassed with a Wall, and having

ing a good Road to it, thro' a delightful Valley planted with Vineyards and Orchards. Five Leagues from *Basil*, beyond *Holflein*, begins the craggy Mountain, called *Hauenstein*, which continues for some Leagues, and is extreme troublesome to Travellers. On both Sides of the Road are still higher Mountains; those on the right extend to a great Distance; but those on the left Hand, terminate in a large Plain. *M. Scheuchzer's* Map of *Switzerland* is indeed doubtless the best; but not free from some Defects in these Parts. The Mountains over which one travels here are not so high as those of *Tirol*, and their Tops better covered with Vegetables. Under the Appellation of the Alps, are comprised not only the Mountains in *Switzerland*, but likewise those of some adjoining Countries: Wherefore they are divided into *Maritimæ*, *Cotticæ*, *Grajae*, *Penninae*, and *Rhaetiae*. That Part of the Canton of *Bern*, to the East of the Lake of *Geneva*, together with the Cantons of *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Unterwald*, *Glaris*, *Appenzel*, Part of the Canton of *Lucern*, and lastly, the Country of the *Grisons* chiefly consist of stupendous Mountains, whose Tops, the celebrated *Scheuchzer*, by Barometrical Mensuration, found to be from nine to twelve thousand Feet above the Level of the Sea. The highest in all *Switzerland* are the *Schreckhorn*, *Grimfel*, and *Wetterhorn*, in the County of *Bern*; *St. Gotthard* in *Uri*; *Gemmi* near *Leukbade* in *St. Gall*, (its Height being ten thousand one hundred and ten Feet), and *St. Bernard* on the Confines of *Italy*, opposite to the Valley of *Aosta*; from the Top of which there is a very elegant and extensive Prospect over *Italy*. On the Mountain of *Grindelwald* is the celebrated *Gletscher*, or Ice Mountain. It is said, that the Ice on this Mountain never melts, but, on the contrary, augments every Year both in Height and Circumference. From this uncommon Height of the Country proceed the Purity and Subtility of the Air in *Switzerland*: So that the *Switzers*, when in foreign Countries, find, at times, a kind of heavy Disquietude, and uneasy Longing to breathe the fresh Air of their native Country; without being able themselves to give any particular Reason for this restless Anxiety. *M. Scheuchzer* at least makes use of this to excuse his Countrymen's *Nostalgia*, *Pathopatrialdgia*, or Home-Sickness, which particularly affects

affects those of *Bern*. We have abundant Instances that upon the Recruits from *Switzerland* having begun to play or sing the *Kubreiae*, or Cowbrawl, a Tune usual among the *Alpine* Boors, when tending their Cattle, the old Swiss Soldiers have been so struck with the Remembrance and passionate Desire of returning to their native Country, that they have fallen into Lassitudes, Anxieties, Watchings, Nauseas, and slow Hectic Fevers: For which Reason their Officers have been obliged strictly to prohibit the singing or playing this Tune for the future. And those *Switzers* who are in the *Piedmontese* Service are condemned to run the Gantlope for acting contrary to this Order.

The Parts about *Solothurn* are very pleasant, and planted with fine Walks of Trees. The River *Aar* runs thro' the City, dividing it into two Parts; but that towards *Basil* is the largest and most remarkable. The Jesuits Church is worth seeing, on Account of its Paintings, Stucco-Work, and Frontispiece, towards which last *Lewis XIV.* gave ten thousand Livres.

Near the Hall is an old *Roman* Inscription, to the Goddess *Epona*.

Epona indeed was a City of *Languedoc*, and lay not far from *St. Moriz* in *Velay*, where, in the Year 517, was held a Council. Yet for all this I do not think that the Goddess *Epona*, mentioned in the Inscription, has any Affinity with that City, but rather that her Name is derived from the Greek *ἵππος*, a Horse, and that she was worshipped as the Protectress of those Animals.

Both Parts of the City are defended with new Fortifications of Free-stone, though the Necessity and particular Advantage arising from it is not yet apparent. However they add a great Ornament to the City; but some think the Ditches too narrow and small. *Lucern* is the largest of the *Roman Catholick Cantons*, but *Solothurn* is reputed the most fertile.

Upon entering into the Territories of *Bern*, about a quarter of a League from *Frauenbrunn*, on an Eminence, where a Centinel is always posted, I met with a Stone Pillar, on one Side of which was a *German* Inscription, in Verse, importing that, on *St. John's Day*, in the Year 1375, the *English* Captain here called *Gugler*, or *Juggler*,

was

was repulsed with the Loss of above 800 Men on the Spot.

On the other Side are *Latin* Verses, signifying, that *Cusin*, an *English* Nobleman, after having transported hither a considerable Body of Forces, to demand his Wife's Portion from the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, her Brother; and, committing many Ravages, was here defeated with great Slaughter, by the Inhabitants of *Bern*.

Mr. *Addison*, in his *Travels through Italy*, p. 368, observes; that no *English* Historian mentions this Expedition of his Countrymen; but he mistakes in saying that *Cusin* wanted to rescue his Wife out of the Hands of the *Switzers*; for had he either read or copied the Lines, he would have found, that *Cusin* only required her Portion. But be this as it will, the Inscription is, in many Particulars, exceptionable. *Engerran de Coucy*, of *Picardy*, had married *Katharine*, Daughter of *Leopold*, the *Magnanimous* of *Austria*, and, as a Portion with her, had a Right to some imperial Cities in *Switzerland*. But this *Engerran* died before his Consort, who married again, and died in the Year 1349; but she had no Brother. So that *Ingelram de Coucy*, Son of *Engerran*, by her, must accordingly have asserted his Father's Claim; but from this it cannot be inferred, that he claimed his own Wife's Portion. *Stumpf* likewise, Cap. 4. Book XIII. of his *Annals of Switzerland*, says, That *Coucy* made War on Account of the Non payment of his Mother's Portion. How the *English* came to be involved in this Affair, plainly appears from the Circumstances of those Times. A great Part of *France* was then in their Possession; and *Ingelram de Coucy*, Earl of *Bedfort* (in all Probability a Brother of his who married the Princess *Catharine* of *Austria*), had married *Isabella*, Daughter to *Edward III.* King of *England*, and Sister to *Edward the Black Prince*. It is evident that the Names *Engerran* and *Ingelram* are the same; and therefore three Persons of the same Name ought to be carefully distinguished.

In this Plain, all along the Road, and likewise as far as *Geneva*, and even into *Savoy*, are planted vast Numbers of Walnut-Trees, from the Fruits of which an Oil used in Physic, Painting, and for burning in Lamps, is prepared, as follows: The shelled Nuts are placed at a

small Distance from one another, in order to dry them thoroughly : Then the Kernels are taken out, pounded, and boiled in a Kettle, and without any other Preparation, put into a thick Hair-Cloth, placed under the Press, and the Oil expressed from them. Fresh Nuts produce considerably less Oil than those which have been gathered some Time, but then it is of a much finer Taste, and, at the same Time, so strong as to intoxicate. It is entertaining to see what vast Numbers of Country People, on Sundays and Holidays, in Autumn, meet together under the Walnut-Trees, and regale themselves with the Fruit.

The wealthiest Peasants in *Switzerland* are those of the Territories of *Bern* ; it being difficult to find a Village without one, at least, who is worth between twenty and thirty thousand Guilders, and sometimes even sixty thousand : The Bailiff, or Chief Magistrate, of *Hutwil*, is reckon'd worth four hundred thousand. He has three Sons, who are also Farmers, and one Daughter, whom her Father has married to a Peasant, notwithstanding she was courted by several Gentlemen of *Bern*.

The common People of both Sexes wear Straw-Hats ; and the Womens Petticoats are tied up so near their Arm-pits, that hardly a Hands-Breath is left for their Shape. The Inns throughout *Switzerland* are very good, and abound with Trouts, Carps, Beef, Veal, Fowls, Pigeons, Butter, Cheese, Apples, Peaches, Turneps, Sugar-Bisket, &c. with good Wine very plenty, and at a very reasonable Rate, when compared with the Bills of Fare in *Swabia*. *Tirol*, and *Bavaria*.

There are *Switzers* in the Service of most of the Princes in *Europe*, but that of *France* seems the most profitable : For a Captain, who has a whole Company, generally makes ten thousand Livres a Year of it ; but most of them have only half a Company. At present the *Swiss* in *French* Pay amount only to fourteen thousand Men.

Before you come to *Bern*, it is necessary to descend a Mountain, near the Foot of which, but on the Ascent of another the City is situated. The Entrance is at first very narrow, but widens as you ascend ; and at the Top, where it is almost level, opens into fine large Streets. The Houses are mostly built of white Free-Stone, and in
such

such a Manner that the Foot Paths in the principal Streets are under Piazzas, or Arches, one Side of which is taken up with the Shops and Houses of Tradesmen. These Piazzas, at the same Time that they secure you from the Weather, and render the Walking very commodious on the Free-stone Pavement, deprive the Houses of the Ornament of a Portal; and the Pillars raised from the Street to the first Story, for its firmer Support, make an inelegant Appearance.

The Story of the Bear, taken on the Day the Foundation of the City was laid, and thence gave Occasion to its Name, is well known. This Creature is not only borne in the Coat of Arms, but they likewise still keep in the upper Part of the City, some live Bears, in two Inclosures, where are high Trees for them to climb up for their Diversion.

The Burghership is divided into two Parts, those qualified for the Government and Magistracy of the City, and the perpetual Inhabitants. The latter, who obtained their Freedom since the Year 1635, are incapable of being admitted into the Council, or holding any publick Employment, but enjoy all other Privileges; the former hold all civil Offices, as the Descendants of such as were made Burghers before that Year. The City was indeed built in the Year 1191, in order to check the Nobility in their violent Carrier. But this Precaution was not sufficient to hinder six very old and noble Families from getting themselves ranked in the Number of the qualified Burghers, who are respected more than any of the others, and when any one of this Class is elected into the Senate, or little Council, he has the Honour of taking Place of every other Counsellor, though his Senior in Office, and likewise of walking next the Tribunes of the People, of which there are four. These six noble Families are, 1. *Diefsbach*, 2. *Waltenweyl*, 3. *Bousterben*, 4. *Latteman*, 5. *Mullenen*, and 6. *Erlach*, the most wealthy of the six. The great Council is composed of two hundred and eighty Members; and none can be admitted a Member under thirty Years of Age. The two Chief Magistrates, or Prætors, and twenty-five Counsellors, among which are the four Tribunes of the People, and the two Treasurers, sit in the little or daily Council.

Council. The chief or principal Persons in this Aristocratical Government are the two Prætors, called in *French*, *Avoyers*. They hold their Office during Life; and perform Duties of Government alternately, or every other Year. The Persons who at present fill the Prætorian Office are, 1. *Jerom Von Erlach*, Baron of *Hindelbank*, *Urthenen*, *Moosseedorf*, *Barisweyl*, *Wyl*, *Thun*, and *Maatsfettin*, some Time since one of the Emperor's Lords of the Bed-Chamber, and Lieutenant-General, Knight of the Orders of *Brandenburg*, *Bavaria*, and *Wirtemberg*. He was born in the Year 1667, and is a Person of the greatest Merit; nor are his Countrymen Strangers to it; for they highly honour and esteem him. Immediately after he was elected a Member of the Daily Council, he thought proper to resign the Commission he held under the Emperor, in order to obtain the Prætorian Office, nor was he disappointed in his Expectations. His Ancestors were the ancient Kings of *Burgundy*, he enjoys large hereditary Estates, and had nearly a Million of Guilders, as a Portion with his Lady. Notwithstanding all this external good Fortune, he has not been free from family Grievances: All his Grandeur and Opulence could not defend him from Misfortunes. One of his Sons was assassinated as he was returning from paying a Visit to a Lady at *Berlin*, by a jealous *Italian*. The other, who is still alive, has not the Spirit and great Abilities of his Father; nor has the Character of his Daughter escaped the Blast of Detraction.

Christopher Steiger is the other Prætor, and was admitted into this Office in the Year 1718.

The Treasurer of the *German Lands* is next in Rank to the two Prætors; the four Tribunes of the People succeed the Treasurer, after them the four Standard-Bearers, and then follows the Treasurer of the *Pais de Vaud*, which is the most lucrative Post of any.

Great Struggles were formerly made for obtaining the Governments of the Cantons in the Country, on account of the considerable Profits arising from these Posts; but to terminate all Cabals and Intrigues, a Law was passed in the Year 1711, whereby these, and other lucrative Places, are to be determined by Lot, such Candidates as are qualified, first draw Lots for the Turns of drawing; after this as many Balls are thrown into a Bag as there are

Candidates : All of them are gilt with Silver, except one, which is gilt with Gold ; and whoever draws the golden Ball obtains the Government ; and though he enjoys it only six Years, the Profits are so great that many, during that Term, acquire between thirty and forty thousand Dollars. A single Man is incapable of obtaining a Country Government, or of holding any other lucrative Employment. This Law was doubtless intended to encourage Marriage, and consequently the Propagation of the Human Species.

In the Middle of the City is erected a large Seat of Justice, encompassed with Iron Rails, upon which the acting Prætor sits, with two Members of the Council, when Sentence of Death is to be passed on any Criminal.

The Manners of this Country, within these fifty Years, have, in many Respects been greatly changed ; instead of the Plainness and honest Simplicity of their Ancestors, the Love of superfluous Expence, and high Living, very greatly prevails : Many Vices are not however so common as in other large Places, where they are only laughed at : And the Clergy from the Pulpit have strenuously, and with becoming Spirit, inveighed against these crying Enormities ; nor did they even spare a certain Privy-Counsellor, who, labouring under a venereal Complaint, sent for the celebrated *Nauman*, from *Paris*, to cure him.

The Canton of *Bern* draws considerable Advantage from the publick Granaries, which are erected both in Town and Country, for the Use of the Subjects. The great Quantity of Corn continually deposited in them not only serves the pressing Exigences of a Time of War, but whenever any bad Harvest happens, the Rich are prevented from oppressing the Poor, by raising the Price of Grain. The elegant Building erected for this Purpose, in the City of *Bern*, near the *Dominican Church*, is of Free-stone, supported on lofty Pillars ; the Piazza under which might serve for a commodious Exchange. They have also great Revenues arising from their Salt-Works at *Bevisur*, *Roche*, and *Paner*, in the *Pais de Vaud* ; where, for the better Separation of the salt Water from the fresh, the following Method is used : They throw it up incessantly against Bundles of Straw, hung up for that Purpose :

pose; but as this requires a great Number of Hands, the Purpose might be better and more easily answered by the Method used at the *Hanau* Salt-works at *Naubeim*, a Quarter of a League from *Friedberg*, where, by means of an Engine, worked by Horses, the Water is first carried up to the Top of a House, and thence conveyed into long open wooden Troughs closed at both Ends; which may be placed in such a Position, according as the Wind blows, that the Water may fall gently in single Drops on Bundles of Straw bound longitudinally together, and from these about eighteen Feet farther in the open Air. Thus by Means of the Heat of the Sun, the Air, and the falling of the Drops, the fresh Water is gradually exhaled, and the salt Water collected into Cisterns, from whence it is again forced up by the same Engine, and again falls down in Drops; and by this Process often repeated, the fresh Water is almost entirely evaporated; and a certain Measure which before weighed only five half Ounces, becomes six Times as heavy. They then boil it, as in other Places, in Iron Pans, and the Salt granulates at the Bottom.

In *Bern*, *French* is the general Language; but here, as at *Basil*, their Pronunciation is very guttural, which renders their Speech disagreeable.

The large Church is a beautiful Structure; *Berchtold* of *Zabringen* is interred here; and the new large Organ, with its fine Sculpture, merits particular Observation. In 1421 the first Stone of this Church was laid, as appears from an Inscription near the great Door. On the Sides of this Entrance are Stone Statues of the five wise and five foolish Virgins, as large as Life, with the Passions of Joy and Despair finely expressed. Over the Door is the last Judgment, together with several Ornaments of Foliages, Fruits, and Festoons, all in Stone. The Sculptor has here, like the Painter of the famous Picture in the Council-house at *Basil*, represented the Pope in Hell.

After ascending two hundred and twenty three Steps up the Tower, you arrive at a Gallery, from whence there is a charming Prospect over the City towards the *Aar*. The Church standing high, and the Part of the City contiguous to it towards that River lying very low, they have found it necessary to support the Foundations of the

Tower and Church, for between fifty and eighty Paces on three Sides, with a Wall, strengthened with several Pillars and Arches. This Work is some hundred Feet in height, and the Area being filled with Earth, levelled, and planted with Limes, is a most beautiful Walk; from whence there is an enchanting Prospect over the artificial Cascade of Water made at a very great Expence, for driving the City-mills. Some pretend that this Terrace is equally elegant with that built by *Solomon*, near the Temple, in *Jerusalem*. In 1654, one *Theobald Weinzapfein*, a Student in Divinity, being intoxicated with Liquor, fell, together with his Horse, from this Terrace: his Horse was killed on the Spot, but the Rider had only his Leg broke; lived thirty Years after the Fall, part of which Time he was a Minister in the Country. The Memory of this Escape is preserved by a German Inscription, placed in this Walk.

In the *Dominican Church* is always shewn to Strangers a Hole in Wall, through which there was a Communication between a Cell of one of the Monks in the adjoining Monastery, and an Image of the Virgin in the Church; by which Means the scandalous Imposition of making the Image appear to speak, was carried on. The Author of this Fraud was condemned and burnt at *Bern*, in the Year 1504 (a full Account of which may be seen in *Burnet's Travels*, p. 53.) and the Convent turned into a House of Correction.

In the City library are preserved the Tent and some beautiful Tapestry belonging to *Charles the Bold*, which the *Swiss* took in 1476, at the Battle near *Morat*, together with a great Number of other Curiosities and Antiquities; the Principal of which are a small brass Figure, dug up near *Lansanne*, representing an Ox, with a Priest who is pouring something out of a Cruse on the Head of the Beast; two brass Satyrs found near *Bern*, and a considerable Quantity of old *Roman Coins*.

None are permitted to see the Arsenal without a Licence from a particular Counsellor, who rarely grants the Favour. There are, it is said, Arms in it sufficient for a hundred thousand Men; this may be true, provided each be contented with a single Weapon of any Kind; but were they to be completely armed, I imagine, that
thirty

thirty thousand would nearly exhaust it. Near the Entrance stands a painted wooden Image of a Bear rampant, dressed in a Cuirass, with a Sword by his Side; and by treading on a Piece of Wood near it, he moves his Head. In the first long Hall are deposited fifty-six Pieces of Cannon, several Standards, and two large Horns of Buffalos, used in War by the Canton of *Uri*, instead of Trumpets, and were taken from the *Roman* Catholicks in the Year 1712. Hard by also hang the grotesque Dresses of those who blew them. The Inhabitants of *Uri*, who boast their Descent from the old *Taurisci*, bear a Buffalo's Head in their Coat of Arms: and the Person who blows the great Horn in time of War, is called the *Bull of Uri*.

At the End of this Hall are two large Pieces of Cannon, which belonged to *Charles the Bold*, together with a great Number of Halters and Gibbets carried by that Prince to the Battle of *Morat*, in order to hang up the *Switzers*, after defeating them. The General of *Bern*, *John Francis Nageli*, who in the Year 1536, took *Gex*, *Chablais*, and the *Pais de Vaud* from *Charles III.* Duke of *Savoy*, is also here represented in Armour on Horseback. On the adjacent Building is the following Distich:

Felices populi meditantes tempore pacis;

Quis opus in bello, semper ut illi parent.

That People happy are, who during Peace,
Prepare the necessary Stores of War.

Three *Switzers* are also here represented in different Dresses, and under them the following *German* Verses:

*Als demuth weint und hochmuth lacht,
Da ward der Schweizer bund gemacht.*

The *Switzers* owe their Union to the Afflictions of Humility, and the Insolence of Pride.

A hundred and seventy-six large Pieces of Cannon are deposited in the lower Part of this Structure, with Mortars carrying Bombs between two and three hundred

Weight. The largest Cannon here are about seventy-five Pounders; the Badness of the Road over the Mountains not admitting any larger to be brought hither conveniently. They have here also a Cannon with seven Barrels, and an equal Number of Touch-holes all on the same Side; likewise a Machine for keeping off the Cavalry, which consists of twenty-one Barrels, but very easily carried with an Army. On a new Piece of Ordinance is the following Inscription:

Excellentissimis
Atque Potensimis
Dn. Dn. Dn.
Bernensibus
Me donavit
J. M. D. F. B. D. G. V. D. M. D. G.
Anno Salutis
M. DCC. XXVII.

" I was presented to the mighty Lords of *Bern*, by
" J. M. D. F. B. D. G. V. D. M. D. G. in the Year
" 1727.

Under the Inscription are two Coats of Arms; one bearing three Wheels and a Sword; and the other two Fillets and six Balls. The Explication of the Letters is, I own, above my Capacity, and therefore I shall leave it as a Task for others; but the Cannon itself was a Present from Madam *Langallerine*, who some Years since purchased a considerable Estate in the Canton of *Bern*, and is no Stranger in the Court of *Hesse Cassel*.

In the upper Hall are the Statue and Arms of *Berchtold von Zabringen*, the Founder of the City, together with Tents for forty thousand Men, and Muskets for forty-six thousand. Here are also three Swords, with which the same Number of Executioners have procured their Discharge; in order to which it is requisite to have beheaded a hundred and one Persons with the same Sword; or three Persons of the same Family in a Quarter of a Year. Our Guide assured us, in a very grave Manner, that Executioners of this Kind were Doctors; but at present they keep the Sword themselves, paying
the

the Republick fifty Ducats as an Acknowledgment for this Favour.

A wooden Statue of the famous *William Tell* is placed at the End of this Hall. He is represented as taking Aim at an Apple placed upon the Head of his little Son, who stands opposite to him. The Hands and Eyes of this wooden Statue are finely expressed. If we may judge from this Piece, he was a Man of an open, honest countenance, very tall, and large boned, but thin. According to the Fashion of the Times, one half of his Coat is red, the other yellow and black, in long alternate Stripes. His Breeches and Stockings are of one Piece; and an Arrow is sticking in his Doublet behind his Head; the Boy is represented smiling, as if he had nothing to apprehend on this Occasion. A great Number of ancient Arms, some curiously mounted with Ivory, and belonged to the Life-guards of *Charles the Bold*, are deposited here; together with a Musket of a new Invention, having six Screw-barrels.

The judicial Mace belonging to *Bern*, kept in this Arsenal, having a wrought Globe on the Top, resembles the Truncheon of a *Turkish Bassa*. It is carried before Malefactors to the Place of Execution by the Serjeant at Arms, or the *Grand Santier*, as they call him in *French*, from his Office resembling that of *Lieutenant de Police* at *Paris*. He attends on Horseback as an Ensign of sovereign Jurisdiction. Near it the Mace of *Baden* is placed, they having deprived that Earldom, in the Year 1712, of its Privileges, its Sovereignty, and other Immunities it formerly possessed, as being one of the eight old Cantons; but at present is entirely subject to those of *Bern*, *Zurich*, and *Glaris*, which remained neutral in the last Disturbances relating to the Abbot of *St. Gal*. Such are the Fruits which the People of *Baden* reaped at length from their constantly assisting the *Roman* Catholics, whose Religion they embrace, against the Protestants. But what proves the most grievous Circumstance is, that the War in the Year 1712, forced them to give up to the Protestants the famous Instrument, called, *Alten lansfrieden*, "the old Articles of Peace." This Treaty was concluded in the Year 1531, after the Battle of *Cappel*, where the famous *Hulderich Zwingel* was killed, whose Body the

Roman Catholicks, after quartering it, committed to the Flames. The Necessity under which the Protestants then laboured, together with their being destitute of Persons qualified to lead their Armies, obliged them to accept of a Peace on the Terms offered them by their Enemies, and sign an Instrument, in which the *Roman* Catholick Religion was called, *the true, the ancient, and infallible Faith*; and the Tenets possessed by the Protestants, a *New Faith*. It cannot be expressed with what Obstinacy the Catholicks refused to deliver up that original Instrument, on which they had piqued themselves for above a hundred and eighty Years past; every body at first refused to be concerned in surrendering; but the victorious Arms of the Protestant Cantons obliged the Papists to submit.

In a long Gallery, on the other Side of the Armory, are some Millions of Bomb-Shells and Cannon Shot piled up in curious Pyramids.

But these are not the only Stores, the Castles where the Country-Governors reside are not only furnished with Cannon and Muskets, but every Subject has his necessary Arms. No young Man is allowed to be married before he is Master of a Sword and Musket, of which he must bring a proper Testimonial to the Clergyman who performs the Ceremony. In every District or Government, a Corporal and six Men continually watch on the highest Mountain, near two large Piles, one consisting of dry Wood, and the other of Straw; upon the least Alarm of the Appearance of an Enemy, they set Fire to one of these Piles, according as the Invasion happens, either in the Day or Night, if in the former, the Straw, but in the latter the Wood. By this Means, in an Hour or two, the whole Country is in Arms, the Signals being continued from one Mountain to another, and every one knows the Place of Rendezvous. Experienced Officers and Soldiers are never wanting, the foreign Service, from which many are constantly returning into their own Country, affording a continual Supply. The People of the Country are daily exercised: And, in the Year 1712, Experience demonstrated, that they fought with the same Order and Discipline as those long inured to War. The Canton of *Bern* alone has at present

present forty thousand regular Troops. But, as I have already observed, with respect to the Trade and Revenue of this Country, so in military Affairs the Protestant Cantons are greatly superior to the Catholicks.

Bern, 1729.

I am, &c.



LETTER XX.

Journey through FREYBURG and MURTEN to LAUSANNE. A Description of the PAIS DE VAUD.

S I R,

AT the Distance of a League from Freyburg, in a Wilderness of Woods and Rocks, is a remarkable Hermitage, consisting of a Church, an Oratory, a Steeple, a Hall, a Dining-Room, a Kitchen, Chambers, Stairs, a Cellar, a Well, and other Conveniencies, all hewn out of a Rock, even the Chimney and Steeple, notwithstanding the latter is fifty-four Feet high. A Work like this cannot fail of filling the Mind of every Spectator with Astonishment; but when it is known that this Work was wholly performed by only one Man and a Boy, the Astonishment will be greatly increased. Nature indeed had provided a Chrystal Spring, but the Artist, by Means of several Channels, conveyed the Water from the Rock into small Reservoirs; and he also fetched from distant Parts of the Mountain, Earth sufficient to make a small Kitchen Garden. Every one must be pleased at the Sight of this surprizing Curiosity; nor is it hardly possible to suppress a Sigh for the Fate of its unhappy, ingenious and industrious Architect, who, in the Year 1708, in conveying back some young People, who had attended the Consecration of his little Church, was unhappily drowned in the River *Sane*, which runs near this Hermitage, and on which, by the Help of a small Boat, he used every Week to fetch Provisions, and other Necessaries, from the City.

A Structure in some measure fimilar to this, we meet with in the Bifhoprick of *Heidelberg*, called *Lippels-Hole*, from its first Poffeffor. It has a Well, a Stable, a low and long Entrance leading to a large Room, all hewn out of a Rock, in a Cavern of the Mountain. The Intention of the latter was, however, quite different from that of the former; *Lippel* using his as a Place of Retreat after committing Murders and Robberies; but it could not protect him from falling at laft into the Hands of publick Juftice.

The Chapel called *La Salutation*, at *Freyburg*, merits the Obfervation of Travellers, and the Jefuits College, is looked upon as the fineft in all *Switzerland*. At the Distance of fix Leagues from *Bern*, by the neareft Road, which leaves *Freyburg* on the Left Hand, is *Murten*, which may be termed *Little Bern*, from the-Similarity of the Houfes and Piazzas, A Quarter of a League further, on the Right Hand of the Road, is a Chapel, whose Windows are fecured with Iron Bars, but without any Glafs. In this fmall Structure are deposite the Bones of the *Burgundians*, flain in the Year 1476, and which formerly filled it to the very Roof, but are now funk to Half that Height. This Decreafe is not owing entirely to the Mouldering of the Bones; the *Burgundians*, who travel this Road, take away many, either out of Devotion, or to keep as Relicks: And, what is more ftrange, fome of the Country People, out of mere Simplicity, ufe thefe Bones medicinally.

On this Chapel is the following *Latin* Infcription:

1476.

D. O. M.

Caroli inclyti & fortiffimi Burgundiæ Ducis exercitus Muratum obfidens ab Helvetiis Cæfus hoc fui Monumentum Reliquit, 1476.

“ The Army of *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, left this
 “ Monument of their being defeated by the *Switzers*,
 “ who obliged them to raife the Siege of *Murat*,
 “ 1476.”

On

On the other Side of the Chapel is an Inscription, in *German*, signifying that these are the Bones of the Troops of Duke Charles of Burgundy, defeated by the *Swiss*, in 1476.

On each Side are placed the Arms both of *Freyburg* and *Bern*, *Murat* being subject to both Cantons; but over the Inscription is a Spread Eagle, crowned with the Imperial Diadem.

Murten is defended only by a poor weak Wall. Nor has *Wilfifburg*, two Leagues distant from it, on a rising Ground, any other Defence.

Wilfifburg is the *Aventicum* of the Ancients; and from a great many *Latin* Inscriptions, found in the Neighbourhood, it evidently appears, that the Goddess *Aventia* was worship'd in this Place. It has its modern Name from one *Vilwilone*, a *German*, who again raised it, in some Measure, to the flourishing State it formerly enjoyed. The *French* still call it *Avanche*, and the *Italians*, *Avenza*, from its ancient Name.

In several Parts of this Country, as far as *Lausanne*, you frequently meet with publick Gibbets, with Vanes, on which are the Arms of the Canton, in whose Jurisdiction the Place is situated.

Lausanne is situated in a Valley, but the Roads so rocky and uneven, that the Wheels of Carriages, though shod with Iron, are soon demolished. Contiguous to the East Side of the Town is a very pleasant Walk, with a charming Prospect of the City and Lake of *Geneva*, which indeed appears to be in the Neighbourhood, but is at least Half a League off.

In the Wall of the principal Church is a Fissure, which was formerly large enough for a Man to creep through, occasioned by an Earthquake in 1634. The celebrated old Professor *Picket* used to say, that he had often laid his Cloak in it, when a Boy, and at play in the Churchyard with his Companions. But about thirty years since it was almost closed again, by another Earthquake, and the small Crack, which remained, being hardly an Inch in Breadth, filled up with Mortar. The Tower is an elegant Piece of Architecture; but by being unfortunately twice set on Fire, the Half of it only is now standing. A smaller Tower of this Church was also set on Fire, near

its Top, by Lightning, upon which the Inhabitants very wisely determined to beat it down with a Chain-Shot, in order to save the Body of the Church; since which a new Spire has been raised upon it. In the Church is a Marble Monument, erected to the Memory of a Knight of the House of *Granson*; and another to that of *Charles Duke of Schomberg*, who, in the Year 1693, was killed in *Piedmont*. This Church is on one Side surrounded with a walled Terrace or Walk, like that at *Bern*; the latter has indeed a much higher Wall; but the former greatly excels it in its enchanting Prospect of the Lake, and level Country about *Geneva*. Indeed this whole Country is so situated, as at once to charm the Eye with its pleasing Prospects, and the Mind, by the Liberty enjoyed by the Inhabitants. In short, the charming Contrast of Hills and Vallies, Corn-Fields, Meadows, Vineyards, and Woods; together with the Vicinity of the Lake, and its mild Government, draws Persons of all Ranks and Countries to the *Pais de Vaud*; some indeed spend only the Summer and Autumn there; but others purchase Estates, and become constant Inhabitants of this delightful Country.

Hither Persons of Distinction from *Geneva*, and the Canton of *Bern*, Men of Sense and Knowledge in every Branch of Science, Gentlemen who have travelled, experienced Merchants, and other Persons of various Conditions, resort, as a Kind of Asylum, or Refuge from the Persecution of Ecclesiastical and Civil Tyranny; and affording the best Opportunities for Improvement, and spending the Time in the most agreeable Company. Even Statesmen of the greatest Talents, who have conducted the Affairs of their Country in the most eminent Courts of *Europe*, with Applause, have chosen this Country for the Place of their Retreat: And by conversing with Persons of literary Merit, find that Satisfaction and real Pleasure which they formerly sought in vain, amidst the Tumults of a Court, and the Embarrassments of a conspicuous Station.

Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,

Ut prisca gens mortalium,

Paterna rura bobus exercet suis,

Solutus omni fœnore:

Nec

*Nec excitatur classico Miles truci,
Nec borret iratum Mare;
Forumque virgaty & superba Civium
Pitentiorum limina.* HORACE.

Like the first Mortals blest is he,
From Debts and Mortgages, and Business free,
With his own Team who plows the Soil,
Which grateful once confess'd his Father's Toil.
The Sounds of War nor break his Sleep,
Nor the rough Storm that harrows up the Deep;
He shuns the Courtier's haughty Doors,
And the loud Science of the Bar abjures.

I shall always honour the Memory of F. v. B. a Person of excellent Merit, who perfectly understood the political Constitution of the northern Kingdoms, and, for a considerable Time, chose this Country for his Residence. He was a sincere Friend, of the afterward unhappy John Reinhold Patkul, and they lived together with the utmost Satisfaction, partly at Prangin, an Estate of M. Dankelman, in the Pais de Vaud, and partly at Lausanne. Patkul, who having made his Escape from Sweden, took the Name of Fischerring, to avoid Discovery. Here, to divert his Mind from melancholy Reflections, he spent the Mornings in translating Puffendorf's Work, *De officio Hominis & Civis*, into French; and his Friends read Lectures upon the same Author's larger Work, *De Jure Naturæ & Gentium*. The Afternoons they spent in polite Conversation, with genteel Company. Here he fell in love with Mademoiselle M—— and soon after, being in a Way of making his Fortune in Saxony, he wrote the Lady a moving Letter, requesting her to come to him directly, in order to conclude their Marriage. But Saxony was at too great a Distance for her, Ambition being almost a Stranger in the Minds of Persons here, who imbibe in their Infancy the Opinion, that Liberty, Virtue, and undisturbed Tranquility, are the greatest Blessings Human Nature is capable of enjoying here below. She afterwards was married to one M. N——, a Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to the Court of Prussia, and who likewise was in very great Danger of losing his Head

Head, being saved only by two Votes; for an Attempt on the Lake of *Geneva*, where, being in Company with several rich Persons, some of whom were *Frenchmen*, he carried entirely off about forty thousand *Louis-d'ors*.

F. v. B. happening afterwards to go to the Court of *Sweden*, made no Secret of the Friendship between him and *Patkul*, who desired him to enquire privately how the King stood affected towards him. But it appeared, from a great many Circumstances, that his Majesty rather considered him as a Person dead, about whom he gave himself no Manner of Concern, than entertained any particular Animosity against him. General *R—*, a pretended Friend of *Patkul's*, made Proposals to *Charles XII.* to deliver him up dead or alive; but the King refused to listen to them; so that the common Report, with Regard to a large Price being set upon his Head, may be justly doubted. As *F. v. B.* some Time after, talking with *Patkul* on this Affair, said, at parting, *Peut-etre que vous entendrez avec le Temps, que le Roy de Suede & Patkul sont bons amis.* "Perhaps you may know in Time, that the King of *Sweden* and *Pankul* are still good Friends." It is very strange that an Ambassador extraordinary should be delivered up, and not permitted to make his Escape, especially when there was the greatest Probability that the King would never more remember him. But it should be considered that, besides *Furstenberg* the President, who hated *Patkul*, his Misfortunes were in a great Measure owing to the Privy-Counsellors *Pfingsten* and *Imhoff*, who dreaded *Patkul's* Resentment, which in all Probability they would have severely felt; for it was by their Instigations that the King of *Sweden* discovered a Method of having *Patkul* delivered up. *Patkul* had, it seems, the Year before, given King *Augustus* very excellent Advice, which he concluded with these Words: *Dixi et animam salvavi.* "I have spoken the Truth, and saved my Soul." Some add, that Count *Flemming*, the General and Prime Minister, happening to get a Sight of this Paper, which contained very severe Reflections on him for advising the King to take the *Muscovites* into *Saxon* Pay; he wrote under the above Words, *Maledixisti & damnaberis.*

vis. "Thou art a Calumniator, and shalt be damn'd
"for it."

The King of Sweden was easily prevail'd on to proceed against him in the severest Manner, being himself a very rigid Administrator of Justice, and *Patkul's* Conduct was represented to him as deserving the most ignominious Death. *F. v. B.* owns, that he could not read without Tears, in the publick Papers, the Account of his Friends Misfortunes, particularly when *Patkul* was ordered to be whipped by the Hands of the common Hangman, through all the principal Towns in Sweden. *Patkul* indeed, knowing the King's Temper, had little Reason to expect the least Favour from him, after being delivered into his Hands; but he did not in the least imagine that his Life was to be taken from him in so shameful a Manner: For, on his coming upon the Scaffold, and seeing a Wheel lie near the Block, he could not refrain from crying out, (and lifting up his Eyes to Heaven), "O my King! what Treatment is "this?" He was put to a lingering and painful Death, an ignorant *Polander*, who knew nothing of the Method of Breaking on the Wheel, having been employed instead of the usual Executioner. This happened at *Casimir*, on the 10th of October 1707. And though it cannot be positively asserted, that *Charles* the XIIth's Misfortunes commenced from this Date, it is however undeniable, that ever after, till his Death, a continual Series of Disappointments and Distress attended him. Passion was the predominant Fault of *Patkul*, and Obstinacy of *Charles* XII. for which Reason the *Turks* called him *Demirbache*, Iron Head.

When the Czar, *Peter the Great*, was at *Torgau*, in the Year 1711, he told Baron *Bernstorff*, then Envoy at his Court, from the Elector of *Brunswick*, that he had made his Brother *Charles* three different Proposals of Peace; a submissive one in *Saxony*; an equal one before the Battle of *Pultowa*; and a generous one after that Battle. But the King of Sweden rejected all three, and carried Matters to the last Extremity. The Czar was certainly in the wrong when he begun the War, for which Providence chastised him; but by the King of Sweden's precipitate Behaviour, the *Russians* came to be
in

in the right. The Czar also owned, that his Conduct during his Campaign on the *Pruth*, did not declare him an accomplished General, having fallen into the very same Mistake *Charles* the XIIth had been guilty of in his *Russian* Expedition. Even when a Boy, *Charles* XII. persisted with the utmost Obstinacy against the Queen, his Grand-mother, that a Blue Coat, which he then wore, was Black. At another Time, upon her not immediately opening the Door of the Chamber, where she then was, he run so violently against it with his Head, that he fell backwards to the Ground, quite senseless. In his more advanced Years a Wall must be pulled down, against which his Sledge-Horse had stumbled, that he might freely drive over it. At another Time, the Horse on which he sat must bend in so extraordinary a Manner as to creep with him through a low Passage, where but the least raising up of the Creature in such a Situation, must undoubtedly have cost him his Life. But notwithstanding these Singularities in his Behaviour, his Method of Living was extremely temperate and hardy: He had no Curtains to his Bed, and used neither Night-Gown, Slippers, nor Night-Cap: A few Muskets and Pistols were hung on the Wall of his Chamber, and on the Table lay the Bible and *2. Curtius*. The Reading of this last Book did the King a great deal of Detriment, as it confirmed him in his rash Attempts, scarcely excusable in the Adventures even of a Romance: Of this his desperate opposing twenty thousand *Turks* at *Bender*, is alone an incontestable Proof. *Alexander* the Great is the only Person with whom *Charles* the XIIth can be justly compared; there was however this Difference between them, that the King of *Sweden* despised that Voluptuousness and Debauchery, to which the *Grecian* Hero was a Slave.

Before the Irruption into *Saxony*, General *Reinschild* once asked *F. v. B.* what Opinion they entertained in *Germany*, with Regard to the *Swedish* Arms? And the latter answering, That the whole World was surprised at their great Successes; *Reinschild* replied, That he was convinced *F. v. B.* only intended to give a flattering Answer; and that if he were to speak his real Sentiments, he would say, That the *Swedes* made War like Children.

Children. This *Reischild* could not altogether deny, tho' it ought not to be imputed to the *Swedish* Generals, as they were obliged to obey the Orders of their Master, being otherwise well acquainted with the Rules of the military Art. It was likewise represented to the King, that such daring Attempts, and his Manner of Fighting, would never prevail against veteran, experienced, and well-disciplined Troops, such as at that Time were engaged against each other in *Flanders* and *Brabant*: But he answered, *Against other Enemies I will use a different Method of War.* It appears from *Pultowa*, that his Enemies, by the Continuance of the War, had learned the military Art. And it must be acknowledged, that *Charles XII.* was never vain of his most fortunate Enterprizes. He once asked *F. v. B.* the Character of the German Generals, particularly that of General *Styrum*, and was answered, *That there were indeed excellent Heads, capable of performing great Things, when directed and commanded by others; but were not able of themselves to execute any grand Enterprize, or placed alone at the Head of Affairs, as an extraordinary Penetration of Judgment, and a long Experience, were both necessary; but that his Majesty's Honour and Reputation were greatly augmented by his being able, in his Youth, to form the wisest Schemes in Affairs of the last Importance, and execute them with proper Vigour and Dispatch.* To which the Monarch replied, shrugging his Shoulders, *I am indebted for what I have hitherto done, to God and good Fortune.*

But such is the Weakness of Human Nature, that the external Appearance is more regarded than intrinsic Worth; and we always extol a King who has won many Battles, and conquered several Countries, more than the Monarch who governs his People in Peace by wholesome Laws, and a Benevolence truly paternal. Hence the Memory of *Charles XII.* will never want Admirers; but we may learn from his Example, how little Subjects understand their true Interest, when they wish for such Rulers only as make a great Figure in History. To what a low Ebb *Sweden* was reduced by this Father of his Country, is well known to all the World, and will be handed down to Posterity, by those Coins which *Baron Gortz* caused to pass current through-

out

out the Kingdom; a Thing never before heard of, except in the utmost Extremity of a Siege.

A small Copper Coin, which, according to its intrinsic Value was scarcely worth a *Pfenning*, passed for a Silver Dollar, which is equal to half a Rix-Dollar. And as such, a *Swedish* Dollar of this Kind, if made of Copper, should weigh a Pound and a half, whereas this Coin of *Gortz's* weighed only a Drachm and ten Grains. So that its intrinsic Value, in Proportion to that of its Currency through *Sweden*, was as 1 to 164 $\frac{1}{2}$. I have ten different Sorts of them, in my Possession; but they begin now to be scarce, having been called in and re-coined. The first of these Pieces has on one Side a Crown, with the Year 1715; and on the other the following Words, *I. Daler. S. M.* "a Silver Dollar."

The second is on one Side dated in the Year 1716, with the same Inscription; and on the Reverse a Woman with a Lance, who, sitting on a Shield, containing the *Swedish* Arms, round which are these Words, *Publica fide*, 1716.

The third has on one Side the Value of the Coin, namely the Letters, *I. Daler S. M.* and on the Reverse a Man in Armour, with a naked Sword in his Right Hand, and in his Left the *Swedish* Coat of Arms, in a Shield, with this Inscription, *Wett och Wapen*, "Discretion and Arms."

Of those coined in the Year 1718, I have six Pieces; those on one Side have the fixed Value or Currency, and on the Reverse several ornamental Figures. On the fourth *Phebus*; on the fifth *Jupiter*, with a Thunderbolt in his Hand, and an Eagle at his Side; on the sixth *Saturn*, represented as going to devour his own Child; on the 7th *Mars*; on the eighth *Mercury*; on the ninth a Man in Armour, in a *Roman* Habit, with a Demi-Lance in his Left Hand, and a drawn Sword in his Right; at his Side a Lion rampant, with this Inscription round it, *Flink och færdig*. "ready and dexterous."

The tenth has likewise on one Side the fixed Value, and on the other a Woman, which seems to be Hope rather from the Anchor lying by her, than from her mournful Appearance, with this Inscription, *Hoppet* 1719. "Hope." The last Piece was either struck under the present

present Government before the new Regulation with Regard to the Coin, or by an Antedate under *Charles* the XIIth. This Prince having lost his Life before *Frederickshall*, on the 11th of *December* 1718, as is evident from an Inscription over a dying Lion, on a Medal. And it must be acknowledged that his Death opened a fairer Prospect of Hope to *Sweden* than any Baron *Gortz* had flatter'd it with. Having detained you so long with Coins struck on melancholly Occasions, it is reasonable I should conclude with some curious Medals of Silver, done with a better Spirit, of a greater Value, and all affording more Comfort to *Sweden* than those I have already mentioned.

On one is represented the Busto of Queen *Ulrica*, with her Hair tied up, and the following Inscription. *D. G. Regina Sueciæ, "Ulrica Eleonora, by the Grace of God Queen of Sweden ;"* and on the Reverse a Lioness with Four Whelps, playing round her, which represent the four *Swedish* Estates, with this Inscription, *Cura sed Deliciae, "My Care but my Delight."* In the Exergue are these Words, *Corona. imposita. Ups. d. XVII. Mart. A. MDCCXIX. "Crown'd at Upsal. on the 17th "Day of March, 1719."*

The other Medal was struck in Honour of Count *Arve Horn*, on one Side representing his Busto, with the following Inscription, *Arv. Horn. Com. Regn. Suec. Sen. Cancell. et Comit. A. 1720. Mareisch.* that is, "To Count *Arve Horn*, Senator of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, Great Chancellor and President of the Diet, and a Marshal. In "the Year 1720."

On the Reverse, in the Middle, is a quadrangular Pedestal, suspending a regal Crown, a Globe, Scepter, &c. upon a Cushion. In the Front of the Pedestal, under the Crown, is the Letter *F.* denoting *Frederick*, and under it, between an armorial Cover, is a Shield, on which is a hunting or other crooked Horn. Four other Pedestals, but smaller, are placed round the former; and on the Cushion, in the Front, on the Right Hand, with Regard to the Spectator, is an open Book; and on the Reverse, a drawn Sword. On the hinder Pedestal is a Caduceus on the left Hand, and a Sickle on the Right. These four Pedestals are fastened to the large one, in the
Centre,

Centre, by a String, with ornamental Knots. The Inscription round the Circumference is, *Amabili vinculo juncti.*

"United in a Bond of Love."

And on the Exergue,

VIRO IMMUTABILI
OB RES PATRIÆ DEXTRE FIDELITER
FELICITERQUE GESTAS
ORDO EQUEST. R. S. IN. SEMPIT.
MEMORIAM CVDI FEC.
MDCCXX.

As a Monument to the steady Patriot, who pursued the Interest of his Country, with Ability and Fidelity, this Medal was struck by the three Estates of *Sweden*, 1720.

No Exception can be made to the happy Invention of these Medals: And with Regard to the Performance, it is sufficient to say, that they were both executed by the famous Engraver and Medalist *C. Hedlinger*.

I must not omit another Medal, which has on one Side the Bust of Queen *Ulrica Eleanora*, and on the Reverse a Pomegranate, extended from the Clouds, with this Inscription round it,

Dat reCtas fefsIs Vires SiftIqVe CRVoreM.

This to the Weary lends a helping Hand,
And stops more Blood from flowing thro' the Land.

And on the Exergue, *In Memor Coronat.*

"In Memory of the Coronation."

But to return from this Digression, to the *Pais de Vaud*, which begins from *Morat*, and extends to *Geneva*: It must be distinguished from *La Vaux*, which is only a small Part of it, lying between *Lausanne* and *Bevay*, three Leagues in Length, and one in Breadth. These Vineyards produce the Wine called *Vin de la Vaux*, equally remarkable for Strength, and an agreeable Flavour; tho' there

there is a less Demand for it than for the *Vin de la Cote*, produced between *Lausanne* and *Geneva*. The latter is not so strong as the former, and for that Reason is reckoned more wholesome. The whole Country indeed, between *Lausanne* and *Geneva* is planted with Vines; but the best Wine is said to be that produced on a Neck of Land between the River *Aubonne* and a small Rivulet called *Promontaise*, which, about half a League on this Side of *Nyon*, falls into the Lake. This District, distinguished by the Name of *La Cote*, is three short Leagues in Length. The Wine of *Rolle* and *Busin*, two particular Tracts of Land in this Country, is reckoned the best; and especially the White Wine; but for Red Wine the Barony of *Copet*, situated nearer to *Geneva*, is particularly famous.

There was formerly so great a Demand for the Wine produced on the *Savoyard* Side of the Lake of *Geneva*, that both the Inhabitants of that City and the adjoining *Switzers*, bought their Wine from the *Savoyards*: But an avaricious Counsellor persuaded the Duke to lay an Impost upon this Wine, pretending it must greatly increase the Duke's Revenue, as the *Switzers* were under a Necessity of purchasing it. Princes too often listen to Advisers of this Kind; the Duke did so, and a Duty was accordingly laid on the Wine. By this Means the Price of it was raised, which produced Remonstrances from the *Switzers*, but to no Purpose. At last some of the principal Men being convinced that no Relief was to be expected, began to reflect, that though their Predecessors had never employed themselves in the planting of Vines, it was not impossible but their Country, especially that Part of it which lies betwixt *Geneva* and *Lausanne*, might produce as good Wine as *Savoy*; as the Situation of their Mountains and Lands in general, was more exposed to the Rays of the Sun than even *Savoy* itself. Accordingly they reduced their Thoughts to Practice, and the Result exceeded even the Hopes they had first conceived. The Demand for the *Savoyard* Wine on the contrary, daily decreased, and instead of the precarious Advantage resulting from this impolitick Duty, the certain Revenue was irretrievably lost, and the industrious Subject deprived of the Benefits of his Labour.

The

The Distance between *Lausanne* and *Rolle*, by the Road of *Morge*, is reckoned five Leagues, or five Hours Journey; but it may be very well perform'd in four. *Aubonne*, situated on the right, is at present a Territory belonging to the Canton of *Bern*, but was formerly a Seigniorship appertaining to the Marquis *Du Quesne*, which he bought of *Joh. Bap. Tavernier*, the so much celebrated Traveller, and afterwards sold it to *Bern*. *Tavernier*, on being raised to the Honour of Nobility by the King of *France*, purchased this Seigniorship with a View of spending here the Remainder of his Life; but sending a Relation of his to the *East-Indies*, with a rich Cargo, which cost him two hundred and twenty thousand *French Livres*, and must infallibly have produced him a million in return, had the Voyage been prosperous, and his Relation honest; but this was not the Case, his Relation embezzled the Cargo, which so greatly involved him in Debt, that he was obliged to sell his whole Estate, and end his Days in Poverty and Want. The Marquis *du Quesne* was the eldest Son to the famous Admiral *Abraham du Quesne*, the only Person then in *France* capable of opposing *Ruyter*, the *Dutch Admiral*. It is commonly reported, that these two maritime Heroes had so high an Esteem for each other, and under such Apprehensions of losing the Honour they had gained before, that they continually endeavoured to avoid each other, and even sent private Intelligence what Course each of them intended to steer; till at last *Du Quesne* being prevented, by contrary Winds, from continuing the Course he had signified to *Ruyter*, it happened that, contrary to both their Inclinations, they fell in with each other, near *Messina*; and were under a Necessity of engaging. It is added that, from a false Motion made by the *Dutch Admiral's* Ship, *Du Quesne* concluded that *Ruyter* commanded no longer; and immediately encouraged his men, assuring them *Ruyter* was dead. In this he was, however, mistaken, for *Ruyter* lived several Days after receiving the Wound.

Du Quesne never abandoned the Protestant Religion. And, in his advanced Age, when *Lewis XIV.* endeavoured to prevail upon him, to embrace the Roman Catholic Religion, he frankly answered, *Sire, j'ai rendu assés long*
Temps

Temps à Cæsar, ce que est dû à Cæsar ; il est Temps que je rende aussi à Dieu ce qui lui est dû. “ I have, Sire, for a “ considerable time, rendered to Cæsar, the Things that “ are Cæsar’s, and it is now high Time for me to render to “ God, the Things that are his.” This Reply, the King so little understood, that turning to those about him he said, *Est ce que la Tête tourne à cette Homme ? veut il servir l’Empereur ?* “ Is the Man deprived of his Senses ? does “ he intend to serve the Emperor ?” When the Edict of Nantz was repealed, he was the only Person suffered to enjoy his Religion, without quitting his Country ; the Crown of France perceiving that his Presence was absolutely necessary at that Time. The Heart of this celebrated Admiral lies interred in the Church of *Aubonne* with a pompous marble Monument, erected to his Memory by his Son. The Spirit of Persecution would not admit that the whole Remains of this great Man should be carried out of France, and of this a Hint is given in the following Inscription on his Monument.

Siste gradum Viator,

Hic conditur

Cor

Inuicti Heroïs

Nobilissimi ac Illustrissimi

Abrahami Du Quesne Marchionis

Baronis Dominiq. Du Quesne, de Walgrand, de Monos, de Quervichard, d’Indrette, &c.

Classum Gallicarum Præfetti,

Cujus Anima in Cælis,

Corpus nondum ullibi sepultum,

Nec unquam sepelientur præclare gesta.

Si à Te ignorari queant

Tanti Viri

In corrupta erga Principem fides,

Imperterritus in pæliis Animus,

Singularis in Consiliis Sapientia

Generosum & excelsum pectus,

Ardens pro vera Religione Zelus,

Interroga

Aulam, Exercitum, Ecclesiam,

imo

Europum,

Europum, Asiam, Africam,

Utrumque Pelagus.

Verm si quæras,

Cur fortissimo Ruitero

Superbum erectum sit Mausoleum,

Ruiteri victori

Nullum?

Respondere vetat latè regnantis Reverentia.

Hoc sui luctus ac pietatis erga Patrem

Triste Monumentum mæstus & lacrymans

Posuit Henricus ejus Primogenitus, hujusce

Toparchiæ Dynasta & Ecclesiæ Patronus.

Anno MDCC.

Stop Traveller.

Here is deposited

The Heart

Of that invincible Hero,

The most noble and most illustrious

Abraham Du Quesne, Marquiss,

Baron, and Lord Du Quesne, de Walgrand, de Monros, de

Quervichard, d'Indrette, &c.

Admiral of France,

Whose Soul is in Heaven.

His Body denied a Sepulchre,

But his noble Actions can never be concealed.

If thou art ignorant of

this great Man's

Incorrupted Loyalty to his Prince,

Unhaken Bravery in War,

Singular Wisdom in Council,

Generous and noble Soul,

Ardent Zeal for the true Religion,

Ask

The Court, the Fleet, the Church,

Nay,

Europe, Asia, Africa,

Both Seas;

But if you inquire

Why the undaunted *Ruyter*

Has a superb Monument erected,

While the Conqueror of *Ruyter*

Has none?

Re-

Reverence to the Sovereign forbids an Answer.
 In Testimony of his filial Affection for his Father,
 This mournful Monument, was with Tears
 Erected by *Henry* his eldest Son,
 Lord of this District, and Patron of this Church.
 Anno MDCC.

Whenever a Foreigner intends to stay any Time in the Towns belonging to these Districts, an Officer of the Place immediately waits on him, in the Name of the Governour, with a Present of Wine, for which the Bearer of the Message, is generally dismissed with a Piece of Money.

Verfey is situated between *Copet* and *Geneva*, and belongs to the small District of *Gex*, which is subject to the *French*. This District terminates the *Swiss* Territories on this Side. Here the *French* have a Custom-house, at which the Goods, and the Baggage of Travellers are examined. In peaceable Times, a free Passage is permitted without Trouble, for a Trifle of Money; but in the present War a strict Search is not only made into Merchandise, for prohibited Goods, but even Travellers themselves are narrowly examined.

From the Sea, the *Pais de Vaud* appears like a pleasant Amphitheatre, where the Eminences rise gradually to the Eye. By Land the Road from *Lausanne* to *Geneva*, is a pleasant Day's Journey; and the Territory of *Savoy* directly facing it, is not without its Beauties. Among other Objects on the Banks of the Lake, is the Convent of *Ripaille*, where *Amadeus* Duke of *Savoy*, or as he is often called *Felix* the Anti-pope, after the Resignation of the papal Dignity, resided till the Time of his Death, which happened in the Year 1450. Some add, that the Proverb used to this very Day, *faire la Ripaille*, or *andare a Ripaglia*, "to make good Cheer," or "to go to a Feast," had its Rise from the profuse Manner in which he lived in this Convent. He retained, after abdicating the papal Crown, a Cardinalship, calling himself by the Name of Cardinal *St. Sabine*.

Geneva, Sept. 30,

1729.

VOL. I.

I

P. S.

P. S. Having, in my Letter, mentioned some Particulars relating to *Patkul's* Life, I dare say you will not be displeased if I subjoin a very remarkable Letter sent by him to his Friend the Minister, already mentioned, who favoured me with a Sight of the Original.



J. R. PATKUL's Letter to Baron ———

S I R,

Nothing could give me greater Pleasure than your Letter.— You have, dear Sir, at length discovered who this *Fischering* was, with Regard to whom so many Conjectures were formed, during his Residence in *Switzerland*. There is then no Necessity for making a Secret of it any longer; but give me Leave, Sir, for your further Information, to inform you, that such has been the insupportable Severity of the *Swedish* Government, for these twenty Years past, that many Persons of Worth have been ruined, Families of Distinction strip'd of every Thing, and even banished their Country; so that the Complaints and Tears of those who, after being deprived of all their Effects, and driven naked into the World, have filled all *Europe* with Monuments of the unjust Actions and wretched Policy of the *Swedes*. This Contagion was at length communicated to *Livonia*, my poor unhappy Country, a Province very well known in our Hemisphere, and which has furnished the *Swedes* with great Part of their Power and Riches. They carried the famous *Reduction*, as it was called, to such enormous Lengths, that they made of Scruple of subverting the fundamental Laws, Capitulations, and Privileges, in order to subject, to an arbitrary and oppressive Power, the Fortunes, Honour, and Lives of a People, whose only Fault was their inviolable Attachment to the true Interest of the State. These Calamities had, however, no other Effect upon the Inhabitants of *Livonia*, than their sending an humble Petition to his Majesty, praying,

ing, that he would be pleased to consider the Rights and Privileges which had been confirmed to them even by the Treaty of *Oliwa*, and since by divers Diplomas and Grants from the Kings of *Sweden*. But this Petition failed of the desired Effect; so that at last the Nobility, unable any longer to bear the Oppression of their Governor General, drew up a Narrative of the many Grievances under which they groaned, in which only plain and simple Facts were related, and the Narrative concluded with a very humble and dutiful Request, That his Majesty would be pleased to reflect seriously on our Sufferings, and order impartial Persons to be sent as Commissioners for Inquiry, or take any other Measures for terminating such flagrant Actions of Injustice.

But, alas! instead of listening to our Remonstrances, six of the Nobility, descended from the most distinguish'd Families in the Country, were accused of high Treason, as having formed a Design of withdrawing their Allegiance from his Majesty, and the Province to a Revolt. It was in vain we offered to prove this an infamous Calumny, that it owed its Origin to Malice, or some disordered Brain. The whole Body of Nobility joined in an humble Petition to the King, openly declaring it was the general Cause for which they would all be answerable, and that no Persons in particular ought to be charged with it. But this Petition had no better Success than the former. With Regard to myself, I was convinced that we were selected for a Sacrifice. And as no Person dared to mention the Reduction, and other Plagues of *Egypt*, I retired into *Courland*, and soon after applied for a Pass; but this was denied, till after repeated Solicitations, and even Menaces, in Case of Refusal, that I would publish such unheard of Proceedings against Subjects, conscious of their own Innocence, and were able to convince the whole World, that these Calumnies were owing to the Malice of their Enemies. At length this Pass appeared, but drawn up in such equivocal Terms, that several Persons of Honour, who detested such low Subterfuges, advised me, by several anonymous Letters, not to place any Confidence upon it, as they were satisfied no Faith was intended to

be kept with me. However, I appeared at *Stockholm*, contrary to the Expectation both of the King and the Publick, and only requested that every Thing should be examined according to the strict Laws of Justice, which the Authors had so shamefully violated, and which they will be obliged to answer for before the Tribunal of Omnipotence: In this present Scene of Things they will never be able to justify themselves to Persons of Honesty and Integrity, as will plainly appear from our being obliged to reproach the whole Dyet, that they had meanly falsified the original Record; and pressed this Accusation with so much Force, that they were obliged to erase a Passage in which it was said, that in a Conference we had ourselves confessed, that we were *Rei confitentes*, acknowledged ourselves guilty of the Crime. So many numberless Stratagems were used to ensnare us: Some even urged us to present a Petition to his Majesty, begging Pardon for Crimes we had never committed; pretending, that was the only sure Method of obtaining the King's Pardon. But having before absolutely determined never to be guilty of such abject Meanness, however fatal the Consequence might prove, it was resolved that one of our Number should make his Escape, in order to procure an Opportunity of demonstrating our Innocence to the World; it being impossible for all of us to free ourselves from the rapacious Talents of these Birds of Prey. I was at last the Person whose Lot it was to escape, notwithstanding I was more strictly watch'd than either of my Companions; nor did there seem a moral Probability for me to succeed, so closely were the most trivial Circumstances observed. In fine, Sir, were I to inform you of every Circumstance, which I forbear, lest my Letter should be tedious, you would own, "that it was the Lord's Hand which guided and secured me." I left on the Table in my Chamber at *Stockholm*, a Letter for the King, and another for the Parliament, couch'd in Terms suitable to the Occasion.

During the Time I liv'd in Obscurity, when you became acquainted with me, one of the most respectable Princes in *Europe*, offer'd me his Protection. In the mean Time, we were tried and condemned like Criminals; nor could my Fellow-Companions in Misfortune hope for any
other

other Favour than to procure their Sentence to be changed into a six Years Imprisonment. But the Satisfaction of those in Power, was much less than it would have been, had they been fortunate enough to have secured me, who, during the whole Debate, had painted their iniquitious Proceedings in the most glaring and lively Colours. But while I despaired of recovering my Estate, or softening the Malevolence of my Enemies, who had aspersed me in every Court of *Europe*, the King of *Sweden* died, and his Son ascended the Throne; all the World imagined this was the happy Moment for making our Peace; and that all the Cruelty and Oppression practised before, would be altered in every Particular. But instead of any Amendment, the old Measures were pursued; and though the Rest were set at Liberty, there was no Pardon to be obtained for me.

During these Transactions, the Elector of *Saxony* was chosen King of *Poland*, and sent a Minister to *Sweden* with an Intention of establishing a close Correspondence and Harmony with that Power. But *Sweden*, intoxicated with its Success, sent this Minister back, without even permitting him to explain the Intention of his Embassy. Afterwards the Czar of *Muscovy*, in his Passage through *Riga*, the Capital of *Livonia*, met with such haughty Treatment, as fir'd him with Resentment; and immediately after his Return from *Vienna*, he procured an Interview with the King of *Poland*, when he gave him to understand, that they were under a Necessity of calling *Sweden* to an Account for the Depredations committed, not only on the two neighbouring States, but on several others. The King of *Poland*, upon this, invited me into his Service, and though I was ignorant of the Motives which induced him to make this Offer, I suspected that something was in Agitation against *Sweden*. But I, who wanted nothing but to remove all manner of Reproach, that might tend to charge me with a Spirit of Revenge, and that I joined in Engagements concerted against *Sweden*, applied to a considerable Prince of *Europe*, praying that he would use his Endeavours to reinstate me in the Favour of the King of *Sweden*. Accordingly my Case was recommended to his Envoy Extraordinary at that Court; but nothing was done in the Affair. I offered,

upon my being restor'd to my Estate, to remain in any City in *Germany*, the Court of *Sweden* should please to name, and have no Connexion with any Prince who might appear suspicious to *Sweden*. But this failed of affecting Hearts more obdurate than a Rock. So that in order to recover my Liberty, and be able to appear in Publick, I was under a Necessity of throwing myself into the Arms of the King of *Poland*. Proper Measures were now taken for bringing *Sweden* to Reason, in the Manner you well know; what further remains, must be left to Providence. We have already taken two Places, the last of which may be considered as one of the strongest in *Europe*. At present, the main Army belonging to the King, is in full March towards *Livonia*, where we shall make this Campaign.

I have entertain'd you, Sir, with my Adventures, in order to acquaint you thoroughly with the Reason which induced me to serve the King of *Poland*, against that of *Sweden*. I am not engaged in serving against my Country, but rather to deliver it from this more than *Egyptian* Bondage. Thus I am totally resigned to the Care of Providence, who is the Avenger of all Injustice acted here below.

Warsaw,
18th of May, 1700.

I shall some other Opportunity give you a more particular Account of the Catastrophe of the *Saxon* Lieutenant General, *Otto Arnold Paykel*, who being taken Prisoner by the *Swedes* in Battle, was, on the 14th of *November*, 1706, condemned by the High-Court of Justice, in *Sweden*, to lose his Head, as a Traitor to his Country, in leading a foreign Army into *Livonia*, and serving under the Enemy. Accordingly this Sentence was afterwards put in Execution, merely for his being a *Livonian*, though he evidently proved, that as far back as the Year 1677, when being then only in his fifteenth Year, he abandoned *Livonia*, through extreme Poverty, and that he had never possess'd any Thing in that Country, nor received the least Advantage from the Crown of *Sweden*, nor taken the Oath of Allegiance to that Monarch.

LETTER



L E T T E R X X I.

Account of the REPUBLICK of GENEVA.

S I R,

THE River *Rhone* disembogues itself near *Villeneuve* into the *Leman*, or *Geneva* Lake. Its Water, which is thick and muddy, continues near the Distance of half a League unmixed with that of the Lake, which is remarkably clear; but after this, there is not the least Difference betwixt them, notwithstanding what some modern Authors, and *Ammianus Marcellinus*, among the Antients, have advanced to the Contrary. This Lake is eight *German* Miles in Length, but if measured along its winding Banks, it is near ten. The shortest Side is that towards *Savoy*, which, with its Meanders included, is not above seven such Miles. Its greatest Breadth is near *Rolle*, where it is about five Leagues. It is as rare y frozen as the *Bodensee*: There was however an Instance of it in the Year 1572. The Abundance of Fish formerly in this Lake, has suffered some Diminution; especially within these forty or fifty Years past, by a Species of ravenous Fish, unknown here before that Time. The Natives call them *Moutela*; but whether they came into this Lake from those of *Neufchatel* or *Yverdun* (which last, by means of a Canal, and the little River *La Venoge*, has a Communication with the Lake of *Geneva*) or from a large Pond in the Neighbourhood of *La Venoge*, through a subterraneous Passage, or from some Inundation is uncertain. Trouts were formerly taken in this Lake, weighing between fifty and sixty Pounds; but at present, the largest do not exceed twenty or thirty. I have often wondered that there are here no Gondolas or Pleasure-Boats, for taking the Air on the Water; but this in all Probability, proceeds from the well regulated Police, and the strict Precaution they take to cut off all Incentives to unneces-

fary and exorbitant Expences. In the Lake, not far from *Geneva*, is a large Stone, near the Basis of which is a capacious Cavity. They call it *la Pierre de Neiton*, *Neiton's Stone*; a Name given to the Neptune of the ancient *Celtæ* and *Gauls*. That it was used as an Altar for Sacrifices, is apparent from several Utenfils for such Purposes being found in its Cavity about fifty Years ago.

The *Rhone*, near its Mouth, forms an Island, upon which, and the Banks on both Sides, the City of *Geneva* is situated in Latitude 46° , $12'$ N. That Part of the City on the right Hand, called *St. Gervais*, from a Church of that Name, is far inferior both with Regard to Extent, and the Beauty of the Structures, to that on the rising Ground to the left Hand of the River. In general, however, great Improvements have been made in the City, and every Day, during these twenty Years past, has increased its Lustre. The new and extensive Fortifications, now erecting, have drawn hither great Numbers of Masons and other Artificers; but as various Methods have been discovered of procuring excellent Materials for building at a very cheap Rate; the constant Works carrying on, instead of increasing, had reduced the Price of private Buildings. *La Rue Neuve* is a beautiful Street, particularly the *Treille*, or large Walk behind the Council-House, which makes a very elegant Appearance. The *Treille* is a most charming Place, planted with Linden Trees, and from its Situation, on an Eminence, commands a delightful Prospect over the spacious Gardens, and the Meadows contiguous to the Mountains. One of the most stately Houses in this Street, is that built by Mr. *Lullin*, a Clergyman, which cost upwards of eighty thousand Dollars, each Dollar being equal to three Francs.

In the lower Part of the Town are several Streets, having a Kind of arch'd Walks or Piazzas; where a Person may be sheltered from Rain; but they are higher, and project farther than those at *Bern*. Such Conveniencies are very necessary in a City like this, where no Coaches can be procured.

The Church of *St. Peter*, is the principal Structure, dedicated to Religion, in the whole City. It has a Monument erected to the Memory of *Henry Duke of Rohan*. In this, and most other Churches here, *Calvinists*, or reformed

formed Ministers, perform the sacred Offices in *French*. The Families which formerly fled hither from *Italy*, among which are those of *Micheli, Calandrin, Turretin, Galatin, Sartoris, Leger, Stoppa*, and Others, maintain an *Italian* Church for themselves, and for such as may still be obliged to quit that Country on Account of Religion. The *German Calvinists* have also their own reformed Minister. *Lutherans*, or Persons of the evangelical Communion, have for these twenty or thirty Years past, been permitted to keep a Pastor of their own; but at present their Congregation is but small; the Minister's Wife is the only Woman they have among them. The Members of this Society are protected by the Duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, who nominates their Preacher. Near the Entrance into the Council-House, are some Inscriptions relative to the Reformation of this Church, in the Year 1535, some in Commemoration of the Alliance enter'd into between the Cantons of *Bern* and *Zurich* in 1184, and others relating to the Attempt of the *Savoyards* to surprize the City, which proved abortive. The Stairs, or Ascent to the Council-House, is without any Steps, being only a Pavement composed of small Pebbles, as the most commodious for Persons either to ascend or descend.

In the Armoury are shewn the Ladders, a loaded Petard, and other Implements, provided by the *Savoyards* for the famous Escalade of the City, which was intended to have been executed by Night, in the Year 1602.

The City has but a small Extent of Territory belonging to it; so that the Quantity of Grain produced, is far from being sufficient for the Consumption of the Inhabitants. The Republick therefore well knowing, that the Importation of it from the neighbouring Countries, may be prevented either by a bad Harvest, infectious Distempers, or War, they wisely erected, as a Security against a Famine or Scarcity, large Granaries at the public Expence: In these are continually hoarded up about ninety thousand Centners or Quintals of Grain; a Quantity reckon'd sufficient to supply the Inhabitants two Years. But no Person is under any Necessity of purchasing Corn from these Magazines, as is customary at *Rome*, where every one must buy it from the Pope's Store-

Houses, at an exorbitant Price ; while, at the same Time, those who sell Corn, are obliged to deliver it a very low Rate. The Bakers, Inn-keepers, Garrison and Artificers, employed by the City, are indeed obliged to buy Corn from the Magazine belonging to the Republic. The annual Consumption amounts to about sixteen thousand Quintals, and is Productive of two Advantages, a small Profit arising from the inconsiderable Advance of the Price ; and a Circulation of the Corn every six Years, so that a fresh Stock is brought into the Granaries.

Besides this annual Revenue, the City has about a hundred and thirty thousand Dollars, the greatest Part of which is expended in paying the Salaries of the Officers, Ecclesiastical and Civil, the Building and Repairing of the public Structures for maintaining the Garrison, consisting of eight hundred well-disciplined Soldiers, in a blue Uniform, turn'd up with red, and the new Fortifications which are very stately. To this Republic also belong eleven Parishes in the Neighbourhood of the City. The Jurisdiction was originally, or from Time immemorial, lodged in the People, consisting of about 1500 Burghers ; the Chiefs of which form the four Syndics, who with twenty one Counsellors, compose the supreme Judicature of twenty five ; in which two Persons of the same Family can never sit at the same Time as Members.

Next to this is the severer Council of sixty, and after them the grand Council of two hundred. The People elect the Syndics out of the remaining Counsellors of twenty one ; but they continue in their Office for a Year only, after which they retain their Seat in the Council, and may be rechosen. The Republic, for the Maintenance of Credit, has enacted a particular Law, by which a Son who refuses to pay his Father's Debts, is render'd incapable of any Office in the State.

With Regard to matrimonial Contracts, there are also some singular Regulations in *Geneva*. No Marriages are permitted, where either Party professes any other than the Protestant Religion. All previous Promises, Obligations, and Contracts, between a *Calvinist* and a *Roman Catholic*, are not only declared null and void ; but also the Promoters, and the consenting Parties are liable to be punished

punished according to the Nature and Circumstances of the Offence. A Woman of forty Years of Age, must not marry a Man less than thirty; if she exceed forty, her Husband must at least be thirty-five. Nor must a Man above sixty, marry a Woman who is not at least thirty. A Widow must not alter her Condition in less than six Months after her Husband's Decease. The Man is under no particular Limitation with regard to Time, but enjoined by the Laws not to connect a new Engagement too soon, with this remarkable Addition, not to be met with in any former Laws; *tant pour obvier au scandale, que pour montrer, qu'il a senti la main de Dieu.* "Not only to prevent Scandal, but to shew that he hath felt the Hand of the Almighty."

A particular Chamber is appointed for the Suppression of Luxury, and the Maintenance of a well-regulated Police. And I cannot help remarking, that they have here discovered an uncommon Revenue, arising to the City from the Dirt gathered in the Streets: Whereas, in other Places, they are paid for carrying it away. One Person has the sole Right of removing this Soil, which proves excellent Manure for the adjacent Lands, and pays annually to the City for this Privilege, eight hundred *Geneva Livres*.

The *French Protestants*, who were obliged to quit their Country, on account of their Religion, have supplied *Geneva* with excellent Workmen and Artificers, in almost every Branch of Trade; so, that at present, here are reckon'd upwards of three hundred, employed in the Watch-trade, and its several Branches. Nor are the Watches made here, inferior in Beauty to those of *England*. The Silver Watches sell here for thirty *Rhenish Guilders*, and those of Gold, and chased, for fifty *Rix Dollars*.

Spon has already written the History of *Geneva*, but very defectively, if compared with the Manuscripts left by *Gautier*, and which deserves to be made public. But as *Gautier* maintains and endeavours to enlarge the Power of the Plebeians; and as the Form of Government is daily approaching towards an Aristocracy, it is more than probable these Manuscripts will never be printed.

Nor are our Hopes much better founded, that the Remainder of *Butinus's* Works will ever be published, Death having deprived us of his Brother, who alone was capable of reading his Manuscripts.

The Library belonging to the City, is well furnished with excellent Books, and has a curious Collection of Medals and Petrifications. The principal Manuscripts are, an old Copy of *Terence*; the four Gospels, written in the ninth Century, and an entire *Latin Bible*, in a large Folio. This Manuscript has that Passage in *St. John's* Epistle about the Three who bear Record in Heaven and on Earth, only the Verses are transposed; and the Title of the Epistle runs *ad Spartos*, of which some make *ad Sparfos*, or *dispersos Fideles*, agrees with the usual Title of *Catholic*; but other read *ad Parthos*, because *St. Augustine*, under this Name, quotes some Places of *St. John's* first Epistle.

In the Museum, are many other Pieces of Antiquity, some large *Roman Amphoræ*, or Pitchers, with narrow Necks; the Image of an antient *Gaulish* Priest, in Bronze, with a Cann in his right Hand; a large Table, having in the Center of it a Piece of *Florentine Marble*, two Feet in Length, and one in Breadth, representing in the most beautiful Manner, a perspective View of the Country, with the demolished Fortifications of a City, and an old Castle standing on an Eminence. All which were so naturally exhibited, that little Assistance was requisite from Art, to render them perfect. Round this is another Piece of the same Species of Marble, representing the Waves of the Sea, and inlaid with Fish of Mother-of-Pearl. This Table was formerly in the Possession of *Tavernier* the famous Traveller already mentioned, who presented it to *Admiral du Quesne*, and the Son of that great Officer placed it in this Library. In the large Hall, are the Portraits of several Persons, famous for their Learning; among which are *Calvin*, *Beza*, *Farel*, *Luther*, and others. In a contiguous Chamber is a Portrait of *Mayern*, an *English* Physician, curiously painted by *Rutens*; and opposite to it another of *Cyrillus Lucaris*, by a different Hand, but far inferior to the other. Every Person is allowed free Access to this Library, some Hours
in

in a Week; nor do they refuse to lend the Books on certain Conditions.

I was favoured at the House of Mr. *Lullin*, the Minister, with a sight of St. *Jerom's* Sermons, wrote in *Latin*, on the *Egyptian* Papyrus, or a kind of Paper made from the Bark of Trees; and *Montfaucon*, by a Writing under his own Hand, prefixed to the Manuscript, declares it to have been written in the sixth or seventh Century. In *Mabillon's* learned Treatise *de Arte Diplomatica*, a Copper-Plate of one Page of this curious Work may be seen. In the same Collection, are two old Editions of *Cicero de Officiis*, both printed at *Mentz*, one in the Year 1465, the other in the Year 1466.

M. Turretin, the learned Professor in Theology, has a curious Collection of Books, antient Medals and Coins.

The Kings of *France* and *England*, are constantly mentioned in their public Prayers. The Clergy of *Geneva*, whether we consider their Christian Deportment, or pacific Temper, may be a Pattern to many others of the same Communion, who differ from them in Points of Doctrine. Both the Clergy and Laity are unwilling to enter into any Discourse about the Proceedings against *Servetus*, and earnestly desire, that the whole Transaction may be buried in eternal Oblivion. It must indeed be acknowledged, that the Manner of proceeding against *Servetus*, however perverse and pertinacious his Spirit might have been, cannot be justified on the genuine Principles of the Protestant Religion. The Pieces publish'd on this Head, by *M. de la Roche*, and Professor *Mosheim* puts this Matter beyond Dispute. The Place where *Servetus* was burnt, is a short half League from the City, over delightful Meadows, and the Walk to it, called *Plainpalais*, where, on a small Eminence, was formerly a Stone Monument, with an Inscription; but some Years since secretly taken away. At present there is a broad and deep Pit, occasioned by the Earth being dug out some Years ago for building a Breast-work in the Neighbourhood, and which was afterwards extended to the City. There is another Way to this Place, but it is a little about, through a delightful Avenue, called the *Philosophical Walk*, where *Arminius*, while a Student at *Geneva*, spent

spent great Part of his Time, and is even said to have formed the Plan of his System of Divinity in this Walk.

It would be an Injustice to the Republic, not to observe the scandalous and absurd Processess with Regard to Indictments, and Sentences against Witches, and Sorcerers, one of the Relicks of Popery, were much sooner exploded here, than in several other Countries, where the Protestant Religion is professed, none having suffered since the Year 1605. Nor are those ridiculous Stories so common in other Countries, believed or even related here.

On the *Plainpalais*, near the Gate where the *Savoyards* attempted to surprize the City, in the Year 1602, is the common Burying-ground for the Use of the City; some few Families are indeed interred in the Church of St. *Gervais*, situated in the Suburbs, and among the Rest, the Remains of *Beza*. All allow that *Calvin* is buried in the Church-yard on the *Plainpalais*; but the *Genevese*, to shew their Detestation of *Sectarism*, will neither mention him, nor give any Information concerning the Place where his Remains are deposited. The celebrated Preacher, *M. Galliton*, informed me, that once a *Scots* Presbyterian came to him, and earnestly desired to see *Calvin's* Grave. But he assured him he did not himself know where it was. This Reply surprizing the *Scotchman*, *Galliton* added, that it had been long since forgot; though they always expected, that a superstitious Presbyterian, would one Day make more Inquiry about it, than the Thing deserved. The *Lutherian* Minister, however, shew'd me, on the right Hand, as one enters the Church-yard, a Mark in the Wall of the Pest-house, which stands in the Middle; and opposite to this, at the Distance of some few Paces, the Body of *Calvin* is interred. He added that some Time after one *Reuber*, a *Lutheran* Clergyman, was also buried there, contiguous to *Calvin*.

The *Rhone*, by means of a well-contrived Engine, supplies the upper Part of the City with Plenty of Water. This River has a considerable Fall within the City, which renders it more advantageous to the Inhabitants, by its driving several Mills; but Strangers who lodge at the three Kings, find the Noise of it very troublesome at their first Arrival, till Custom has rendered it familiar.

About

About seven long Leagues from *Geneva*, between *Fort Ecluse*, and *Mount Credo*, the *Rhone* totally loses itself under Ground. The Road thither is troublesome; but less so to those who travel on Horseback, than to those who perform it any other manner.

Fort Ecluse is situated on a Rock, at the Foot of which the River directs its Course: And as this is the only Road to *Lyons*, Travelers are strictly examined at this Place. After some gentle Falls, the River disappears at once, directing its Course under Ground, so that one may ford over it. When the Water is low, the Opening in the Earth is visible, but intirely covered when the Floods are out. Betwixt eighty and a hundred Paces from this Place, are several Springs and Whirl-pools, and soon after this, almost half the River appears; but the other half still flows in its subterranean Channel.

Yesterday the *French* Resident, *M. Von Clofure*, or rather the City, gave an Entertainment on account of the Birth of the Dauphin, to which all Foreigners had an Invitation. *M. du Vernet*, a young Student in Divinity, and of very promising Parts, wrote, a few Days before, the following ingenious Letter.

LETTER to the Moon, entreating her not to make her Appearance on Monday next.

M A D A M,

AT the Time we are engaged in making Preparations to celebrate the happy Birth of the Dauphin, Master *Almanachus*, our Watchman, has this Moment informed us, that your lunatic Highness intends to be of the Party. We must, indeed, acknowledge that it is doing us too much Honour; but if we may speak our Minds freely, your Presence would be attended with more Pain than Pleasure. Not that we are wanting in Respect to a Princess of such distinguished Rank, and who makes such a brilliant Figure in the World. You well know, Madam, that the fairest half of the human Race pay Homage at your Shrine; that many are so much devoted to you, as to merit the Honour of your Name; and that our Astronomers pass whole Nights together in paying their Devoirs to you, like an enamoured *Spaniard* serenading his Mistress.

Mistress. But notwithstanding all this, should we, Madam, still presume to decline the Honour of your Company, this Compliment is not so unpolite as it may at first appear, and founded on a Motive which we are persuaded will convince you of our Desire of not giving Offence. We have long since observed, that you carefully avoid all tumultuous Assemblies and the Splendor of the Day, appearing only when the Shadow and Silence of the Night have hushed Nature to Repose. But your Taste would be badly gratified at a public Solemnity, in which Night will be turned into Day, by the Rays of our Illuminations, and the loud Explosions of our Artillery cause the Vaults of Heaven to resound. Besides, a Beauty so striking as that of your Highness will equally excite Envy and Admiration, and many will fear your Beauty will wholly eclipse theirs. Our Vanity would gladly have an Opportunity of shining a little; and we are too sensible, that it would appear with great Disadvantage in your Presence. Permit us for once, to indulge this petty Weakness; your Highness has a sufficient Choice of Diversions elsewhere. If you still delight in the Offices imputed to you by the ancient Philosophers, you may divert yourself in making Crawfish and Lobsters to grow; in filling Bones with Marrow, and clandestinely gnawing of Stones; or if you condescend to act according to the Notion of the Moderns, you have a more noble Employment assigned you, by directing the Flux and Reflux of the Sea. We are not yet desirous of sending you to assist at some other Birth; for as you have so lately crowned our most ardent Wishes, it is but reasonable you should be permitted a sufficient Time for Repose. You formerly rambled up and down the World at the Call and Nod of a Magician, and may still pursue that Diversion; or if you will have nothing more to do with Incantations or Sorcery, you must surely remember your old Trade of Hunting, and those soft Moments you have passed with the fair and charming *Endymion*. It is wholly in your Breast to meet him that Night; and you may be assured, that this Piece of Complaisance will find from us suitable Returns. We shall not presume to disturb you when *Tête-à-Tête*, put any bad Construction upon this Affignation; nor blab the nocturnal Pilferings to which
your

your rigid Virtue condescends to conceal. And we will, to do you the greater Honour, change the Half-moons of our Fortifications into whole ones ; prohibit our Philosophers from telling the World that you have Spots on your Face : And, notwithstanding your Affectation of always turning the same Side towards us, we will believe that the other, which you conceal, is not the least inferior to it. Hence your Highness sees that we shall not be ungrateful for your Favours. And it may likewise, with Submission, not be amiss to hint to you, that it is, in some Respects, to your Highness's Interest, not to disgust People at a Time when your Sovereignty begins to totter ; for you may possibly be no longer consulted with regard to Planting, Sowing, and paring the Nails. Nor is it impossible but the Multitudes who have lost their Senses, will compel you to make Restitution ; *Ariosto* having informed us that you keep in Phials all the Reason lost below. Upon the whole, therefore, the Request is but a mere Trifle ; it will even turn to your Honour ; for, though it is doubtless, a Piece of Temerity to desire your Absence, yet you will very quickly be revenged by the earnest Desire every body will express for seeing you next Day. But if you are, notwithstanding, absolutely resolved to visit us, we beg you may appear at least masked and incog. Deities are usually said to go shrouded in a Cloud ; and under such a Mantle we shall be very glad of your Company. We were for some time at the greatest Loss how to convey this Letter to your Hands, and some proposed to make use of a Sky Rocket ; but at last, the Shade of *Cirano de Bergerac* appeared and offered his Service. And as he has the Honour of being one of your Friends, and has already made the Voyage, we flatter ourselves, that our Message and Request by him, will be the more favourably received ; earnestly wishing, that a continual Serenity may sit on your august Face, and recommending ourselves to your auspicious Influences, we are, with the most profound Respect,

Your lunatic Highness's very humble, &c.

This

This Request had the desired Success ; the Light of the Moon was obscured by Clouds which covered the Sky, and the Weather at the same time, calm and serene. The whole City was illuminated with Candles and Lamps, to the Amount of some Millions ; and in many Houses the Expence came to above a hundred *Rhenish* Guilders. Several Motives jointly concurred to augment this Profusion ; the Respect for a potent and neighbouring Kingdom ; the Advantage arising to the City from their Trade with *France* ; the great Esteem *M. de Closure* has acquired from Persons of all Ranks, from his Politeness and Civility, which are equal to his great Abilities ; and lastly, the foolish Ambition of many to excel their Neighbours. The Entertainment began at ten o'Clock at Night, at the Council-house, where an elegant Supper was provided, at which were above a hundred and seventy Guests. The Cooks who came from *Lyons* upon this Occasion, did not entertain any favourable Idea of the Kitchen-furniture among the *Switzers* ; for among other Things, they brought with them a Waggon-load of Spits : But they afterwards acknowledged, that there was not the least Occasion for this Trouble, the Kitchens being sufficiently furnished with useful Utensils. The Entertainment consisted of four Courses ; the first of boiled Meat ; the second of roasted ; the third of Tarts and Pies ; and the last, of a rich Desert. The leading Dish on each Table, was a very large Trout from the Lake ; Entertainments here being always begun with Fish ; the whole was served up in Plate. Among the Wines was Choice of *Vin de Côte*, red *Burgundy*, *Côte-roté* ; and lastly, a very strong white Sort of *Burgundy*, called *Morache*. At drinking the principal Healths, which the first Syndic of the City begun, and the whole Company pledged together, were fired the Cannon behind the Council-house, besides those round the whole City. The Healths of the King and Queen were each honoured with the Discharge of a hundred and one Pieces of Cannon ; next followed that of King and Queen *Stanislaus*, (for they gave them no other Title) the Dauphin, Mesdames, Cardinal *Fleury*, the hereditary Prince of *Bareith*, who was present, the Keeper of the Seals in *France*, the Foreign Nobility present, the Syndic and Council

Council of Geneva, the French Resident, and several others.

All young Persons should visit Geneva before France, as they cannot fail of reaping considerable Advantage from the Conversation of so many Persons of distinguished Abilities both among the Clergy and Laity; many of whom hold Assemblies several times in a Week, where the Discourse turns on the Sciences; nor is it any Difficulty for Strangers to procure Admittance. All Opportunities and Incentives to a licentious Way of Life are restrained, and as much as possible, suppressed by their Police; not a Theatre is permitted among them. Several Languages are spoke here, particularly the French; and those who are desirous of arriving at Perfection in the academical Exercises, will here find Opportunities sufficient for that Purpose. *La Terrasse*, who was highly esteemed at Berlin during the Reign of *Frederic I.* is at present Master of the Riding-School. The Scholars ride four times a Week, and the first Month's Expences are five Pistoles, but the succeeding, together with Gratuities, amounts to only four. Those who teach the Languages, and other Branches of Literature, charge a Pistole a Month, or for sixteen Lessons: And at some Professors Houses you have an Opportunity of Boarding, for which, with Lodging, Fire and Candle included, you pay about forty *Rhenish* Guilders a Month. Greater Improvement may be reaped at Geneva, from the Conversation of the Ladies, than in any other Place. Their Manners are free and open like French; but being strengthened by a virtuous Education, the Exhortations of their Clergy, and the salutary Laws of their Police, and at the same time not exposed to Examples of Immorality and Licentiousness, they have habitually contracted an irreproachable Virtue; so that should any one, from the Freedom of their Behaviour, conclude that little Trouble would be sufficient to contract with them an immodest Familiarity, would find himself wretchedly mistaken; whereas the French Ladies, especially the *Parisians*, are very free, and at the same time possessed but of little Virtue; and consequently their Company must in general prove fatal to young Travelers. So that to them might be applied what *Sallust* says of *Sempronia*, *Norat—psallere & saltare elegantius, quam*
necessè

nessè sit probæ—Caterum ingenium ejus haud absurdum, versus facere, jocos movere, sermone uti vel modesto, vel molli, vel procaci. “She—knew how to sing and dance with more
“Elegance than became a Woman of Virtue.—Besides,
“she had no unpleasing Vein for Poetry and Humour;
“and was equally ready at modest, soft, or lascivious
“Discourse.”

Geneva, Octob. 4,

1729.

I am, &c.



LETTER XXII.

Journey through SAVOY, and over Mount SENIS.

S I R,

ALMOST the only Method of traveling from *Geneva* to *Italy*, is in a Kind of Sedan, or Post-Chaise, half covered at Top, large enough to hold two Persons, and room behind for two Trunks. It has only two Wheels, is drawn by two Horses, one of which goes between the Shafts, and bears the greatest Part of the Burden. It is commonly said, that in order to have a good Chaise, the Shafts should be made at *Venice*, the Wheels at *Genoa*, and the Iron-work at *Milan*. You cannot travel in four-wheel'd Carriages through *Savoy*, without a great deal of Trouble, on account of the Rocks, and the narrow and short Turnings often met with in the Mountains. As there are frequent Opportunities at *Geneva* of return'd Chaises for *Turin*, the whole Expence for the Carriage, living on the Road, the Charges of a Mule and Servant to attend it over *Mount Senis*, will not amount to more than eight or nine Pistoles: but it will be necessary to agree for Eating and Lodging together, as the Inn-keepers are very apt to impose upon Strangers; and the Postboys know both the Price of Wines and Provisions; and the Landlords are willing to oblige them on account of their constant Custom. This Caution is unnecessary in
other

other Parts of *Italy*; it being sufficient to tell your Host, that you will eat *al Pasta*, or at the Ordinary, which costs each Person for Dinner thirty *Piedmontese* Sols, or three Paoli, and at Supper for Bed and Chamber forty Sols, or four Paoli; and for a Servant half that Sum. If a Man would live *al Conto*, or bespeak any thing for himself, he seldom fares better, notwithstanding the Inn-keeper charges what he pleases. The usual Entertainment in *Savoy* is the same as in *Italy*, and commonly consists of a Soup, boiled or roasted Pullets, Pigeons, Chesnuts, Butter, Cheese, and some Fruit. On Fast-days the Ordinary is very indifferent, old Salt-fish being one of the principal Dishes. The *Savoyard* Wine is of a dark red Colour, and has some Roughness on the Palate. There is, indeed, a sweet Wine, called *Vini amabili*; but less wholesome than the *Vino brusco*. The Grapes on the *Necker* were this Year ripe in the Middle of *September*; whence I imagined, that the Vintage in *Italy* must have been over; but I found myself mistaken, the People both in *Savoy*, *Piedmont*, and *Milan*, being employed in it even in the Middle of *October*.

You cannot well travel from *Geneva* to *Turin*, in less than six or seven Days. The River *Arve* runs at about the Distance of a quarter of a League from the former, and is on that Side the Boundary between the Republic of *Geneva*, and the Dutchy of *Savoy*. After passing this River, every thing which a Traveler is desirous of not having frequently searched, is sealed at a *Savoy* Custom-house, and a Certificate given, that they have examined it at *Novalesse*.

The prodigious Mountains called *Montagnes maudites*, 'the cursed or infamous Mountains', and nearer *Anecy*, the *Glacieres*, 'or Ice-houses', you leave on your left Hand. They are situated at about three Days Journey from *Geneva*, and being perpetually covered with Snow and Ice, the searching for Rock Crystal in their Clefts, is always dangerous and often fatal. Many learned Men have been of Opinion, that Crystal owed its Origin to Ice. *Seneca*, *Pliny*, and *St. Augustine*, among the Ancients; and *Cardan*, and Father *Fournier*, among the Moderns, have declared for this Transmutation of Ice. But without mentioning, that the same Origin may with equal Reason
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be attributed to other Gems, as Diamonds, Chrysolites, Topazes, &c. the Maintainers of such an erroneous Hypothesis, must either not have known, or neglected to consider, that Crystal is also generated in very hot Countries; as in the Island of *Cyprus*, and several other Parts of *Asia*. Besides, from their Opinion, it would follow as a Consequence, that large Mountains of Crystal must be found in the Neighbourhood of *Nova Zembla*.

Few Provinces in *Germany* are destitute of Crystals, tho' not of sufficient Magnitude for working. Some Years ago, a Mine was likewise discovered in the Canton of *Bern*, contiguous to the *Alps*, in which a great Number of Crystals have been found. In another Place of the same Canton, they have a Kind of black Crystal, but not in any great Plenty, nor are the Pieces of any considerable Size. The perpendicular Altitude of the above-mentioned *Montagnes maudites*, above the Level of the Lake of *Geneva*, is reckoned to be at least two thousand Fathoms, or *French Toises*, which make twelve thousand eight hundred and sixteen *English Feet*, or above two *English Miles*: and the Surface of the Lake of *Geneva*, lies four hundred and twenty-six *Toises* above that of the *Mediterranean Sea*.

In these Mountains, particularly those of *Faucigny*, are the Sources of the River *Arve*, which, at about a Musket-shot from the City of *Geneva*, falls into the *Rhone*; and according to the Diversity of Seasons, either swells or sinks very suddenly. Some Particles of Gold are found in the Sand; but not in Quantities sufficient to compensate the tedious Task of collecting it, no Person being able to earn above a quarter of a Dollar in a Day. In the adjacent Villages it is rare to meet with any, except Women, throughout the Year. The Men, especially those that are young, being scarcely two Months in the Year at home, the Poverty of their native Country obliging them to seek their Bread in foreign Countries, by sweeping Chimnies, carrying about Marmottes, and the like; but never fail to bring home Part of the little they procure, to maintain their Families. And as the Men both set out and return at one particular Season; the Women commonly lie in about the same time. The first Day's Journey from *Geneva* to *Turin* is extremely in-

commodious, the Road lying over high Mountains, and full of Rocks. This Part of the Country is but thinly inhabited. Walnut-trees are as common here, as in *Switzerland*. At *Marlie*, a quarter of a League from *Geneva*, I observed the first Paper Windows so common in *Italy*, and even sometimes in the Palaces of the Great; but cannot recommend them as ornamental. This Paper is soaked in Oil, in order to render it more transparent, and, at the same time to keep out of the external Air, which, in several Places, especially in the Night-time, is very unwholesome. That Oil is endowed with the Virtue of excluding the external Air is apparent from the Barometer; for as long as this is well secured at Top, the Mercury contained in it, rises and falls in Proportion to the Gravity of the Air; but when the Air penetrates through the Matter, which stops the Aperture, the Quicksilver falls almost equal to the Surface of that in the Reservoir. By this Experiment we may discover whether or not, and in what Proportion the external Air pervades any Body. Dry Paper will not answer the Purpose; but when wet, especially with Oil, it does very well. The Dearness of Glass may be one Reason why Paper Windows are so common in *Italy*; to which must be added the abovementioned Property of keeping out the external Air, and its not refracting the Sun-beams; for it must be remembered, that in a very hot Summer the Refraction of the Sun-beams through Glass, would render the Rooms insupportably hot.

Rumelie is situated a quarter of a League from *Marlie*; about half Way, on the Left Hand, are high Mountains, covered with Snow, and at a small Distance *Anecy*, an Episcopal See, situated on a beautiful Lake. This Place affords a most delightful Residence; both on Account of the many elegant Prospects that surround it, and the good Company to be met with in it. *French* is universally spoke in *Sarvey*; and from that Language, they have taken most part of the Names of Towns and Villages; but the Disposition and Temper of the Nation, are more of a *German* Turn, distinguishing themselves from their Neighbours, who inhabit the southern and western Districts, by what they call the old *German* honesty, which in all probability, is greatly promoted by
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the Poverty of the Country. A Peasant possessed of a Pair of Oxen, two Horses, four Cows, a few Goats and Sheep, with a small Spot of cultivated Land, is esteemed a Man of Substance. Their common Bread is made with Rye; but the richer Sort use a Mixture of the Rye and Wheat, to make it the firmer. Their Drink is Milk and Water: Their Food Cheese, Butter, Walnuts, Garden-stuff, and what Flesh they can spare out of their own Cattle; but the Quantity of the latter is very small, most of them being obliged to sell Part of their Beasts every Year, in order to procure themselves the other Necessaries of Life. This manner of living, renders the People of a cheerful Disposition; they eat heartily, look fresher and healthier, especially the Women, than the *Piedmontese*; they live to a great Age, and are so prolific that the Country would not produce Sustenance sufficient for the Support of its Inhabitants, where they all to remain at home. It therefore is no wonder, that they send their Children Abroad, in order get their Livelihood, by shewing Marmottes, cleaning of Shoes, sweeping Chimnies or the like. They say, there are about eighteen thousand *Savoyards*, young and old, at *Paris*. Among these, the Boys clean Shoes, and during Winter, between forty and sixty of them lodge together in one Room; but in Summer, the Stones at the Thresholds of Houses, serve them for Pillows. They are, however, notwithstanding their Poverty, so honest, that you may trust them to change Gold. If they are even fortunate enough to procure a Sufficiency for opening a little Shop, they are such consummate Masters of Economy, that they scarce once fail of acquiring a considerable Fortune. The rich Banker and Financier, *Croizat*, whose Daughter married Count *d'Evereux* of the House of *Bouillon*, was originally one of these *Savoyard* Boys. The Love of their native Country is, however, often so prevalent, that when they have amassed some Money, they return Home. Once a Year an old Man goes through all the Villages, and gathers all the Lads together, so that in some Respect, he may be compared to the Rat-catcher of *Hamel*. Frequently the Children committed to his Care, are so little, that they are carried off in Baskets. This Man also brings Letters from the *Savoyards* at *Paris*, *Lyons*, and other Places, to their Parents,

rents, Relations and Friends ; and some Times, likewise a little Money, Needles, and the like trifling Presents ; which encourages the old Peop'le at Home, to entrust him with new Colonies ; and he himself reaps some Profit from these emigratory Travels, especially while he continues in *Savoy*, where he has every Thing provided for him, without any Expence.

It should be remembered, that what I have here remarked, concerning the Poverty of the Country, is chiefly applicable to the Inhabitants of the mountainous Parts of *Savoy*. For in the other Districts, they have Abundance of fruitful Vallies, which produce Corn and Vines, and likewise feed great Numbers of Cattle. Most of the Oxen and Cows in *Piedmont* and *Milan*, are brought, when young, over the Mountains of *Savoy*, and are easily distinguish'd from the native Cattle, by their Whiteness. In *Savoy* also are bred great numbers of Mules, which are sold in foreign Countries.

Three Leagues from *Rumeli*, stands the City of *Aix*, very famous for its hot Baths, which are free to all, only paying the Attendant or Rubber a Trifle of Money, to which Office a certain number of Persons are appointed. The lowest Bath has a sulphureous Smell, and issues from a very plentiful Spring. The Upper has no Smell, and Madame *Royale* ordered a large open Bath to be built a little below it ; but this is already disused. No Fish, or other Animal will live in these hot Waters. But, when Strangers come to see this Bath, it is customary for little dirty swarthy Boys, to swim about in it, and dive under the Water like so many Frogs, in hopes of acquiring a little Money, as a reward for their Dexterity.

The Water is clear, but of a greenish Colour. I must not omit, that at *Aix* there is a triumphial Arch, but greatly injured by Time, said to have been the Work of the antient *Romans*.

Chamberry, the Capital of *Savoy*, lies about two Leagues, or two Hours Journey, on the other Side of *Aix*, in a charming Valley. It is pretty large, but affords little remarkable to gratify a Traveller's Curiosity, except the Fountains in the Market-place, where four Dogs spout the Water out of their Mouths, may be called a curious Piece. The Chapel belonging to the Palace, dedicated

to St. *Michael*, has a beautiful Front, enriched with elegant Statues, and grand Pillars.

Two large *German Miles* from *Chamberry*, near the Lake of *Bourget*, is a reciprocating Spring, ebbing and flowing gradually, with a little Noise, but at unequal Distances of Time. After *Easter* this Flux and Reflux happens six Times every Hour; but in drier Seasons only once or twice; resembling that Spring which *Pliny*, *Lib. iv. Ep. 30.* describes in the District of *Como*. The Spring in *Savoy* proceeds from a Rock, and is called *La Fontaine de Merveille*, the wonderful Fountain. Whether the Pressure of the Air, in a subterraneous Siphon produces this Phenomenon, I shall not take upon me to determine, but leave it to the Disquisition of others. This Spring must, however, be distinguished from some other reciprocating Fountains in these Parts, which, though the Quantity of Water they yield, is often variable, yet their Flux and Reflux has not the least Affinity with the Ebb or Flow of the Sea; nor are the Periods of their rising and falling, either so short, and regular, as those of the *Fontaine de Merveille*. For what usually happens in a great many Springs here, is caused by the Rise or Fall of the *Rhone*, according to the Quantity of Snow and Rain-water it receives. When the Waters are high in this River, the Stream of the Rivulets are reversed, running upwards to their Sources, whereby a Stagnation, and proportional Increase or Decrease follows in these Springs. The like Phænomenon is observable in the Lake of *Bourget*, which affords a Fish not known in other Parts, called *Lavaret*; they weigh between four and five Pounds each, and on account of their delicious Flavour, are highly valued at *Chamberry*.

Three Leagues from *Chamberry* lies Mount *Melian*, formerly so famous for its Fortifications, but which are at present entirely demolished; and three Leagues farther is *Aigues-belles*, about half a League from which begins a narrow Valley, extending to Mount *Senis*. *La Chambre* is four Miles further. Travelling in these Parts is often rendered dangerous, by the Rain-water detaching and rolling down large Stones from the Mountains into the Road. The Tops of some of the Mountains were covered with Snow even at this Time of the Year. A little

le before you reach *St. Jean de Morcienne*, two Leagues distant from *La Chambre*, they have mended the rough and stony Roads, and built a large, high, and paved Stone Bridge over a narrow Valley; but amidst these tremendous Mountains resembling those of *Tirol*, both with regard to Height, and their Summits being immersed in Clouds, the Roads are far worse than those of *Tirol*. We pass'd a River betwixt five and six times in one Day, travelling sometimes on this, and sometimes on that Side of the Valley, over craggy Rocks, which about a Quarter of a League on this Side of *St. Michael*, are remarkably steep and narrow. These high Rocks do not, like others, consist of one hard Stone, but of several huge Masses, not connected with one another, but heaped confusedly together, so that, in rainy and stormy Weather, they are easily separated, and large Masses often tumble into the Road, some vestiges of which I have seen, and once a whole Waggon was crushed and buried under a Disruption of this Kind. They incommoded the Way so, that one is obliged to travel on the other Side. And the Post-boy, who generally travels this Road every Week, assured us, that it was only a few Weeks since that they were rolled away. As soon as the Valley begins to augment in Breadth, we meet with small Vineyards, supported with a dry Stone Wall, resembling a Breast work.

Near *St. Michael*, on the Right, are some Mountains, which make a very beautiful Appearance, being extremely lofty, and cover'd with Pastures, and Arable Fields to the Borders of the Snow. But being inaccessible to Carriages, the Manure is carried to them by Women and Asses. The Wine produced on such a barren and craggy Soil, cannot be expected to be the most Excellent in the World; but that of *Mont Melian* is esteemed the best in the Country.

There is very good Accommodation in a spacious Inn at *St. Michael's*, standing by the Road-side; it formerly belonged to a Nobleman, but he was at last obliged to abandon it, on Account of the great Expence of procuring Water. Over the Doors of the Chambers, are still some excellent moral Inscriptions in *Latin*. And it would be no disagreeable Amusement to Travellers, if all

were furnished with something of the same Kind, which could not fail of entertaining Travelers very agreeably, when obliged to wait for their Meals being got ready, or for the baiting of their Horses. But with regard to these Sallies of Fancy, commonly wrought by young Persons upon Window-panes, are generally either trifling or vicious.

The last War has likewise stript *St. Victor* of its Fortifications, the only Remains being a few Towers here and there. The Distance between *St. Victor* and *Modane*, is about three or four Leagues; but the Road very indifferent. Part of it lies on the Banks of the River *Arc*, which rises beyond *Lanebourg*, on the Side of Mount *Senis*, and afterwards falls into the *Iser*, and flows by *Mont Melian*. The continual Cataracts or Falls of Water, and the Rapidity of the *Arc*, are sufficient Demonstrations, that the Land is greatly elevated; but its Acclivity still continues to the very Foot of Mount *Senis*. The white Froth, and green Tincture of the Waters, form a very beautiful Contrast; and the Cascades which it forms over the huge Rocks fallen down from both sides of the Mountain, are often as elegant as those made by Art: Besides, the numerous Springs, and Streams which tumble down the Mountain, greatly increase by their Lustre and confused Murmur, the Pleasure of this romantic Scene. But, on the other Hand, the Road is every where so narrow, and in some Places, so steep, that the most secure Way is to alight, and walk on Foot. A little on this Side of *St. Andre*, the Road passes over a rising Ground, where, in some Places, it is supported by a Breastwork, and others by wooden Rails, but not of Strength sufficient for the Purpose; so that this Place nearly resembles the Pass near *Cismone*, in the *Lower Tirol*. What increases the terrible Aspect of the Road is, the high impending Rocks, from whence dissevered Pieces threaten every Moment to follow those Fragments which have already render'd the Road so difficult to Travellers. *Modane*, *St. Andre*, *Termignon*, and *Lanebourg*, are but poor mean Places. At the last of these, Measures are taken for crossing Mount *Senis*: And as five Hours are requisite to accomplish this Journey, a Traveller should be careful to set out early in the Morning, or at least before Noon, for the Night will be very uncom-

uncomfortable, if, any Accident should oblige him to put up on the Mountain, at *La Ramasse*, or *La Grande Croix*. At *Lanebourg*, one takes a Mule to *La Grande Croix*, where the Baggage and Chaises are taken to Pieces, and carried over the Mountain upon Mules and Asses. The Vetturrini, or Carriers, have Chaises on each Side of the Mountains, so that they have no Occasion of being at the Expence, or Trouble, of taking them to Pieces. The Horses which they take with them, by frequently going over this Road, become as well acquainted with the Road as those belonging to the Natives, so that between *Lanebourg* and *Novalese*, you may safely let them go as they please. From *La Grande Croix*, to *Novalese*, Travellers take the Carriers they hired at *Lanebourg*. In travelling from *Piedmont*, the Journey is performed on Mules, from *Novalese* over the steep Mountain, till one comes to *La Grande Croix*, and also over the Plain to *La Ramasse*, where the *Novalese* Carriers take up and forward the Travellers to *Lanebourg*. In going down the Mountain, Mules are not so secure from slipping, nor does one sit so well upon them as in going up; for which Reason, it is necessary to be carried by Men. In the Inn at *Chambery* I met with a learned *Franciscan*, from *Turin*, who made it a Point of Conscience not to be carried by Men, asserting, that in his Opinion, it was a Violation of that Equality, Nature had placed between all the human Species, and which should, as far as possible, be maintained. Accordingly he travelled from *Ramasse* to *Lanebourg* on Foot; but assured me, that he would not for the Future regard such Scruples, as the prodigious Steepness of the Mountain often put him to the greatest Difficulty of keeping himself from falling. He, however, performed the Journey, but not without the greatest Fatigue, and being often in the most imminent Danger of his Life. But this Part of the Road is much easier to travel, than that between *La Grande Croix* and *Novalese*, where the Rocks are more frightful, and larger Fragments of them have fallen down and incumbered it.

Lanebourg is situated in such a Manner among the Mountains, particularly Mount *Senis*, which lies so near it on the East and South, that the Inhabitants never see the Sun from the end of *November*, till the 17th of *January*,

at which Time he makes his first Appearance over the Summits of the Mountains. On the left Hand near *Lanebourg*, is *Bonaife*, a very high Mountain, whose Top is entirely covered with Snow, and where they hunt the Chamois, during the Summer Season. From *Lanebourg* to the Top of Mount *Senis*, is reckoned a League, but you cannot reach it in less than an Hour. From thence it is two Leagues, over a Plain, to *La Grande Croix*, and requires upwards of an Hour and a Half. Then you have two Leagues farther, on a Declivity, one of which brings you to *Fertiere*, and the other to *Novalese*.

In Winter, when the Snow lies on the Ground, the Plain on the Summit of Mount *Senis* is passed in Sledges drawn by a Horse and Mule. The Declivity from *La Grande Croix* to *Novalese*, you pass in all Seasons in Chairs; the huge Stones, crooked Ways full of Pits, and dangerous Precipices, not admitting Sledges. But you may pass the Descent from Mount *Senis* to *Lanebourg*, during the Winter, in another Manner. At the Beginning of the Declivity, stands a House called *La Ramasse*, where, being placed in a Sledge, you descend to *Lanebourg* in seven or eight Minutes; but with such Rapidity, that it is with Difficulty you can keep your Breath. These Sledges contain only two Persons, the Traveller and Guide, who sits forward, and steers with a Staff. On each Side of him he has an Iron Chain, which he drops like an Anchor, whenever he is desirous either to moderate or stop the Motion of the Sledge. This, as well as the carrying in Chairs, they call *Ramasser les Gens, aller à Ramasse*. Some Travellers, especially the *English* and *Germans*, are so pleased with this rapid Descent, that they take Mules from *Lanebourg*, and ride up again to *La Ramasse*, in order once more to enjoy the Pleasure of such a quick Descent. The Horse-road from *Lanebourg*, up the Mountain, is in a continual winding Course; which the Mules and Asses, are so far from missing, that they know how to pick out the best Track, and avoid the Stones; so that the Rider may trust himself to them without any Danger. In this Road they generally use gelded Mules, as the Stallions, on meeting with a Mare in these narrow Ways, are apt to grow unruly, which might be very dangerous to the Rider. A good Mule costs here between
nine

nine and thirteen Pistoles. To prevent the Natives from imposing upon Strangers, a particular Order has been published by the King to regulate the Prices, which is commonly stuck up in the Post-houses.

Some Years ago, a very corpulent *Englishman*, weighing twenty-two Rubs, or five hundred and fifty Pounds, travelling this Road, was obliged to be carried by twelve Chairmen. Every Chairman exacting above the settled Price, forfeits an *Écu d'or au soleil*, or eight Livres and a Half: They, however, always beg for Money to drink, and often in a very rude Manner. The best Method is to refer every Thing to the Management of the Carrier, and include all the Charges in the written Agreement you enter into for this Purpose at *Geneva* or *Turin*, otherwise there may be perpetual Matter for wrangling; besides, being a Native, he knows how to get Things under the stated Price.

The Inhabitants of Mount *Senis*, and the neighbouring Mountains, are stiled *Marrons* or *Marronniers*; but the Origin of the Name cannot be traced with any Precision. Some derive it from certain *Moorish* Marroders, or *Pirates*, who having been shipwrecked in the Reign of the Emperor *Leo Philosophus*, upon the Coast of *Provence*, retired to the *Alps*, where they lived by Robbery. The Valley of *Maurienne* is supposed to have been their chief Place of Rendezvous, and to have taken its Name from them. At length they separated and gradually laid aside their wild and savage Manner of living. From this may be learned, what in the Maps of this Country is called *la Descente des Marronniers*, "the Descent or landing of the *Marronniers*".

From *Lanebourg*, to *Novalesse*, are two Roads, the Old and the New. The latter is indeed the worst, but at the same Time the shortest, and therefore followed by those who ride on Mules, or are carried in Chairs. One would be apt to think, that the Men of *Lanebourg* and *Novalesse*, on Account of the heavy Loads they almost daily carry, and their continual passing up these steep and lofty Mountains, must soon become consumptive. In *Germany*, what a Noise and Bustle our Chairmen make, if they are obliged to carry any bulky Person a few hundred Paces. But the *Lanebourg* Carriers climb up, like

Cats, a steep Mountain, for the space of an Hour, without the least Difficulty of breathing, or resting themselves, and on the Plain at Top, get the Start of us again; and as soon as they have put their Chaises in order, which they do in a few Minutes, they carry the Company over the worst Part of the Road for two Hours, without resting more than a few Minutes at four different Times. But such is the Effect of Habit, and simple Diet, and to the same Causes may be attributed their Longevity, many of them arriving at a hundred Years of Age. Their common Drink is Milk, and they seldom taste any Wine. To render them less liable to slip, they have no Heels on their Shoes, and their Soles are rubbed with a Composition of Rosin and Wax. The Machine in which Travellers are carried down Hill, is a Kind of Straw Chair, with a low Back, two Supports for the Arms, but no Feet; instead of which a Board is fastened before with a Cord for the Traveler to rest his Feet upon. The Seat, which consists of Bark, and Pieces of Ropes twisted together, is fastened to two Poles, and carried like a Chair or Sedan, by means of broad Leather Straps.

The Plain, on the Top of Mount *Senis*, is properly a long unequal Valley, lying between very lofty Mountains, whose Summits, even in Summer, are covered with Snow. In Winter and Spring, while the Snow continues deep and high, vast Heaps of it roll down into the Valley, which renders travelling through it not a little dangerous: But this is not peculiar to Mount *Senis*; the same Danger is common to other Roads over the *Alps*. It has been observed, that Persons who have had the Misfortune of being buried in these Heaps of Snow, have lived for some Days; and there are many Instances of Persons being relieved by the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages, before they have perished by the Extremity of Cold and Hunger. At the Beginning of *October*, this Year, it began to Snow on the high Plain; but it did not continue long on the Ground. Huts, or Cabins, are scattered up and down for the Shepherds, who in Summer feed their Cattle in this Place; very fine Grass, and a great Variety of Flowers growing on these Mountains in the Months of *July*, *August*, and *September*. Notwithstanding

standing these Parts lie so high, they are not free from Thunder in Summer, and are also very much incommoded by thick Clouds, which sometimes settle unexpectedly thereon, and often continue five or six Days. These Mountains abound with wild Goats, and in the Thickets to the right Hand are Wolves, but the high Grounds are too cold for Bears; and when they happen to remove from *Piedmont* to *Sarvoy*, they keep on their Way, without ever stopping. Here are Marmottes in great Numbers; but they are very unwelcome Guests to the Inhabitants; eating up the Grass, and spoiling the Meadows, with their Burrows and subterraneous Passages. They sleep eight or nine Months in the Year, at which Time five, six and upwards, lie in one Burrow.

It also abounds with Hares, there being neither Sportsman or Gentleman in the Neighbourhood to destroy them; and about five or six Years ago, the Country People had all their Fire-arms taken from them, so that the Priest of *La Grande Croix*, is the only Sportsman in these Parts. Half Way up this Mountain is a Lake, a League in Circumference, and almost unfathomable in the Middle. In it are fine Trouts, some weighing sixteen Pounds, and are sold at ten Sols per Pound. There was formerly near it a small Palace, built in 1619, by Duke *Victor Amadeus*, on purpose to entertain his Consort *Christina*, Daughter to King *Henry* the IVth, in her Way from *France*; and upon this Occasion, he exhibited on this Lake, at a very great Expence, a Sea Fight, between twelve Ships.

This Lake can never be destitute of Water, perennial Springs issuing from the high and rugged Mountains which surround it, whose Tops are perpetually covered with Snow, and frequently immerged in Clouds. It is indeed, so abundantly supplied with Water, that a Rivulet flows from the Lake itself, and being enlarged with other Springs, falls in very delightful Cascades, and continues its Course near two Leagues on the *Novalesse* Side along the *Marronnier* Road. This River, as far as *Fertiere*, runs on the left Hand, but afterwards on the Right. Some call it *Semar*, others *St. Nicholas*. Below *Susa*, it falls into the *Petit-doire*, which the Country People, in their Dialect, call *Deura*.

La Grande Croix lies on the Side next to *Piedmont*, where the high Plain of Mount *Senis* terminates, and the Descent of the Mountain begins. The only Buildings here are an Inn and a Chapel; in the latter, those who perish by Cold, or Snow on these Mountains are buried, provided a Rosary, or any other Token of their being Catholicks, is found about them.

The wooden Cross erected near the House, separates *Piedmont* and *Savoy* from each other; so that the Inn belongs to both Countries. After we had taken Chairs at this Place, and were carried over some very dangerous Places, we arrived at a small Plain surrounded with lofty Rocks, and called *La Plaine de St. Nichola*, where are also some Breast-works, composed of loose Stone, which in the last War, served the Troops of both Sides as a kind of Defence. The *French* wanted to penetrate farther on the Side towards *Lanebourg*, and the *Germans* kept their Post on that towards *Novalese*. In this Plain we walked above a hundred Paces on Foot, till we came to the large Cascade of the River *Semar*; the Bottom of which is so deep, and the Rapidity and Force of the Water so great, that nothing which falls into it ever appears again, as happened last Winter to a loaded Mule.

Fertiere lies half Way between *La Grande Croix* and *Novalese*, and in my Opinion, is nearly on the same horizontal Level with *Lanebourg*. From this it may be concluded, how much lower *Piedmont* lies than the other Parts of *Savoy*, contiguous to Mount *Senis*. From *Chambery* you begin again to ascend, as is sufficiently evident from the rapid Course and frequent Cascades in the River *Arc*.

On the left Hand between *Fertiere* and *Novalese* is Mount *Rochemelon*, supposed the highest of all the *Italian Alps*. From this Place indeed it seems to unite with the adjoining Chain of Mountains, but they are separated by a Valley, and it is a whole Day's Journey, to gain its Top. I at first could clearly see its Summit, but in less than a Quarter of an Hour, it was shrouded in a Cloud.

Such Changes occur very frequently, and it often happens, that after the Toil of climbing this prodigious Acclivity, you are obliged to wait for fair Weather, before

fore you can come down again. But when the Sky is clear and serene, the Labour is very well compensated, by a most astonishing Prospect of the Territories of *Milan*, *Trevignan*, *Venice*, and other States. Whence some have imagined, that this was the Mountain from whence *Hannibal* shewed his Army the Glories of *Italy*, to animate them to pursue their March. Upon firing a Musket on the Top of this Mountain, the Report is not louder than that of breaking a Piece of Wood. Formerly a Statue *Jupiter* was placed on the Top of *Rochemelon*, but at present there is one of the *Virgin Mary*, and every Year, on the 5th of *August*, Mass is said here, at which many thousands of People assist, from all the neighbouring Parts, notwithstanding they are obliged, even at that Season of the Year, to clamber over Snow and Ice, and pass at least one Night on the Mountain, where they lie on the bare Ground or naked Rocks, and therefore have need of Mantles, and other good Covering, to protect them from the Severity of the Weather.

Between *Fertiere* and *Novalesé*, you are sometimes obliged to alight from these Straw Chairs, and walk about forty or fifty Paces on Foot, not from the Dangerousness of the Road, but the narrow Passes between the steep Rocks, which will not permit the Chairmen to carry their Chairs on their long Poles; but bear them either on their Arms, or aloft in the Air, for they are very light. One of these Desiles is called *le Pas de Diable*, that is, "the Devil's Step." The Path is often scarcely a Foot broad, having on each Side very steep Precipices. Sometimes indeed it happens, that these Chairmen stumble and fall down, but seldom or never, in Places where there is any Danger. Whenever an Accident of this Kind happens, it is most advisable to throw themselves on the Ground. They go a very easy Pace; and as the Weather was fair and serene, I was very well pleased with my Day's Journey. The Baggage was not at *Novalesé* till an Hour after our arrival, and was directly carried to the Custom-house. The Officer who sealed the Boxes at the first Custom-house in *Savoy*, near *Geneva*, had done it so slightly, that the very first Day the small Cord to which he affixed the Seal and Lead-mark was broke; and it required our utmost Skill to con-

ceal this Accident ; but perhaps all our Art would have proved abortive, had not the Darknes of the Night befriended us ; and had it been discovered, it would have been attended with a great deal of Trouble ; for in *Savoy* and *Piedmont* the strictest Search is made into every thing ; nor is it possible to make up Matters by a small Present, as may be done in many other Places, particularly at *Milan*, where the Inspectors deserve only the Title of Beggars. Travelers should be particularly careful not to bring Snuff, or any new foreign Commodity into the King of *Sardinia's* Country.

Novalese is but a poor mean Place, and the Road to *Susa* is thro' so declivous and stony a Valley, as to make traveling so very tedious and difficult, that many are carried in Chairs over this Part of the Country.

Susa lies a full League beyond *Novalese*, and on this Side of it stands Fort *Brunette*, erected fifteen Years ago, and cannot perhaps be paralleled in the whole World. It consists of eight Bastions ; and was, together with all its Outworks, hewn out of the Rock. All Communication between the Bastions and the other Works is, by subterraneous Passages, cut thro' pure Rock ; these Passages are of such a Breadth, that large Waggon and heavy Cannon, drawn by several Horses, may commodiously and safely go from one Place to another. No Houses are to be seen in the whole Fortrefs, and but a few Centinels belonging to the Garrison. Cannon and Mines would be of no Consequence to this strong Place, as being composed of one entire Rock, and two thousand Men, well supplied with Provisions and Ammunition, might defend it against a powerful Army. They make no Difficulty in admitting Strangers to see it ; and those who come from *Turin*, may easily obtain a written Permission for this Purpose, directed to the Commandant. The Cannon of this Fortrefs command two Valleys. Near it, on the right Hand, stands the Citadel of *Susa*, built on a Rock, but at present totally in Ruins. The River *Doria* runs thro' the Valley, and on the right stands the City of *Susa*, half a quarter of a League distant from *La Brunette*. It is but a small Place, and wears a ruinous Aspect, nothing now remaining of its Fortifications. It is, doubtless, the *Old Segusum*, as appears from
many

many Inscriptions, still preserved ; some of which the Marquis *Scipio Maffei* has sent to the Academy at *Turin*. With regard to the Change of the Name from *Segusium* to *Susa*, we have a parallel Instance in that of the *Forum Julianum*, which in Time has been corrupted to *Triuli*. The triumphal Arch at *Susa*, erected in the Reign of *Augustus Cæsar*, is fully described, and a Drawing of it exhibited on a Copper-plate, in the *Nouveau Theatre de Piemont et Savoye*, but especially in the aforefaid *Maffei's Historia Diplomatica*, published in 4^{to}, at *Mantua*, in 1727.

The abovementioned *Nouveau Theatre de Piemont et Savoye*, consists of two large Volumes in Folio, and contains Descriptions and Plates of all the Castles and Towns in these Countries. The greatest Defect in this Performance is, that it exaggerates its Subjects beyond the Truth, exhibiting many Buildings and Streets, which never yet had any Existence, and, in all Probability, never will. The Work was printed at *Amsterdam*, in the Year 1725, and sells at *Turin*, for upwards of a hundred and fifty *Piedmontese Livres*.

When you are past *Susa*, the Road is good, the Valley opens, and discovers a beautiful Prospect of Arable Lands, decorated with Rows of Walnut-trees, excellent Meadows, and extensive Vineyards.

Four Leagues and a half beyond *Novalese*, lies *Buffolens*, a mean Place, but, like many others, of no Consideration, has a Description and Figure given of it in the abovementioned Theatre. Beyond this Place, on the left Hand, is an old ruinous Castle, called *St. Joire*, and farther on to the right, is a large Church situated on a Mountain, and dedicated to *St. Michael*, where a Hermit has pitched his Habitation. This was formerly a famous Convent, and the heroic Prince *Eugene* has still a certain Salary paid him annually, as Abbot of it.

Veillane lies four Leagues from *Buffolens*, and from it there is a fine Prospect terminated by *Superga*, a new Church built on a high Mountain, a League and a half beyond *Turin*. About a League from *Veillane* stands the Royal Palace of *Rivoli*, about three short Leagues from *Turin*. It is impossible for Imagination itself to form a pleasanter Road than this last, it being a straight Avenue, and sufficiently capacious for six Carriages to go a-breast.

The

The Trees on both Sides, are indeed but young ; the *French*, during the last Siege of *Turin*, having destroyed every Tree in the whole Country. The Palace of *Rivoli* is situated on an Eminence, at the Beginning of the Avenue, near *Susa*, and at the other End the Prospect is terminated by the City of *Turin*, over one Part of which *Superga* appears. The Avenue leading from *Mechlin* to *Louvain* has, it must be owned, its Beauties, and is extended three Leagues in Length ; but the Ground is more uneven and hilly than this of *Turin*.

Before I conclude, I must beg Leave to mention some Errors I have observed in the Maps of this Country, and particularly in that of *Homan*, intituled, *Regiæ Celsitudinis Sabaudicæ Status*.

I. The River *Iser* must be represented nearer *Montmelian*, on this Side.

II. *Homan* places the Name of the River which empties itself into the *Iser*, only at its Source, and there it is wrong, not being called *Arx*, but *Arc*.

III. The River *Arc*, till it comes below *Aigues-belles*, should be represented as running continually between high Mountains.

IV. Mount *Senis* reaches from *Lanebourg* to *Novalesse*.

V. The Distance between *Lanebourg* and *Novalesse*, *Homan*, and some others, make too much. It is indeed reckoned five Leagues, and it requires five good Hours to travel it ; but only two of these are in the Plain on the Top of the Mountain. One Hour is spent in riding up from *Lanebourg* to this Place ; and two in going from *Grande Croix*, down the steep Declivity, to *Novalesse*. The three last mentioned Leagues can be but little distinguished, on the Plan of the Mountain.

VI. *La Posta*, a lone House, stands on Mount *Senis*, on the left Hand of the Road.

VII. The Lake lies above in the Plain, and on the right Hand of the Road, behind the Hospital, and nearer *Novalesse* than *Lanebourg* ; but it is delineated quite otherwise in the Map.

VIII. The River *Semar*, which rises from this Lake is exhibited in the smallest Maps ; but its Course through the Vallies below *Susa*, is omitted.

IX. *Homan's*

IX. *Homan's Map* places *Novalese* and *Susa* too far asunder, the Distance between them being only one League.

X. *Fort Brunette* must also be placed on the left Hand nearer to *Susa*.

XI. On the contrary, *Buffolens* is placed too near *Susa*, the Distance between them being three Leagues.

XII. The Map shews the Road from *Buffolens* to *Turin*, through *St. Joire*; but it does not pass through it, but leaves it a considerable Way on the left.

XIII. The Abbey of *St. Michael* in *Piedmont* should be represented on a high Mountain.

XIV. The Road from *Rivoli* to *Turin* is also falsely exhibited, as it ought to form a straight Avenue, which ends indeed at *Turin*, tho' the Point of View extends from *Rivoli* to *Superga*, but a Line drawn from *Rivoli* to the Church of *Superga*, which stands on a high Hill, should pass through only a small Part of *Turin*. The Site of the other Places, it must be allowed, is exactly observed in *Homan's Map*.

XV. This Map places *Olegio* (as it ought to be called, and not *Olazo*) a small Town on the Frontiers of *Milan*, too near *Novara*, whereas the Distance between them is five *French* Leagues and a half, and little more than two Leagues, or seven *Italian* Miles from *Sesti*.

XVI. The River which runs near *Tortona* is not called *Scrivia*, but *Scrinia*.

The large geographical Map of the Course of the *Po*, which the learned Father *Placide*, an *Augustine* Monk, published in 1703, has its Defects; but is greatly greatly preferable to many others.

Turin, O^{Edob.} 11.

1729.

I am, &c.

LETTER



LETTER XXIII.

The Person and Character of the King of SARDINIA, described.

S I R,

THERE cannot, I think, be a more proper Introduction to my Description of this Country, than an Account of its Sovereign. He is, indeed, with regard to the Time he has been in the actual Possession of a Kingdom, which he has rendered Hereditary in his Family, the youngest Monarch in *Europe*; but, if we consider him with regard to the Time he has presided over his hereditary Dominions, he surpasses every other Prince. His Title is as follows :

Victor Amadée, par la Grace de Dieu, Roy de Sardaigne, de Chypre et de Jerusalem; Duc de Savoye, Montferrat, Chablais, Aoste et Genevois; Prince de Piedmont et d'Oneglia; Marquis d'Italie, de Saluces, Susse, Ivrie, de Ceva, du Maro, Oristan et Sezane; Comte de Mourienne, Geneve, Nice, Asti, Alessandrie, Tende, Gocean et Romont; Baron de Vaud et de Faucigni; Seigneur de Verceil, Pignerol, Tarantaise, de la Lameline et Val de Sessia; Prince et Vicaire perpetuel du St. Empire Romain en Italie.

“ *Victor Amadeus, by the Grace of God, King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem; Duke of Savoy, Montferrat, Chablais, Aoste, and the Territories of Geneva; Prince of Piedmont and Oneglia; Marquis of Italy, Saluzzo, Susa, Ivrea, Ceva, le Maro, Oristan and Seyano, Count of Mourienne, Geneva, Nice, Asti, Alessandria, Tende, Gocean, and Remont; Baron of Vaud, and Faucigne; Lord of Vercelli, Pignerol, Tarantaise, of the Lameline and Val de Sessia; Prince and perpetual Vicar of the Holy Roman Empire in Italy.*”

Victor Amadeus was born on the 14th of May, 1666, and entered on the Government of his Dominions in 1680. From the Year 1713, to 1718, he was possessed of the Kingdom of *Sicily*; but was not made King of *Sardinia*.

Sardinia till 1720.* He is tall, slender, and finely shaped; and notwithstanding his Age, there still appears in his Countenance an uncommon Vivacity and Spirit, attended with the most engaging Affability and Sweetness. Neither his Ministers nor Mistresses have any Ascendency over his Conduct, with regard to Government, but he holds the Reins of it with his own Hands. From him all Favours immediately flow; and he hardly ever refers any Affairs to his Officers, but such as are intended to be either protracted or absolutely refused. All Transactions are conducted with an impenetrable Secrecy; nor is it uncommon for his Majesty, while at *Rivoli* or *la Venerie*, to dispatch Courtiers, or hold private Conferences, while the Court and City are absolutely Strangers to the Negotiations. In Compliance with his Majesty's Love of Secrecy, the whole Court strictly observe it, in their Conversations with Strangers; which greatly embarrasses the Ministers of foreign Courts. During the whole Time that the Count *de Cambyse*, Minister from *France*, resided here, he was hardly visited by twenty Persons in the King's Service, notwithstanding he was equally eminent for his Wit and Politeness. I would not be understood of those only, who being placed at the Head of Affairs, might, from their frequently visiting foreign Ministers, be suspected of betraying the Interest of their Master, but also those whose Offices rendered it impossible for them to be acquainted with any Secrets of Importance. It must, indeed, be owned, that every *French* Minister, since the last War, is involved in the general Aversion conceived against that Kingdom. But this Reserve is not confined to the *French*, the Envoys and Representatives of other Powers, notwithstanding they have always maintained a good Understanding with the House of *Savoy*; as *England* and *Holland* for instance, find themselves surrounded with the same Difficulties. *England* had in the Person of Mr. *Allen*, a Minister, whose Politeness, added to the Influence of a splendid Table, would, at most other Courts, have commanded a great Number of Visitors; but at *Turin*, the Fear of disobliging his Majesty, prevented a great many from frequenting his House. At *Venice*

* This Prince died, or at least his Death was made public, on the 31st of *October*, ~~1731~~ 1732.

the Nobility are restrained, by very severe Laws, from conversing with Strangers. The Case is indeed different at *Turin*, the Fear of disobliging his Majesty, being the sole Motive for their Obedience.

It would perhaps be difficult to find a Place where arbitrary Power is carried to greater Height than at *Turin*; where the personal Qualities of his Majesty impart a greater Authority to his Commands, than an Army of regular Troops could do in another Country. His Dominions being situated between two powerful Neighbours, the House of *Savoy* has thence politically augmented both its Dignity and Power. Some indeed pretend, that such a Conduct would not appear in the most favourable Light, if strictly examined by the unerring Rules of Justice and Morality; but others are of Opinion, that when the Exigencies and urgent Necessities, under which the Court of *Savoy* has often laboured, are considered, these Difficulties which may give Umbrage to a tender Conscience, will totally vanish. It is the Business of Casuists to determine whether a frequent Change of Principles is consistent with Justice and Probity; and whether a Generalissimo can, without wounding his Honour, engage his Word the same Day to two opposite Armies. We are not, perhaps, able to determine, whether Avarice be one of his Majesty's ruling Passions, as we are ignorant of the Necessities of the State. The King, some time since, entered into Conversation with a common Centinel, who gave his Majesty an Account of the many Battles and Sieges he had been in, the Dangers he had escaped, the Hardships he had undergone, and the Wounds he had received. When the Centinel had finished his Narrative, he said, *bon jour*, 'good morrow,' and turned away. The Soldier immediately returned his Majesty's Compliment in the same Words. Upon which the King, turning about, added, *Eh bien ! vous ne me demandés rien ?* "Very well ! you do not ask any thing ? To which the Soldier replied, *Et que vous demanderai-je ? à vous qui ne donnez jamais rien.* "It would be in vain to ask of you, who never give any thing." The King retired, smiling at this Answer, but presently after sent the Centinel ten *Louis d'Ors*. The next Day his Majesty designedly passed by the same Centinel, who only said to him,

Je

Je remercie vôtre Majesté de la Grace, qu'elle m'a faite, mais aujourd'hui je ne demande rien. "I thank your Majesty for the Favour you did me, but I ask for no-thing To-day."

It must, however, be acknowledged, that the greatest Oeconomy is observed in all the Expences of the Court. In *Turin* no Marshal's Table is kept; and even at *la Veniere* it is served with Dishes from the King's Table. The King dines only with the Prince of *Piedmont* and his Comfort; expensive Diversions are seldom known, and the Account of all Disbursements so clearly stated, that the King, at one View, may see the whole Amount of his annual Expences. Upon any Alteration, or extraordinary Disbursements, the Cause of the Difference must be fairly entered in a particular Book; and this is observed in such small Articles, as Wood and Candles, &c. The King is so intimately acquainted with the Price of every Commodity, that formerly, he used to bargain with his Tradesmen, and would even point out those Articles wherein they imposed upon him; as also the Profits arising from each Commodity. It is known, that he has himself bargained for Hats, Stockings, &c. both for himself and Family, with the Dealers in those Commodities, whom he caused to wait personally on him. He once commanded all the Millers in his Dominions to assemble and repair to him; reasoned with them himself, and raised the Rent of their Mills in one Forenoon, three hundred thousand Livres. While the Chapel Royal, called the *Holy Sudary*, was repairing, his Majesty used to repair constantly every Morning early to *La Consola*, to hear Mass; and took the Opportunity of visiting the Markets, and inquiring strictly of the Country People the Prices of their Partridges and Hares, whereby he acquired a very particular Knowledge in the Value of these Commodities, and never failed to give his Caterers the necessary Cautions. Perhaps the Difficulties under which he laboured, might greatly contribute to render him so consummate an Oeconomist. In the mean time it must be acknowledged, that Instances of his Liberality, are not wanting. Some Years ago, the Opera at *Turin* being directed and supported by a Subscription of Merchants, the King only required a small Box for himself, and even
came

came but very seldom to the Opera. However, at the End of the Carnival, he presented the Company with thirty thousand *Piedmontese* Livres.

During the Life time of the late Prince, as he was taking the Air with his younger Brother, the Coach-horses took Fright, and ran with the greatest Impetuosity, so that there appeared no Means of delivering the young Princes. In this Extremity, Baron *de Valaise*, the Equery, immediately claped Spurs to his Horse, and plunged himself directly among the frightened Coach-horses. But his Loyalty nearly cost him his Life; for besides other Wounds, one of his Legs was broke in two Places, which exposed him to a tedious and painful Operation. The Princes were however happily preserved; and after being completely cured, *Valaise* again appeared at Court. Every one was surprised, that nothing was intended as a Reward for such a noble Piece of Service, performed with such imminent Danger; but he and his Mother were so far from complaining, that they esteemed the Merit of the Action a sufficient Reward. Some, however, took the Liberty to censure his Majesty's Proceedings; but after some time, a Fief of about eighty, or a hundred thousand Livres *per Annum*, escheating to the Treasury, the Mansion-house, was ordered to be furnished immediately in the completest Manner; and the Prince of *Piedmont* took *Valaise* thither, without giving him the least Notice of his Design, and settled him in it as sole Proprietor. The Manner in which it was performed, greatly redeounds to the Honour of the deceased Prince; and among other Instances, sufficiently shews, that had he lived, this Country would have been blessed with a generous and liberal Monarch. As the Court was at *Marfin* for the Summer Season, the Princes desired Leave to visit this Seat, which was devolved to him, it being but three or four Leagues from *Marfin*. Upon their Return, the King asked them how they liked it? To which the elder reply'd, that it was, indeed, a beautiful Estate; but seemed to hint that something gave him Uneasiness; and after a further Inquiry, he told the King, that there was neither a Table, Chair, or other Furniture, very respectfully adding, *Il me semble qu' il ne faudroit pas faire quelque chose à demi.*
 " If I may presume to give my Opinion, we ought not

“ to do any thing by Halves.” The King was so well pleased with the Hint, that he gave Orders to the Keepers of the Wardrobe, to supply the Prince with necessary Furniture : And the Prince was highly satisfied with the Honour conferred upon him.

I cannot omit relating some other Anecdotes, as Instances of this Prince's Magnanimity. The Chevalier *d'Allinge*, Brother to the Marquis of *Coudré*, and, at the Beginning of the late War, a Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, being at a Council of War, differed with his Majesty in Opinion, and delivered his Sentiments, with his natural Frankness, without the least Circumlocution, adding, “ that what the King desired, was impracticable.” The King was at this in a violent Passion, and called him in the heat of his Resentment, by a Name, which could not but touch the Chevalier to the Quick ; though the Affront was rather to be imputed to the impetuous and sanguine Fire of Youth, than any Malignity of Temper. The Chevalier, however, with a low Bow, retired from Council ; but continued at the Head of his Regiment during the Campaign ; and not only performed his Duty, but to convince the King of his Fidelity, unnecessarily exposed himself to Danger, on several Occasions ; nor did he escape without Wounds. After the Campaign was over, he conducted his Regiment into Winter Quarters, repaired to Court, and desired his Discharge. The King signified to him, that he was sufficiently satisfied with his Service, and therefore concerned, that he should think of Resigning. But as the King did not acknowledge his Fault, *d'Allinge* continued inflexible ; and after obtaining his Dismission from the Service, retired to his Brother's Seat, where by his Conduct and Improvements he doubled the Income of the Estate. Five Years after, the King passing through *Savoy*, to receive the Princess of *Piedmont*, *d'Allinge* was desired to complement his Majesty in the Name of the States of that Country. The King recollected his Face, tho' he had not seen him for several Years, received him in the most friendly Manner, and taking the Sword he wore at his Side, gave it to *d'Allinge*, saying, *Chevalier Prenez Cette Epée. Elle m'a servie en beaucoup de bonnes Occasions, et je ne la saurois mieux employer qu'en la donnant à un des Plus*
vaillants

vaillants Hommes de mon País. "Chevalier, accept this Sword; it has served me on many Occasions: I cannot better employ it than in bestowing it on one of the bravest Men in my Kingdom." Such a Compliment and Behaviour tended greatly to the Honour of both Parties.

In the Year 1729, the King returning from visiting General *Schulenburg* in his last Illness, said to the General's Nephew, who was of the same Name, "I am apprehensive of losing one of my best Generals, whose Life, were it possible, I would readily purchase with a Province; but if it be the irresistible Decree of Providence, it is but reasonable we should submit with Patience and Resignation." At the same time, he assured the Nephew, then a Lieutenant-Colonel, that he alone should succeed in the Command of the Regiment, after the General's decease; and even intimated, that if he had any Relations, to send for them; for as the *Schulenburgs* had always behaved with the greatest Loyalty and Bravery, he desired his Army might never want Officers of that Name and Family; concluding in this obliging Manner, *Ces sont mes Sentimens et Ceux de mon fils, nous les Inspirerons au Duc d'Aosta.* "These are the Sentiments of myself, and my Son; and we will take Care to inspire the Duke of *Aosta* with the same." The King has religiously kept his Word, and after the Death of the present Colonel, his Cousin *Schulenburg*, at present called *Falkenberg*, the Name of his Seat, that there may not be two Officers of a Name in one Regiment, will succeed him in the Command, as the Fourth of that Name, Field-Mareschal *Schulenburg*, now in the *Venetian* Service, having preceded the last three in that Post.

I shall add, on this Head, another Instance, which happened but a few Days since. The Abbé *Cente de Cunico*, a Man of the most penetrating Genius, formerly abandoned himself to a very dissolute and licentious Life; but by an unfortunate Run at Gaming, was so exasperated as to lose his Reason. He, however, at last recovered, and immediately formed a Resolution, to alter his Course of Life; and accordingly quitted *Casale*, the Place of his Residence, and retired to *Rome*, where he hired a small House, kept himself from all Company, that might se-

duce

duce him to his former wicked Courses, and applied himself closely to the Study of Sciences. He was contented with a narrow Fortune, and lived twenty Years an exemplary Pattern of Piety and Virtue. During this Interval he was almost forgotten in his native Country; and therefore it is no Wonder, that at Court, his Memory was sunk into Oblivion. The King, however, some Days since, unexpectedly nominated him Grand Vicar to the Archbishop; and the Marquis of *Rosignan* coming to Court to kiss the King's Hand, for the Dignity conferred on his Brother, the King said to him, *Je suis bien aise, que je puis faire quelque Plaisir à votre Frere, mais je me plains de vous, de m'avoir si long tems caché, que vous avois un Frere d'un si grand Merite; il fallut que je le deterrasse moy même.* "I am very glad I can do your Brother any Kindness; but cannot help reproaching you, for so long concealing from me, that you had a Brother of such Merit; for I was obliged to find him out myself."

It is owing to his Majesty's great Wisdom, and Penetration, that the whole Country has not been over-run with superstitious Notions of Sorcery, and Persons pretending to be possessed by evil Spirits. A young Girl in *Turin* being troubled with hysteric Fits, which threw her Body into such Postures and Agitations, that seemed supernatural, the Jesuits, who are always attentive to every thing that has a Tendency to promote themselves, or turn to their Advantage, soon flocked about her, attended by Physicians in their Interest, who alledged, that she was actually possessed, and consequently, not to be cured by Medicines. Accordingly the Exorcists were assembled, and the Girl previously instructed for the better carrying on the Imposture. The Affair made a great Noise, People came from all Parts, and the old Tales of Witchcraft and Sorceries were revived; and others produced, who were also possessed. Dr. R. nobly opposed these Proceedings, and declared the Girl's Case was entirely owing to natural Causes, supporting his Opinion by Reasons and Instances, which he had heard of in *Holland* and *England*, where he had resided many Years. The Jesuits furiously attacked him as an Infidel, whom they would infallibly confute from the Testimony of his own Senses. The Doctor consented to attend them, and

while they were performing their Prayers and Exorcisms, appeared very devout. When they had finished, he desired the two Ecclesiastics, who were entrusted with the Management of the Affair, that they would order their Patient to answer him a few Questions, which they granted, on Condition he asked nothing unlawful, and commanded the Devil to answer. Accordingly the Doctor said to her in *English*, *What is my Name?* This being a Language, to which both the Girl and the Jesuits were Strangers, she answered in plain *Piedmontese*, that she did not understand the Question proposed. But according to the received Opinion, as well as the ritual, the Knowledge of all Languages, the supernatural Strength of Body, and foretelling Things to come, are the proper Criteria of a real satanical Possession; the Devil therefore ought to understand all Languages; and it is easily conjectured, that this Ignorance did not a little mortify the Jesuits. They, however, did all in their Power to elude the Consequence, by pretending that the Doctor had put an unlawful Question to the Evil Spirit, and they had forbid him to answer any of that Kind. But the Physician soon confuted their Allegations, by explaining the Question he had asked; and immediately repeating the Question in *Piedmontese*. But the possessed, to whom he was unknown, could say as little to this as before, when the same Question was proposed in *English*. The Doctor highly pleased, at this Success, ran to Court in Triumph, where he ridiculed the Ignorance of their Devil; the King and Prince of *Piedmont* joined in the Laugh; and the latter, for the more effectually silencing this jesuitical Devil, fetched a *Chinese* Psalter from his Closet, sent him by the Cardinal *Tournon*, as a Curiosity. This Psalter had indeed a *Latin* Translation, but the *Chinese* Leaves could be taken out separately from those containing the Translation. With one of these Leaves Dr. R was again dispatched, to ask the Devil the Contents of it, and in what Language it was written. The Fathers, who did not desire any more of Dr. R's Visits, were for keeping out of his Way; and the Devil threatned, if he came again, to expose the minutest Transactions of the Doctor's Life. A *Theatine*, who was an Accomplice of the Jesuits, acquainted the Doctor's Sister with this Circumstance; and she, from an
implicit

implicit Veneration for the Clergy, was very urgent with her Brother, not to have any further Concern with this Devil, but to no Purpose. I am indeed apt to think, that could the Devil have exposed all the Particulars of Dr. R's Life, one should have been diverted with many ludicrous Scenes. The Doctor, however, had no great Opinion of the Devil's Omniscience, and told the King, that if the Devil knew all Things present or absent, there would be no Necessity for Princes to be at such immense Expences in Envoys, Agents and Spies; they need only maintain a possessed Person or two, from whom they might constantly have immediate Intelligence of every Transaction. After this Remark, the Doctor hastened to the House of the possessed, where he found the Jesuits with the Girl. On entering the Room, after the usual Compliments, he acquainted them that having been informed, that a Detail was to be given of every Transaction of his Life, he was desirous of hearing it himself, and began to defy and challenge the Devil to begin his Story; adding, that if he did not, he would brand him, and all who favoured this pretended Possession, for Knaves or Fools. This resolute Speech, Thunder-struck both the Patient and the Jesuits; but the Latter pretending to shew the Doctor the nearest Way out of the House, he soon silenced them, by producing the Commission, and insisted, in the Name of the Prince, that the possessed should declare what was written on the Leaf he exhibited, and what Language it was written in. The two Jesuits who were, doubtless, not the most artful of their Order, pretended that the Characters might be diabolical, and therefore refused to answer the Questions. Dr. R. answered, that it did not become them to violate the Respect due to their Prince, by such a scandalous Suspicion; and insisted, in the Name of the King and Prince, that they should no longer amuse him with such weak Subterfuges. The two Jesuits after whispering to themselves, answered, that an Affair of this Kind must be introduced by Prayer, and a long series of Devotion; wherefore it was necessary to defer it to a more convenient Opportunity. Dr. R. replied, there was now Time sufficient for the Purpose, and that he would pray with them; so that they were at last,

notwithstanding their Evasions, obliged to begin their Ceremonies. During the Exorcism, the Girl threw her Body into strange Contorsions, and hidious Looks, which the Jesuits insisted upon were supernatural; but Dr. R. promising to mimic her Actions in a Manner still more horrible, Orders were given to the possessed, to answer truly to all Interrogatories. Accordingly the Leaf was laid before her, with the above-mentioned Questions. Upon this she screamed in a terrible Manner, desiring it might be taken away, for she could not bear it. At last, after the most pressing Arguments, she said it was *Hebrew*; and that it was a blasphemous Writing against the Holy Trinity. This was sufficient for the Doctor, who after shewing them plainly, how ignorant their Devil was, he returned to Court to give an Account of his Proceedings. The two Jesuits were banished, the two Physicians recanted in Public, and the Parents and Relations enjoined, on Pain of being sent to the Gallies, never to mention this Affair as a diabolical Possession. With Regard to the Girl, she was soon cured by the Use of proper Medicines, and is at present in good Health, and chearful. Thus ended this Imposture, and with it all Notions of Sorceries, Witchcraft, and satanical Possessions, with which the Minds of the People were infected. The Jesuits indeed, threatened, to write against Dr. R. but he gave them to understand, that in less than twenty four Hours, they should receive such an Answer, as would be their eternal Disgrace. At present they treat him in the most polite Manner, but he is wise enough not to place any great Confidence in their Professions of Esteem, and is even suspicious of their feigned Civilities.

I shall not detain you with an Account of a Transaction of the same Kind, that happened at *Brussels*, in the Year 1713; as I know you are no Stranger to it already. We may be convinced of the little Faith his Majesty places in Stories of Sorcery and Witchcraft, from an Instance which happened about nineteen Years ago. A certain Person having made a Talisman to represent the King, endeavoured by certain superstitious Ceremonies and Incantations, to destroy his Majesty by means of that Image; but the deceived Magician was soon apprehended,

ed, and convicted for his diabolical Intention. The King turned the Manner of perpetrating his Death into a Jest, saying, he did not remember he had ever enjoyed a better State of Health, during his whole Life, than during the Time the Magician was using all the Means in his Power to destroy him: And that, if there was in Reality any such Thing as Witchcraft, he was persuaded that the Almighty would never give such vile Persons a Power over the Lives and Deaths of Princes. As the King persisted in such Sentiments, the Council was obliged to represent several Times to his Majesty, that though the Power of the Villain should be denied, yet, as his Intentions were actually criminal, he ought to be punished as an Example, to deter others from such Proceedings which must be considered as scandalous to Society; especially, as he had often, in his magical Incitations, profaned the Eucharist, a Crime which even his Majesty himself could not Pardon. The King, at last, yielded to these Reasons, and sentenced the Villain to be strangled, and afterwards suspended by one of his Legs before the Gate of the Prison. It is, however, very probable, that the Sentence would not have been soon put in Execution, had not the Court of *Rome*, by taking Cognizance of the Affair, put at once a final Period to the Transaction, and Life of the Criminal.

A blind Zeal for the Catholic Religion, never constituted any Part of this Monarch's Character; nor did he behold, without Concern, the Steward of a young Nobleman of *Russia*, then pursuing his Studies at the University of *Turin*, embrace the Romish Faith. His Majesty was persuaded, that there was not a sufficient Difference between the Principles of the Orthodox, and those of the Sectaries, to make a critical Inspection necessary. It is not, however, impossible that his Concern really flowed from his Fear, that such Conversions might cause Offence, and prove of bad Consequence to the University; many young Gentlemen of Distinction from *England*, *Russia*, and other foreign Parts, where the Authority of the Bishop of *Rome* was denied, being then Students in that Seat of Learning. It was the same Motive, that, in the Year 1710, when the hereditary Prince of *Wirtemberg* came to *Turin*, under the Name of

Count *Helfenstein*, to spend some Years in that University, induced the King, then Duke of *Savoy*, to issue an express Order, that none should mention either the Roman Catholic Religion, or the Duke's Amours, to this young Prince.

Another Instance of the same Kind happened about six Years ago, when the Secretary to the *Dutch* Embassy at the Court of *Turin*, openly embraced the Roman Catholic Religion; and as he forfeited by this precipitate Action, his former Employment, he would have been reduced to the greatest Difficulties, had not the King commiserated his Condition; but this did not happen till after he had been supported in the new College of Commerce, above a Year. He could not, indeed, be said to want Necessaries in this College, but his Appointments had hardly any Proportion to those he enjoyed in his former Employment. Possibly there may be some Foundation for the Opinion of those who think he had some secret Connection with the Duke *de Ripperda*; it being known that they were Schoolfellows, and always kept a Correspondence with each other. Nor is it improbable, that he flattered himself, that by changing his Religion, and the Interest of his Patron, he should greatly augment his Fortune. But these pleasing Dreams of Grandeur soon vanished, the Duke *de Ripperda*, being in a short Time disgraced, and the new Convert, Mr. *Vanplax*, left in an uneasy Situation.

But if the King, during his Youth, did not shew any remarkable Zeal for his Religion, yet in the latter Part of his Life, like *Leavis* XIV. he gave, at least in Appearance, the most public Proofs, that he maintained the highest Veneration for it, by the following Confession of Faith, published in *Tit. 1. Lib. 1. des Loix & Constitutions*, printed in the Year 1729, in two Volumes Quarto.

Tit. 1. De l'Invocation de Dieu & de la Foi Catholique.

L'Experience nous fait voir chaque Jour, que les Resolutions humaines s'évanouissent le plus souvent, & qu'il est difficile de les faire parvenir au but, que l'on s'est proposé, quand on ne les rapporte pas à ce Bien souverain, eternal, infini & in-
crée

crée duquel tout depend, & dont la Main toute puissante & toujours misericordieuse, gouverne l'Univers : C'est pourquoy voulant faire eclater ici, comme dans toutes nos Actions, la Ferveur de nôtre Zèle religieux, & manifester les Sentimens, dont nôtre Cœur est pénétré, a fin que nos Ministres, nos Officiers & tous nos Sujets apprennent par nôtre Exemple, comment ils doivent regler leur Conduite avec Sûreté ; Nous offrons & consacrons avec Ardeur, à la très sainte, & individue Trinité, non Seulement les Premices, la Suite & la Fin de cet Ouvrage, mais encore toutes nos Intentions, en protestant de professer avec un Culte plein de Religion, la vrai Foi de Jesus Christ, telle que nous l'enseigne la Sainte Englise catholique, apostolique & Romaine. Nous croions aussi fermement & avec une entiere Certitude, tant le Symbole, des saints Apôtres, que tous les autres divins Mysteres, qui sont contenus dans la Loi evangelique, & dans les Sacremens de l' Englise, entre lesquels nous venerons particulierement, & adorons dans la plus profonde Humilité de nôtre Cœur la sêcre Eucharistie, où triomphe par une admirable Operation de la Grace celeste, le mystereux Changement du Pain & du Vin, en la pretieuse Substance & Realité du vrai Corps & Sang de Jesus Christ ; fasse donc le tout puissant, le Secours duquel nous implorons de nouveau, parmi les Troubles & les Orages, dont cette Vie mortelle est traversée, que les Pas qui peuvent être douteux & chancelans, soient dirigés par sa Grace, qu'il daigne par un Raïon favorable de sa divine Lumière éclaircir nos Pensées, suppléer à la Foiblesse de nos Sens, & rectifier nos Actions ; qu'il nous conduise par les Sentiers de la Justice, dans le Voie du Salut, & qu'il nous accorde par l'Effet de sa misericordieuse Clemence de jouir un Jour de sa Paix eternelle.

Tit. 1. *Of the Invocation of God, and the Catholic Faith.*

“ Daily Experience abundantly convinces us, that
 “ human Resolutions usually prove abortive, and that
 “ they attain not the End proposed, unless they tend
 “ to the Glory of that eternal, infinite, uncreated, and
 “ sovereign Good, on whom all depend, and whose om-
 “ nipotent and merciful Hand governs the Universe : Be-
 “ ing therefore in this, as well as in all other Actions,
 “ desirous of shewing the Fervour of our religious Zeal,
 “ and manifest the secret Sentiments of our Heart ; in
 “ order to shew our Ministers, our Officers, and all our

" Subjects, by our own Example, how they may with
 " Safety regulate their Conduct: we, offer and consecrate
 " with the greatest Ardour, to the most holy and undi-
 " vided Trinity, not only the Beginning, Continuation,
 " and End of this Work, but also all our Intentions,
 " protesting that we profess with the most religious Ve-
 " neration, the true Faith of Jesus Christ, as taught in
 " the holy catholic apostolic Roman Church. We also
 " firmly and sincerely believe the holy Apostles Creed,
 " and all other divine Mysteries comprehended in the
 " evangelical Law, and the Sacraments of the Church,
 " among which we particularly venerate and adore, with
 " the most profound Humility of Heart, the sacred Eu-
 " charist, wherein, by an admirable Operation of di-
 " vine Grace, the Bread and Wine is mysteriously
 " changed into the precious and real-Substance of the
 " true Body and Blood of Jesus Christ: May therefore
 " the Almighty, whose Aid we again implore, assist us
 " amidst the Troubles and Storms which agitate this
 " mortal Life, and grant that in all our Difficulties and
 " Untertainties, our Steps may be directed by his di-
 " vine Grace; may he deign, by a propitious Ray of his
 " divine Light, to illuminate our Thoughts, supply the
 " Defects and Imperfections of our Senses, and rectify
 " our Actions; may he please to conduct us by the
 " Paths of Justice into the Way of Salvation, and
 " through the Abundance of his Mercy and Compas-
 " sion, admit us, at last, to enjoy his eternal Peace."

The eighth of *September*, being the supposed Anni-
 versary of the Virgin *Mary's* Nativity, is by these Ordi-
 nances appointed to be kept as a very high Festival, the
 Deliverance of *Turin*, when besieged by the *French*, in
 the Year 1706, being attributed to her, and the King,
 before the Battle was fought, vowed to institute this
 Festival. This was also the Motive for building, at an asto-
 nishing Expence, the magnificent Church of *Superba*, of
 which I shall some other Time transmit you a full Ac-
 count. If any cut or paint the Image of the Cross, on
 any Tomb-stone or other Place, where it is liable to be
 trodden under Foot, or profaned in any other Manner, they
 are to be imprisoned three Days, and subsist on Bread
 and

and Water only. But the Laws are still more severe against *Jews*, who are punished with Death for the least degrading Expression against the *Virgin Mary*, or any of the Saints; or uttering any contemptuous Word concerning their Images. Both Sexes, when they enter their fifteenth Year, are obliged to wear on their right Breasts, as a Mark of Infamy, a yellow Badge of Silk or Wool, nine Inches in Length. Whenever any of the *Jewish* Children embrace the *Christian* Religion, their Parents are obliged to give them such a Portion of their Substance, as they would have enjoyed had their Parents died Intestate; and therefore, whenever any Son is converted, an Inventory of all the Father's Effects, is immediately taken, and the Child put into the actual Possession of what would otherwise, during his Minority, have remained in his Father's Hands. From *Wednesday* to *Saturday* in *Passion Week*, the *Jews* are not suffered to ring a Bell, or even stir out of their Houses; they are also obliged, under the Penalty of three Days Imprisonment, and subsisting, during that Time, on Bread and Water only, to keep their Doors and Windows close shut; and if any *Jews* presume, during these Days in *Passion Week*, either to sing or play on any musical Instrument, they are publicly whipped.

They are more strict at *Turin*, with regard to prohibited Books, than in any other Part of *Italy*; those which contain Opinions differing, though ever so minutely, from the Tenets of the *Roman* Church, and which are publicly sold at *Rome* and *Naples*, no prudent Roman Catholic would choose to ask for at *Turin*. The future Conduct of his Majesty towards the Waldenses, will sufficiently shew, whether a blind Zeal for the external Parts of Religion, engrosses his Mind, in Proportion as his Years and Infirmities increase. But, however, this may be, it is certain his Majesty is under great Obligations to that People; and surely the Readiness with which they offered to spend both their Lives and Fortunes in his Service, should not easily be forgotten; but at the same Time, it must be acknowledged, that it is the very Characteristic of Bigots, in all Religions, to persecute those who refuse their Assent to every particular Opinion they have adopted. Another frequent Source of Perse-

cution is Policy, and to induce the Pope to connive at some Particulars, he is gratified in others.

Perhaps, a Comparison between the Dispositions and Characters of the Emperor *Charles V.* and his *Sardinian Majesty*, may not be unjust, for they perfectly agree in this, that though neither was absolutely governed by a Passion for the Fair Sex, yet both suffered it to carry them prodigious Lengths.

The Misfortune that attended the Count *de Verüe*, with regard to his Wife, *Johanna Baptista*, Daughter to *Lewis Charles d'Albert*, Duke of *Luyne*, ought principally to be imputed to himself, for he was incessantly extolling in the King's Presence, the remarkable Beauty of his Lady, and depreciating that of others; and, in short, made himself the Offer of bringing her to Court. it was not long, after her Arrival, before she so effectually insinuated herself into the Queen's Favour, that she became the inseparable Companion, and chief Confident of her Majesty. The King, in the mean Time, gained entirely the Favour of the Countess, and soon after she had a particular Household, with a Chamberlain and a Guard appointed for her. Nor did his Majesty think this sufficient, for he presented her with a Part of the Crown Jewels. In this manner Affairs were carried on three Years, during which Time the Queen, then Dutches of *Savoy*, was entirely ignorant of it; none being so indiscreet, as to publish an Amour known to every one except the Queen; who was so totally ignorant of it, that she accompanied his Majesty to an Entertainment given at *Valentin*, on Account of the Birth of the Marquis of *Susa*, of whom the Countess *de Verüe* had been lately delivered. Here the Veil that had so long concealed her Misfortune was removed, and she was so shocked at receiving the Intimation, that she retired from Table with Indignation. The King banished from the Court three Ladies, whom he suspected of having betrayed him; but a certain Colonel, who was also of the Party, made his Escape, under the Disguise of a Cook, entered into the Imperial Service, where he was favoured with a Regiment, and after some Years, obtained Permission of returning to his own Country. The Fortune of the Count *de Verüe* was very different from that of the Queen, for as she was the
last,

last, so he was, doubtless, the first, that discovered the unhappy Effects of his Lady's Beauty, and in the Fury of his Resentment, he abandoned a Pension of two hundred thousand Livres a Year, and entered into the Service of *France*, where he was made Marshal of the King's Camps and Armies, and then Commissary General of the Cavalry; but some Years after he was slain in an Engagement. His two Sons, shared their Father's Misfortunes, the eldest losing his Life in the Field of Battle, and the youngest, if I am not mistaken, was killed by a Fall. The present Count *de Verüe*, notwithstanding he has recovered but a small Part of the *Verüe* Estate, is in very affluent Circumstances.

The King's Amour was now no longer a Secret, and the Queen suffered many Mortifications, which greatly affected her, but none more than the following:

The Queen had an elegant Sprig of Diamonds, which she generally wore in her Bosom. This Ornament happening to please the Countess *de Verüe*, the King, one Day at Table, when the Countess was present, demanded it of the Queen, and presented it to the Countess. This Action was the more mortifying to the Queen, as the Jewels were her own Property, having been either a Present from her Father, or part of her independent Fortune. At length the Countess *de Verüe* reflecting, that if the King should either happen to die, or change his Affections, there was the highest Probability that Affairs would be changed greatly to her Disadvantage, and be perhaps obliged to have Recourse to a Cloister for Protection; a Life, not the least agreeable to her Inclinations; she was therefore determined to provide for her Safety in Time, before a Reverse of Fortune had overtaken her. Her Brother was then in *France*, and to him she applied, by Letter, for his Assistance. Matters were accordingly concerted between them, and soon after he came to *Turin*, in Disguise. This happened in the Year 1707, at the Time when the King was withdrawn to *Chamberry*, and during his Absence, the Countess used constantly to retire every Afternoon, to a Wood near *Turin*, attended by her Woman and Chamberlain. In this Solitude, after spending about half an Hour in Reading, she used to retire from her Attendants, pretending that she enjoyed

an extraordinary Pleasure in Meditation. In the mean Time, she was not idle with regard to her Affairs, and the rich Furniture of her Palace, privately conveying her gold Medals, curious Manuscripts, Jewels, and fine Paintings to her Brother. With regard to the last Article, she pretended to have them taken down, that Curtains might be made for them, in order to preserve them from Accidents.

The Day appointed for their Flight being arrived, she went, as usual, to the Wood, and after Reading, pretended to take her solitary Walk; but instead of indulging Meditation, she flew immediately to her Brother, who having prepared Post-horses and Carriages for the Journey, waited for her at the appointed Place of Rendezvous near the Wood; and they immediately set out for *France*, with the greatest Expedition. The Countess's Woman, after waiting an Hour and a Half, began to be uneasy lest some Accident had attended her. Accordingly her Retinue dispersed themselves into different Parts of the Road, but in vain, no Lady was to be found. When the News of this Misfortune arrived at *Tmriu*, an Express was immediately dispatched to his Majesty, who was then at *Chamberry*, and just sitting down to Table; but on receiving this Intelligence, he immediately set out for *Turin*, where he found a Letter from the Countess, in which she endeavoured to excuse her Flight from the Misfortunes which would inevitably attend her, should his Majesty change his Affections, which she apprehended was far from impossible. The King confiscated an Annuity she enjoyed from the Town-house of *Turin*, of twenty thousand Livres a Year, together with the Capital; and also recovered Part of the Jewels. This Adventure gave a different Turn to his Majesty's Conduct; he rarely speaks to any Ladies, shunning their Company as much as possible, and has been heard to say, that he never had Engagements with any Woman who did not deceive him. But the happiest Event which attended this Elopement, was a Reconciliation between the King and Queen, who have ever since lived in perfect Harmony and mutual Confidence. Some are of Opinion, that the Manner of Countess's Departure, and the travelling Charges, with which she took sufficient Care

Care to furnish herself, mortified his Majesty much more than the loss of his Mistress: But others pretend, that the Case was very different, and even that a subsequent Reconciliation was negotiated between them. I shall not pretend to determine which of these Opinions deserves most Credit; but this I know from undoubted Authority, that when the Allies, in the Year 1717, intended to deprive the Duke of *Savoy* of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, the Countess sent him Advice of it, much sooner than they desired. The Regent had, it seems, trusted the Duke of *Bourbon* with this secret Transaction, and through that Channel *Madam de Verüe* received it. This Lady arrived at *Paris* before the Death of her Husband, who once brought her from a Masquerade, without knowing her. She, however, knew him, and just as she was going to alight, unmasked; but the Count answered this Overture only with a low Bow. Not long since, I was at her House in the *Fauxbourg, St. Germain**, and must acknowledge that few exceed it, in the Number and Beauty of the Paintings. But what are very remarkable the Crystal Lustres, nine of which, in the great Hall, are the largest and most beautiful I ever saw, except two, which are in Prince *Eugene's* Seat near *Vienna*, the least of which cost above ten thousand Rix-dollars.

I shall not pretend to determine whether the Countess *de Verüe* had any Reasons to apprehend a change in the Duke of *Savoy's* Affections; but it is certain, that his Love was tinged with Jealousy, especially after he knew that an *English* Nobleman was once very near passing the Night under the Countess's Bed. His Visit had, it seems, been disturbed by the King's unexpected Arriyal, and this was the most convenient Place for concealing him. The Reader's own Imagination will best suggest to him, the disagreeable Situation of this Lord, especially if he reflects, that in *Italy*, the Action of rivailing another, is considered as the most heinous Offence. But his

* The Countess *de Verüe* died at *Paris* on the 18th of *November* 1736, in her 66th Year, dividing her whole Fortune between her Brother, the Prince of *Grimbergue*, and her Niece the Dutchess of *Ducas*; except a hundred India Bonds, at that Time worth two thousand, one hundred and ninety *Livres* each, which she bequeathed to the Princess of *Carignan*.

Majesty was too generous to satiate his Revenge on an Enemy incapable of Resistance. But the same Lord, at another Visit, found that the King was not at a loss how to free himself from Guests who intruded themselves without an Invitation. The King intending to surprise the Countess by another unexpected Visit in the Evening, conducted every thing in so secret a Manner, that she knew nothing of his coming, till she saw him in her Chamber, where the same *English* Nobleman was then sitting with her at Table. His Majesty, however, shewed his Resentment no farther, than by taking a Light in each Hand, and making a Sign to the *Englishman*, who readily obeyed the Summons, doubtless apprehending worse Consequences, lighted him down Stairs, and then said to him very coolly, " You may now, Sir, boast of " having been lighted down Stairs by the Duke of *Savoy*; but I advise you as a Friend, never to appear in " this Place again." The Nobleman did not neglect the Duke's Advice, setting out the next Morning to finish his Travels. Another Nobleman of the same Country, seeing the Countess at the Opera, was so struck with her Beauty, that he continued looking at her through a Spying-Glass, during the whole Time of the Performance. Such an Action could not be very agreeable to his Majesty, yet his Manner of sending away this troublesome Foreigner cannot be reckoned severe: He ordered two Men, the next Day, to follow the *English* Nobleman wherever he went, and continually look at him with Spying-Glasses. This was continued for two Days, before the young Lord took the least Notice of his Attendants, and not being able to account for such strange Behaviour, he prudently left *Turin*, and proceeded on his Travels.

You may, perhaps, Sir, think it somewhat Strange, that both these Adventures should happen to Persons of the same Nation; and therefore it may not be amiss to observe, that though young Travellers of all Nations are too apt to indulge their Inclinations for Pleasure, even in *Italy*; yet none run such great Lengths as the *English*; for the large Quantities of Money they squander away, not only prompts them to engage in Adventures, but also furnishes them with the Means for removing Impediments,

ments, and when any Accident happens, of silencing Complaints.

I shall finish this Letter with relating a Piece of Gallantry of his Majesty's Father, when the grand Palace *la Casa Trucchi*, near *la Place Caroline*, at *Turin*, was finished. Every Body was surpris'd at the Elegance of the Building, especially as they could not conceive for whom it was intended. But when the Structure was entirely completed and furnished, the Secret was discovered by the Duke's taking his Mistress thither, and putting her in Possession of it. The Lady greatly admired the Magnificence and Splendor of the Building and Furniture. Upon which the Duke desired her to tell him what Piece of Furniture was still wanting. She accordingly inspected every Thing again with Attention, but was still at a loss to answer the Duke's Question. At last, to remove the Difficulty, the Duke led her into the Kitchen, where he shewed her, that though there was Jack, it was useless, being destitute of Weights; at the same Time two of the Duke's Servants entered with a large Bag filled with *Louis d'Ors*, which having fakened to the Line, the Jack was immediately put in Motion. This piece of Gallantry highly pleased the Lady, who with Pleasure confessed, that the House was not before completely furnished.

Turin, Octob. 28,
1729.

I am, Sir, &c.

LET-



LETTER XXIV.

An Account of the King of SARDINIA's Court and Family.

SIR,

IN my last Letter, I have given you my Sentiments with Regard to the Person, Character, and Disposition of the King of *Sardinia*, and shall now, with your Leave, give an Account of the chief Persons of the Court of *Turin*. The Prince of *Piedmont*, *Charles Emanuel*, now in his twentieth Year, is not indeed so tall as his Father, but stronger and better made: He is very affable to all, nor has any of his Attendants ever received from him a harsh or angry Word. He is so very reserved, that it is impossible for any one to discover his real Temper, Disposition, or the Qualities of his Mind; so that, with Regard to his future Behaviour, when he comes to be invested with the Government, no Idea can be formed. This is, however, certain, that his Conduct has been hitherto unblameable, which must necessarily flow from a virtuous Disposition, or be the Consequence of a Policy founded on the most artful Dissimulation. Those who are willing to flatter themselves, that it flows from the former, and consequently prognosticate, that the Country will be happy under his Government, are persuaded, that their Opinion is corroborated by the Features and Lineaments of his Countenance; for he greatly resembles his Mother, who is universally esteemed and admired. All his Actions are conformable to the Will of his Father; and as he is continually with him, it is no Impropriety to say, he has been brought up under one of the greatest Politicians in *Europe*.

The Princess * of *Hesse Reinfels* in *Rotunburg*, born in 1706, is his present Consort. This Princess has, by her

* She died on the 13th of January, 1735.

Beauty,

Beauty, Wit, and conspicuous Virtues, fixed the Affections of her Husband, and acquired the Esteem and Respect of every one. She is rarely seen out of her own Apartment, and confines her Conversation to her own Ladies, seldom speaking to any Gentlemen, unless Foreigners, when first introduced to her. She never speaks in the Language of *Germany*, though a Native of that Country; the Prince, who does not understand it, having signified to her, that it was disagreeable to him. Some Time since, a young *German* had the Confidence to ask the Princess, why she never used her native Language? adding, that it was impossible her Highness could, in so short a Time have forgot her Mother-Tongue; nor was there the least Reason for her being ashamed of it. But he had no great Reason to boast of his unpolite Freedom, if, indeed, it may be called by so soft a Name. Her Sister, the Princess *Eleanora Philippina*, who resides in a Convent at *Turin*, and seldom appears at Court, is greatly inferior to her in Beauty.

The Prince of *Piedmont* may be said to have been very fortunate in his Consorts; for his former Lady* was a Person of the most amiable Character; and the present happy Marriage has produced a Prince, whose graceful Person and vivacious Temper, give his Parents, but particularly his Royal Grandfather, the greatest Satisfaction and Pleasure.

Madame

* A Medal was struck on Account of this first Marriage, having on one Side the Arms of *Sardinia* and *Savoy*, with the following Inscription:

Carolus Em. Regni Sard. Princ. Hered. P. P.

“*Charles Emanuel, Hereditary Prince of the Kingdom
“ of Sardinia.*”

And on the Exergue, these Words:

*Victor Amadeus est genitor Victoris Amantis,
Sponsa hos victores vult & amare Deum.*

“*Victor Amadeus is the Father of the Victor Lover;
“ the Bride loves God and both these Victors.*”

On

Madame Royale, his Majesty's Mother, died in an advanced Age, about four Years ago, equally esteemed and lamented. She exceeded the King in Fondness for State and Grandeur ; but at the same time took Care that the strictest Decency and Regularity should be observed at her Court ; especially with Regard to the Ladies, who were never suffered to appear there but in modest Dresses, and their Necks and Bosoms covered. The Prime Minister's Lady, Madame *de St. Thomas*, has long been the reigning Beauty of the Court of *Turin*. This Lady one Day attended Madame Royale to an Assembly of the Nobility at *Casale*. At their Entrance, every Eye being fixed upon her, the Queen-Mother said to the Company, *Vous avez Raison de parler de sa Beauté, mais sachez qu'elle est aussi modeste que belle.* " Your Attention and " Praises are justly merited by her Beauty ; but at the " same time it is necessary you should know, that her " Charms are not superior to her Virtue." And it would, indeed, be unjust not to observe, that, by her modest and prudent Behaviour, she has avoided the least Suspicion of being ever concerned in any Amour.

The King, during his Minority, had no great Reason to be pleased with the Conduct of his Mother ; as her Ambition almost proved his Ruin. The King of *Portugal* offered this young Prince his Daughter, who was presumptive Heir to his Crown, in Marriage ; but the

On the Reverse, round the Arms of the Palatinate,
Anna Christiana Ludovica Dux Palat. Saleß.

" *Anna Christiana Louisa*, Princess Palatine of *Saltzburg*."

And round it,

*Ecce Palatina hæc dederat prosapia Regis
Imperio Sardis & dabit illa suos.*

" Behold the Progeny of the *Palatine* Family, from
" whence Empeors sprung, and to whom *Sardinia* shall
" owe her Kings."

On the Exergue is the following Chronogram, whence we know the Year to be 1722.

ConIVnCtIo faV

sta DVorVM.

" The happy Junction of Two."

Proposal

Proposal was rejected by the Queen-Mother, possible for no other Reason, than to furnish the *French* with another Pretence and Opportunity of making themselves Masters of *Savoy* and *Piedmont*. This Piece of Service the *French* Ministry had flattered her, should be rewarded with a Marriage between her and *Lewis XIV.* who was then a Widower. Happy for the young Prince the Nobility was informed of this Intrigue, and the Marquis of *Pianezze*, with no small Danger, represented to him the dangerous Situation he was in; adding, that the Queen-Mother was the principal Contriver of the Storm which every Moment threatened his Destruction. This determined him immediately to release himself from the Yoke of the Queen-Mother, which he accordingly performed, and she was obliged to retire into a Convent. She was, however, by Degrees, allowed greater Liberty, which at last terminated in a perfect Reconciliation, and all former Transactions were buried in Oblivion. The Fleet of *Portugal*, already arrived at *Nice*, to carry the Prince to that Kingdom, were, by this unexpected Alteration of Affairs, detained for some Time in that Port, under Pretence, that the Prince was indisposed; at last, being dispersed by a Storm, they concluded that the best Method was to return to *Portugal*, without waiting any longer for Orders.

The Court of *Turin* formerly received no small Addition to its Splendor from the Residence of the Prince and Princess of *Carignan*, and the sudden and secret Retreat of the Prince to *Paris*, is sufficiently known; but the Cause has never yet been fully discovered. Some suspect it was owing to the Mediocrity of his Fortune, and that he took this Method to avoid the clamorous Importunities of his Creditors: Perhaps the Loss of his Guard, which was removed by the new Ceremonial instituted after the King's Ascension to the Throne, disgusted him, and hastened his Departure. His Lady is the King's natural Daughter by the Countess *de Verüe*, but legitimated in the Year 1701, and is equally celebrated for her Beauty and Understanding.

The Princess of *Carignan*, Mother of the present Prince, made a grand Figure at *Turin*, about the Close of the preceding Century. The Duke was at that Time with-
out

out Male Issue, and consequently her Son was considered as presumptive Heir to the Dominions of *Savoy*. That she was prodigiously elevated by these flattering Appearances, was evident to all, nor could she conceal it in her Behaviour to the Queen and Queen-Mother; and though the Birth of a Prince in 1699, blasted her sanguine Expectations, yet she still supported the same Grandeur and Haughtiness. The Princess of *Carignan* being at Court soon after the Birth of the Prince of *Piedmont*, a celebrated Female Singer, who was appointed to perform that Day, after looking over her Book a very considerable Time for an Air most suitable to her Voice, at last began *Son finite le Speranze, &c.* "Aspiring Hopes" are now no more, &c." The Princess, persuaded that this Air was selected on Purpose to ridicule her, quitted the Apartment with the greatest Resentment, and never after appeared at Court.

I must not conclude this Account of the illustrious Personages of the Royal Family of *Turin*, without mentioning the young Prince *Eugene de Soissons*. In him are conspicuous all those natural and acquired Graces, that can procure Love and Esteem; an elegant Person, the most engaging Affability and Sweetness of Temper, a piercing Genius, an heroic Ardour, a Knowledge in the Sciences, and other Branches of polite Learning, as is surprising in a Prince of fifteen Years of Age, are sufficient to justify the exalted Ideas formed concerning him. He is strongly inclined to a military Life, and takes all Precautions necessary to inure himself to the Hardships that attend it, a bare Board often serving him for a Pillow. Fortune also seems to befriend him, his nearest Relation, and of the same Name, being a complete Example of a consummate Hero, which cannot fail of animating him to attain every amiable Accomplishment. The King has particularly interested himself in his Education, not suffering him to be ignorant of any Branch of Science, that has the least Tendency to promote his future Advancement. To prevent his Mind from being diverted by public Diversions and other Dissipations, he has hitherto resided in Apartments furnished for him at the Riding Academy, which is situated at a Distance from the Court. Here he applies himself to the Study of the Sciences with such

Ardour

Ardour and Application, that he rarely visits the Court above once a Week, nor ever appears at any public Diversions. The Marquis *de Carvatour*, of the *Feletti* Family, a consummate Master of the Mathematical and Mechanical Branches of Literature, is his Tutor; and the celebrated Father *Roma*, a Native of *France*, whose profound Learning is blended with the greatest Candour and most engaging Politeness, and, at the same Time, free from the least Tincture of Pedantry, is his Preceptor. The Apartments both of the Prince and his Tutor, are filled with Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, the Constructions and Uses of which the Prince has attained, as it were by way of Diversion. He is very ambitious of being able to explain every thing to any curious Stranger, who happens to visit him. Among a Variety of Machines, I saw a very large one of Brass, which had just been repaired, put together by the Marquis *de Carvatour*, after several learned Men had attempted it without Success. This Piece of Mechanism represents, in the most accurate Manner, the Solar or *Copernican* System; the Sun being placed in the Center, and the Earth, with the other Planets, performing their Revolutions round it in their proper Orbits, exhibiting both their annular and diurnal Motions*: a sufficient Instance of the Power of the human Mind, when fully exerted, and directed to proper Objects.

In the Gallery before the Prince's Apartment is a Chariot with four Wheels, which the Rider may both move and direct at Pleasure, without the Help of Horses. The Springs which give Motion to the Wheels, are fastened in Cases on the hind Axle-tree, and may, without any Trouble, be put in play by the Foot of the Person in the Chariot. It moves with great Rapidity ten or fourteen Paces, after which the Springs must be again put in Motion, which is done with great Ease. The Springs have sufficient Power to move it on the paved Streets of *Turin*, but not in deep sandy Roads. The

* It is surprising, that Mr. *Keysser*, who is so careful to appropriate Inventions, &c. to their proper Authors, should have neglected it here; the Machine above described, being no other than what we call an *Orrery*, and is one of the many Inventions of the *English* Mathematicians.

Abbé *don Falco* is the Inventor of this Automaton, and is at present closely engaged in contriving a Machine for flying in the Air; but I may venture to say, that this Engine will not reflect so much Honour on him as the former. Amusements only which improve, at the same Time that they divert the Mind, are approved of by this young Prince; who is as fond of Mathematical Problems, and Philosophical Experiments, as the generality of others are of such Diversions, whose whole Tendency is to alienate their Minds from close Application, and render them incapable of undergoing the least Hardship or Difficulty*.

Besides this Prince, the King has another natural Son by the Countess *de Verüe*, but legitimated in the Year 1701, called the Marquis *de Susa*, His Majesty is remarkably fond of this Prince, and, indeed, his polite, generous and affable Behaviour, would command the Esteem and Affection of every Person, had not his Vices and Debaucheries, which have more than once endangered his Life, tarnished the noble Qualities of his Mind.

A Narrative of one of his Adventures in 1725, expressed in a figurative Style, occasioned a Report, that he was stabbed by a Lady in *Sardinia*. This Error for some Time universally prevailed, and the whole Court were so far deceived, as to pay to his Majesty their Compliments of Condolence; it is therefore no Wonder, that foreign Writers, and among the rest *Hubner* himself, should insert, in their Works, this false Account of the Death of the Marquis *de Susa*, and giving him an Opportunity of diverting himself with their Mistake. He has, besides the Profits of his Regiment, a Pension of twenty-five thousand Crowns; but this received and spent almost at the same Time; for the Marquis cannot be proposed as a shining Pattern of Oeconomy. Whatever Foreigner is recommended to him, is received with the greatest Politeness, and is in the most obliging Manner invited often to his Table, and also freely to use his Equipage; but with Regard to other Articles, the Marquis leaves every one to his own Liberty.

* This Prince died in the Campaign on the *Rhine* in 1734, leaving an Example, that we may easily be too sanguine in our Hopes; his untimely Death being owing to his irregular Method of living.



L E T T E R XXV.

Account of the Household of his SARDINIAN Majesty.

S I R,

THE Order of the *Annunciada*, is the most Honourable of any in the Court of *Turin*; after this the following Posts, called the four *Maitres-chargen*, namely, the Great Chamberlain, the Steward of the Household, the Master of the Horse, and the great Huntsman. These take Place of each other according to Seniority, but precede all others. The following Persons are at present, honoured with these grand Posts.

The Great Chamberlain is the Marquis *de la Pierre*, General of the Cavalry, Knight and Dean of the Order of *Annunciada*. He is a Native of *Savoy*, and above ninety-six Years of Age. About sixty-four Years since, he was Colonel of that Regiment of *Savoyards*, which were sent to *Levis XIV.* and before that Time he had been a Page to Madame *Christiana*, Daughter of *Henry IV.* He has always enjoyed a large Share of Esteem from the Fineness of his Person, Valour, Understanding, and amiable Temper; especially as his Vigour and Alertness, is very extraordinary, considering his advanced Age.

The Marquis *de Coudray*, a *Savoyard*, and Knight of the Orders, is Steward of the Household. He was formerly Master of the Household to the Prince of *Piedmont*, is now above eighty Years of Age, and universally esteemed for his Understanding and Politeness. Under his Post of Steward are six Offices: 1. The Pantry: 2. The Cellar: 3. The Confectionary: 4. The Fruiterie: 5. The Kitchen: 6. The Scullery.

Piosasque, Count *de Non*, General of the Cavalry, and Knight of the Orders, is Master of the Horse. He is a Native of *Piedmont*, and between seventy and eighty Years of Age.

The

The Marquis *de Tena*, is Great Huntsman, and enjoys, besides this eminent Post, eight others, to the Value of forty thousand Livres, but merits them all. He retired from Court about ten Years since, in order to pursue his Devotions, in Retirement and Tranquility. The same pious Motive induced him to decline the Honour of accepting the Order of the *Annunciada*, offered him by his Majesty, who, to the Surprize of every one, conferred it upon his Brother, the Marquis *d'Entrevives*. The Reversion of the Marquis *de Tena's* Office, is conferred upon M. *de St. Martin*, Marquis of *Rivarole*, Grand Falconer, Cross-bearer, and Conservator of the Military Orders of St. *Maurice*, and St. *Lazarus*, and a Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty; and accordingly, when the former is absent from Court, his Place is supplied by the latter.

The Persons enjoying these four Posts, are called, *Les quatre Grandes*, "the four great Officers," and each of them enjoys, by his Patent, an annual Salary of twelve thousand *Piedmontese* Livres, exclusive of what they may be entitled to from other Posts, Governments, or Com-manderies.

Amadeus VI. instituted the Order of the *Annunciada*, in the Year 1362. and in the Year 1654, Mr. *Capré*, Secretary of State, published a large Folio, containing an Account of its Origin, the Number of Knights, &c. but this Work has not been continued. The Ensign of the Order is an Angel with a Palm Branch in his Hand, appearing to the Virgin *Mary*. It would, perhaps, be considered as a ridiculous Calumny, if I should add, that the Annunciation of the Virgin on the Ribband of this Order, is generally misrepresented by ignorant Engravers; but those who please to examine the Title Page of the Physiological Exercises of the Marquis *de St. Georgio*, performed at the University of *Turin*, on the third of *August*, 1729, will find an ocular Demonstration of this, where, in the Ensign of this Order round the King's Arms, the Angel has a Crucifix instead of a Palm Branch, in his Hand. The Knights wear a Gold Collar about three Fingers broad, on which white and red Roses are painted in Enamel. Intermixed with the Love-knots, are the Letters F. E. R. T. from whence some *French* Writers have absurdly advanced, that this Order was in-

stituted in Honour of some favourite Lady. In the very same Manner has the Order of the Golden Fleece been calumniated, as flowing from a mean and contemptible Origin. To the Collar of the *Annunciada*, is appended a Representation of the Angel appearing to *Mary*. It is not an easy Task to discover the Meaning of the four Letters F. E. R. T. Some will have them signify *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, "his Valour kept Possession of *Rhodes*," from a Conjecture, that they were added to the Arms of *Savoy*, (where they still continue), by *Amadeus V.* on his relieving the Isle of *Rhodes*, then besieged by the *Turks*. But *Guichenon*, in his genealogical History of the House of *Savoy*, has evidently shewn from ancient Medals, that these Letters were Part of the Arms of *Savoy* long before that Event. It is well known what Difficulties the Vowels A, E, I, O, U adopted by *Frederick III.* for the House of *Austria*, have given the learned; nor have they had less Perplexity with Regard to the old Device of the Margraves of *Saluzzo*, namely, N. O. C. H. which a certain Person at last interpreted jocularly. *Non omnes capiunt hoc*. "This is not understood by all."

Every Knight of the *Annunciada* is previously obliged to be of the Order of *St. Maurice*, (instituted in 1434, by *Amadeus VIII.*) and ranks according to the Date of his Admission into the latter. The Knights of *St. Maurice* must marry only once, and then not a Widow. The King is grand Master of the *Annunciada*; his Sons, together with the first Prince of the Blood, are Knights of the Order by Birth, and the Number of the Members is not to exceed 15. The present List, according to their Rank of Precedence, is as follows:

The King hereditary Grand Master.

His Royal Highness the Prince of *Piedmont*.

Amadeus de Savoy, Prince de *Carignan*, and first Prince of the Blood.

1. The Marquis de *la Pierre*, Great Chamberlain, and Dean of the Order.
2. The Marquis de *St. Thomas*, Chief Minister.
3. The Marquis de *Coudray*, Grand Master.

4. Baron

4. Baron *Rhebinder*, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces.
5. The Marquis *Giraci*, a *Sicilian*.
6. The Abbé *de St. Gall*.
7. *Ernest Leopold*, Landgrave of *Hesse-Rheinfels*, Father to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Piedmont*.
8. *Eugene de Savoy*, Prince *de Soissons*.
9. The Marquis *del Borgio*, Chief Secretary of State.
10. The Marquis *d'Entreyves*, General and Colonel of the Foot-Guards.
11. *Palavicini*, Baron *de St. Remy*, Master of the Ordinance, and Governour of the Citadel of *Turin*.
12. Count *Gauvon*, Master of the Ceremonies to the late Queen.
13. Count *Maffei*, Ambassador in *France*, formerly Viceroy of *Sicily*.
14. Count *de Non*, Master of the Horse, and General of the Cavalry.
15. The Marquis *de Garefio*, General of the Horse, and Governour of *Saluzzo*.

All these Knights have, like the *quatre Grands*, the Title of Exellency. Their Number was not filled up till this present Year, and then not till after General *Schulenburg's* decease, which gave People Reason to think, that the Promotion was so long retarded, because the King was unwilling to give that brave Officer the Chagrin of seeing any other preferred before him ; for being a Protestant, he was rendered incapable of being admitted into the Order.

His Majesty has twelve Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber, who, while the Court is at *Turin*, are in daily Waiting ; but when the Country, they are relieved every Week : their Salary is but five hundred *Piedmontese Livres*. None can be admitted to any Post of Honour at Court, till they have previously served in the Army. This Ordinance is said to have owed its Origin to the following Circumstance : The King, at one of the first Actions, he was ever present at, was almost wholly deserted by his Courtiers, who had not been accustomed to stand the Enemy's fire. And hence it is, that young Gentlemen of the first Families and Fortunes make great Interest to be

be made Ensigns or Lieutenants in the Army, as being absolutely necessary to the enjoying any Posts of Honour or Profit.

The Noblemen of most Affluence on the Continent, are, 1. The Marquis *de St. Germain*. 2. The Marquis *de St. George*, who has upwards of 50 different Estates; the Possessions of both these Noblemen mostly lie in *Savoy*. The Marquis *de Caraille*. 4. The Marquis *Eutreyves*.

With regard to the Order of *St. Maurice*, the King is Grand Master; and as all the Knights of the *Annunciada*, are also Members of this, it will be sufficient to give a List of the others.

1. The Marquis *de Morus*, Chancellor of the Order.
 2. The Count *de Provana*, Great Hospitaler.
 3. The Marquis *de Rivarole*, Grand Conservator.
 4. Count *de Morus*, Grand Croix.
 5. Marquis *d'Allinges*, Grand Croix.
 6. His Highness the Marquis *de Susa*, &c.
- The Marquis *d'Augrova* is Master of the Ceremonies.

The principal Equerries and Gentlemen of the King's Bed-chamber are, as I have been told,

1. The Marquis *de Mos*.
2. The Marquis *Dogliani*, Son to the Marquis *del Borgo*.
3. The Marquis *d'Albi*.
4. The Commandeur *de Chalan*.
5. *De Coudray*, Marquis *d'Allinges*, &c.

The chief Persons about the Prince, are;

1. The Baron *de Valoise*.
2. The Count *de Genouil*.
3. The Count *de Biscaret*.
4. The Baron *de Blaunay*, &c.

Those in the Service of the Princess of *Piedmont*, are;

1. The Chevalier *de Sié*.
2. The Marchioness of *St. Thomas*, Lady of Honour.
3. The Countess of *St. Sebastian*, Lady of the Bed-chamber.

I shall reserve the List of the principal military Officers till another Occasion, and only at present add the capital Officers of State, who by their Number and Appearance are no small Ornament to this Court.

The Ministry may be said to consist of,

1. The Marquis *de St. Thomas*, Prime Minister.
2. Marquis *del Borgo*, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
3. Count *Mellerede*, Secretary of State.
4. Count *de Govon*, Minister of State.
5. President *Pensabene*, Minister of State.
6. Count *Fontana*, Chief Secretary at War,
7. Count *de la Perouse*, Paymaster of the Forces.

In the *Sardinian* Council are ;

1. The Regent *Calcerini*.
2. The Chief President *Riccardi*, Keeper of the Seals.
3. Count *Pasana*, &c.

The Council of State is composed of,

1. The Chief President *Riccardi*, Keeper of the Seals.
2. Count *Majno*, Referendary.
3. Count *Tapparel*, Referendary.
4. The Sieur *Demarchi*, Referendary.

The Ministers at foreign Courts.

1. Count *Maffei*, Knight of the *Annunciada* formerly Viceroy of *Sicily*, Ambassador at the Court of *France*.
2. The Marquis *d'Ormea* Ambassador at *Rome*.
3. The Marquis *de Brayes*, Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of *Vienna*.
4. The Chevalier *d'Osorio*, a *Sicilian*, Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of *Great Britain*.
5. Count *Ciusani*, Minister at the *Hague*.

The

The only foreign Ministers with Credentials at the Court of *Turin*, are,

Mr. *Allen* from the *British* Court, and Mr. *Blondel*, Secretary to the *French* Embassy.

The most distinguished Persons among the Clergy; I mean with regard to their Posts and Dignities, not their Influence over the King, are,

1. Monsignor *Francesco Arborio Gattinara*, Archbishop of *Turin*, and Lord Almoner.

2. Montsignor *Falleti de Barolles*, Archbishop of *Cagliari*, Primate of *Sardinia*, Almoner to his Majesty, and Brother to the Marquis *du Cavatour*.

3. P——a *Feuillant*, Confessor to the King.

They have at the Court of *Turin* a particular Privilege, called *La Grande Entrée*, or Admittance to the Prince. But this Privilege is limited to the Knights of the several Orders, the Archbishops and Bishops, the Master of the Ordnance, the Generalissimo of Horse and Foot, and the Ambassadors and Envoys from foreign Princes and States. This Privilege consists in the above Persons, and all others who have an honourable Employment at Court, together with the Officers upon Guard, who are admitted every Morning after ten, when the King is at *Turin*, and proposes to assist at Mass, of having Admittance into his Majesty's Chamber, and of walking out before him, whilst all others wait in the Anti-chamber, and only stand on both Sides, whilst he passes. His Majesty is daily to be seen both here and at Mass, but he rarely speaks to any one, unless a private Audience be desired, a Favour seldom asked for by Travellers. It is less difficult to speak to his Majesty at *la Venerie*, either at Mass, or in the Gallery, where he walks some Time before Dinner; the Court being at that Time free from Company, and every thing silent, with which his Majesty is greatly pleased. The hereditary Prince often retires hither, with no other Company than a Gentleman of the Bed-chamber in waiting, who is obliged, by his Office, to be always near his Person. And with regard to the

Princesses, she sees very little Company. When any of the Nobility and foreign Ministers go to *la Venerie* to lay any Thing before his Majesty, or to attend him to Mass, they always return to *Turin* by Noon, the King dining only with the Prince and Princess of *Piedmont*, as I have before observed. The Princess, when in Town, may be seen every Evening in the Drawing-Room, but she very seldom speaks to any, except her own Ladies. The whole Ceremony lasts about half an Hour, during which, the Princess sits in an armed Chair, the Ladies standing before her in a Circle, and behind them the Gentlemen. During this short Ceremony, a Foreigner has the best Opportunity of speaking to the Prince.

The *Italian* Language is rarely spoke here, those of *France* and *Piedmont* being generally used both at Court, and in the Country; but some Ladies understand only the latter, which often renders it difficult for a Stranger to converse with them. None are admitted to the Court of *Turin* in Bags or short Wigs, nor without a long Cravat. The only Winter Amusement, at Court, is the Opera, but this is only continued during the Carnival. The King's Theatre is, indeed, the Place of Performance, but a private Society defrays the Expence, which this Year amounted to seventy five thousand Livres. The Expence of a Seat in the Pit, is three *Piedmontese* Livres, and a Box, for the whole Time of the Carnival, in the *Rang de la Couronne*, which is the second Row upwards, ten *Louis d'Ors*. The two most celebrated Singers at the Opera, during this Winter, are *Francisco Bernardi*, surnamed *Senesino*, and *Fauslina*, the former was allowed for his Performances during the Carnival, six hundred *Louis d'Ors*, and the latter five hundred. The Theatre is a very grand Structure, having five Galleries one above another, beautifully ornamented with Gilding and Sculpture. When any of the Royal Family are present, no Clapping, Hissing, or noisy Indications of Applause or Dislike are permitted, a Decorum which cannot fail of being approved of by every curious Spectator. With regard to the *Italian* Music, I shall suspend my Observations on it, till I have heard the Masters in other Parts of *Italy*.

The

The only Assembly, at Court, is the Circle above-mentioned, but they are frequent in Town, particularly at the Palaces of the Princess *de Francherville*, and Madame *de Cavaillar*. A Stranger finds no Difficulty of gaining Admittance to these Assemblies, provided he is willing to play; but he ought to be very careful if he does venture; for though he has nothing to apprehend from any foul Play, they being Persons of the strictest Honour, yet unless he is a very expert Gamester, he will certainly lose his Money; for the *Piedmontese* are initiated into this Art in their Infancy, and by a constant Practice of it, acquire such a degree of Perfection, that few are able to play with them. Here was formerly a very celebrated Coffee-House for gaming, called *l'Academie de Pompejo*, where Mr. *Law*, the famous Projector, met with the Accident to which you are no Stranger; but that famous Gaming-House is now in no manner of Request; *Boiri's* Coffee-House in the *Rue Neuve*, being the only Place where Basset is played. According to the Manner in which that Game is played at *Turin*, the Bank has always forty *per Cent.* Advantage over the *Pointeurs*, as *Law* has sufficiently demonstrated. You will, therefore, not be surprized, that fifty *Louis d'Ors*, were this Year paid to the Managers of the Opera, for the Liberty of setting up a Bank there during the Carnival.

Turin, December 1,
1729,

I am, &c.



LETTER XXVI.

Of the King of SARDINIA's Palace at TURIN.

SIR,

I Shall now proceed to give a Description of the Royal Palaces, both in and near the City of *Turin*. With regard to the former, it consists of two principal Wings, having a Communication with each other by means of a Gallery. The first stands in the Square called *Place du Chateau*, and was the Residence of *Madame Royale* till her Death; but is at present, not only uninhabited, but unfurnished. The Front, which is very magnificent, was built after a Design of *Don Philip Juware*, Architect to his Majesty; but the other Side shews, by its large round Towers, that it is no modern Performance. From the spacious and beautiful *Place du Chateau* one passes through a Gate, into what is properly the Court of the Palace, and out of which is a Passage through the *Corps de Logis*, or main Body of the Palace, into the back Court, contiguous to the Garden. On the left Hand is the main Stair-case, on which is a brass Statue of Duke *Victor Amadeus*, mounted on a white Horse, very curiously formed out of a single Block of Marble. The Inscriptions are by the famous Count *Emanuel Thesauro*.

That on the Front is as follows :

*Divi Victoris Amadei
Bellicam Fortitudinem
Et inflexum Justitiæ Rigorem
Metallo expressum vides.
Totum Animum videres,
Si velox Ingenium
Flexilemque Clementiam
Exprimere Metallum posset.*

“ The

“ The Metal very well expresses the intrepid Valour,
 “ and the rigorous inflexible Justice of the God-like
 “ *Victor Amadeus*. Could the Metal also represent the
 “ Penetration of his Genius, and the Benignity of his
 “ Clemency, his Soul would be entirely exhibited to
 “ your View.”

On the opposite Side, towards the Wall, is this Inscription :

*D. Victori Amadeo
 Quod unum rapare Fata potuerunt
 Regiam Oris Majestatem
 Æterna vindicat hæc Imago.
 In Regias Virtutes & heroica Gesta
 Jus nullum Fatis reliquit Fama,*

“ This Image represents the majestic Countenance of
 “ Duke *Victor Amadeus*, the only Thing the Fates had
 “ Power to obliterate; Fame having long since secured
 “ his Royal Virtues and heroic Actions beyond the Power of Fate.”

The Thoughts, it must be acknowledged, are Ingenious; but I question whether *inflexum* may with Propriety be used for *inflexibile*; for in *Virgil's* 3. *Æn.* v. 631. *inflexa cervix* is called *reflexa cervix*, in *Statius* 1. *Achil.* v. 382. At least the Word is ambiguous.

The Halls before the King's Apartment, and the other Chambers, are hung with large Tapestry, on which are represented the principal Actions of *Cyrus*. They were made by *Jacob van Zeunen*, a Native of the *Low Countries*, and presented by the Emperor *Charles V.* to the House of *Savoy*: They are esteemed invaluable on Account of their Beauty, Antiquity, and the Number of Pieces. The King's Apartments are elegantly furnished, and in his Bed-chamber is a curious Piece of Tapestry, representing the Battle *ad Brancum deletis Lotharingicis*, &c. as the Inscription expresses it. The Apartments belonging to the late Queen, project forwards into the Court of the Palace; but they are uninhabited at present. They, however, still contain fine Porraits of the Royal Family;

together with seven large Pieces of white gilt *Dresden* Porcelain, a Present from King *Augustus*. In these Apartments, on the left Hand, is a Gallery leading to the Palace of the late *Madame Royale*. In the Gallery is a beautiful Marble Busto of Cardinal *Morigi*, who was descended from the House of *Savoy*, and a wooden Model of the *Charteruse*, situated three *Piedmontese* Miles from *Turin*; but the chief Curiosity, are the Marble Statues, of which there are upwards of three hundred, and chiefly antique, covering both Sides of the Gallery. The King also resides in this Story, but opposite to the Court. The Chamber where he confers with his Ministers, is contiguous to the Chamber of Audience. A Passage from his Apartments leads to a beautiful, Gallery of Paintings, the largest and best of which were done by *Paul Veronese*. The Fresco Work on the Wall, and particularly that on the Cieling is exquisitely beautiful, and was performed by the Chevalier *Daniel*, a *German*, who died in this Monarch's Service.

A Flight of Stairs leads from his Majesty's and the Princes's Apartments to the Library and Repository of the Archives. The Number of Books, in the former, is not now remarkable, seven thousand Volumes, together with the Manuscripts having lately been given, as a Present to the University Library; but it has still a considerable Number, particularly a Collection of the choicest Pieces both in History, and the constitutional Laws of *Germany*.

In order to view the *Mensa Isiaca*, *Ligorius's* Manuscripts, and the extraordinary Arrangement of the Archives, one must have a written Order from his Majesty, directed to the Keeper of them. The Reasons why these Things are made so great a Secret, may possibly be that though in the Rooms where the Archives are deposited, and the afore said learned Pieces are to be met with are indeed locked; yet some Amanuenses are always transcribing there; and it is feared, that some artful Stranger might, on Occasion, in passing by read something which they would not have known. To this also may be attributed what happened to Secretary *Pfaff*, in the Year 1712, who when at *Turin*, attended as Preceptor on the hereditary Prince of *Wurtemberg*. The Librarian,

brarian, at that Time, was to put the Library in Order, and make a Catalogue of all the printed Books and Manuscripts. He knew little of the *Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic* Languages, but *Pfaff* was thoroughly acquainted with them all. For which Reason the Library-keeper was desirous of cultivating an Intimacy with *M. Pfaff*, who readily sented, finding his own Advantage in it, as he might thereby have an Opportunity of perusing and transcribing some Things out of the Manuscripts. Accordingly in a Manuscript of the Vth Century, he met with a complete Copy of *Lactantius's Epitome institutionum Divinarum*; all the former Editions of that Work being very defective, which, together with three other Treatises he published at *Paris* in 1713 in Octavo. To the very same Opportunity the World is indebted for the Edition of *Jrenæi pagnueata avēndola*, which, with a *Latin* Translation of it, was published in *Holland*. He was suspected, even while he continued here; and, at last, not allowed the Liberty of making Use of the Library at Pleasure, especially as *M. Maffei* had requested the same Favour. But the strictest Eye was kept over *M. Pfaff*, after his Publication of *Jrenæus's Fragments*, though he made it no Secret, that the Manuscript of this Piece was one of those in the King's Library at *Turin*. Great Offence, however, was taken, that a Heretic, as they called him, should have been allowed the Liberty of supplying himself with Weapons against their own Religion, out of their learned Repository. This, in short, is the true Secret how Secretary *Pfaff* found an Opportunity of making use of the Library at *Turin*. I know, that many Additions have been made, both at Home, and Abroad, and very strange Stories propagated with Regard to his quitting *Turin*; but out of regard to Truth, I must say, that all the odious Circumstances are mere Calumnies raised against him; no Body here pretending to know any Circumstances of this Kind, but generally the contrary.

▷ The Cause of this extreme Mistrust, from whatever Circumstance it derived its Existence has, however, hindered Persons from perusing these Manuscripts, none being admitted to see these of *Mensa Isiaca* and *Ligori's*, without a particular Permission from the King. The former is a pretty large oblong Copper-plate, on which

are several *Egyptian* Hieroglyphicks, inlaid, with Silver and Azure, probably a mix'd Kind of Metal, which looks like rusty Steel. It was formerly in the Possession of *Peter Bembus*, from whom it afterwards came into the Hands of the Duke of *Mantua*, when *Laurentius Pignorius*, in 1604, published in Quarto his Explication of it, together, with an exact Delineation of all the Figures, and the whole Plate in its proper Dimensions. In 1630, at the sacking of *Mantua*, this Table was carried off, and fell into the Hands of Cardinal *Parva*, who made a Present of it to the then Duke of *Savoy*. Father *Montfaucon*'s first Work, namely *De l'Antiquité expliquée*, Tom. II. p. 331, has many gross Errors with regard to this Table, in not only representing *Pignorius*'s Plate, (which he has very much contracted) inverted, but likewise saying, that this Rarity was utterly lost at the pillaging of *Mantua*.

However, the last Mistake is corrected in some Measure in the Index.

The Manuscripts of *Pyrrhus Ligorius*, a Nobleman of *Naples*, and Citizen of *Rome*, consist at present of thirty Folios, containing a great Variety of Antiquities and Inscriptions, which he himself has explained and drawn very accurately with his own Hand. He lived in the sixteenth Century, and for the most Part at *Rome*; where, according to the Account which he gives in his Preface, he had employed thirty-five Years in compiling the said Work: Yet, notwithstanding the long Time he spent in the Performance, the World does not look upon it as a very accurate Piece; and many even presume to call in Question *Ligorius*'s Sincerity and Honesty, in copying several of his ancient Monuments.

The first seventeen or eighteen Folios have an alphabetical List of the Cities and Places: After these follow these Tracts, namely, *De Familiis antiquis; explicatio Draconis; It. sigillorum & vocum, quæ in veteribus Monumentis occurrunt; de Magistratibus veterum Romanorum; de Terræ motibus; historia Picturæ & Sculpturæ, &c.* "Concerning ancient Families; an Explication of a Dragon; of the Marks and Words occurring in ancient Monuments; of the Magistrates among the old *Romans*; of Earthquakes; a History of Painting and Sculpture;" his own Drawings and Sketches; and especially the three finest Parts; the

first of which gives an Account *de numismatibus Imperatorum*, that is of the Coins of the Emperors; the second, *de aliis Numismatibus Romanorum*, that is, of other Roman Coins called Medals; and the third, *de re Navali veterum*; that is, "concerning the naval Affairs of the Ancients." All these Volumes are bound in Vellum, with red Titles, and fairly written in the *Italian* Language. The Drawings are performed in a very elegant Manner, and in some Respects excel those of the celebrated *Leonarda da Vinci's*, in his Works deposited in the *Ambrosian* Library at *Milan*. But it would now be necessary to leave out many Things in both, if they were ever to be printed, great Discoveries having been made in Antiquities since these learned Persons flourished. Cardinal *Richelieu*, and *Louis XIII.* are said to have offered a considerable Sum of Money for *Ligorius's* Work, but the Family of *Savoy*, have always looked upon it as invaluable. And it is reported, that Duke *Charles Emanuel* purchased it at the Price of eight thousand Ducats. Queen *Cristina* is said to have had a Copy of it, which is at present the Library of Cardinal *Ottoboni*. Some Volumes of it are also in the Vatican Library at *Rome*, which a Secretary to the Pope's Nuncio, is said to have clandestinely carried off, during the Minority of the late King: And a Bookseller of *Geneva* is also charged with having taken out four Leaves of the Drawings of this valuable Work, about a Year ago.

The Royal Archives are kept in very good Order, in oaken Repositories, carefully locked; and upon some of these are printed Titles; for Instance, *Lettres de Milan, de Rome, &c. Ceremoniel et Prerogatives de la Maison de Savoye; Negotiations à la Cour de Rome; avec la France, l'Empire, &c. Vicariat du St. Empire en Italie; Justifications des Reliques, &c.* "Letters from *Milan, Rome, &c.* The "Ceremonial and Prerogatives of the House of *Savoy*; "Negotiations at the Court of *Rome*; also those with "France, the Empire, &c. The Vicarship of the Holy "Roman Empire in *Italy*; the Vouchers of Relics, &c." The Instruments relative to domestic Affairs are separated according to the respective Districts and Towns. In every Repository is a particular List of all the Pieces it contains, and consequently the Keeper of the Archives, may, in

in an Instant, find whatever he wants. At the End of the Year the Ministers of State are obliged to send in to the Chamber of Archives, all written Instruments, they have no farther Occasion for.

His Majesty had formerly a valuable Collection of Medals; but they were by Degrees all given away to the Countess *de Verüe*, who carried them with her into *France*; and afterwards disposed of them to the Regent at a very considerable Price.

Some Authors pretend, that in the Palace at *Turin*, are a small Coach with six Horses, and a small Castle with its proper Fortifications and Artillery, all of pure Gold, set with precious Stones. But I much question, whether any Pieces of that Kind were ever seen there; at present, I am satisfied there are not.

It is not, however, impossible, but the pressing Exigencies of the State, at the Beginning of the present Century, might have induced it to have employed so valuable a Treasure, in Purposes better adapted to the Uses of the State.

St. *Suaire's* Chapel, situated on the left Hand of the Wing of the Palace near the Garden, is built of a blackish grey Marble, that it might in some Measure be adapted to the melancholy Relick deposited in it. The Plan was drawn by *P. Guarini*; and is said to have cost four Millions and a half of *Piedmont* Livres. The Lincloth, in which Christ (as the Clergy here pretend) was wrap'd after his Crucifixion, and which has the bloody Figure of a Man imprinted on each Side of it, is preserved in the Middle of the Chapel, in a Tabernacle secured by Iron-rails; and is exposed to public View only on high Solemnities; as the Marriage of the hereditary Prince, and the like.

The pretended Sudary of Christ is likewise shewn at *Mentz*, *Lisbon*, and in upwards of twelve other *Roman* Catholic Places. To this Objection, they commonly answer, that from the Account of *Lazarus's* Resurrection, it is plain, that a great many Linclothes were made Use of in wrapping the Body of the deceased. But this Subterfuge, tho' it might be admitted, if the small Bandages used for the Arms, Feet, or Head, are included, can by no means solve the Difficulty with regard to the large

large Pieces of Linen, on which the intire Figure of the Person is represented. All they can alledge, therefore, is, in Truth, no more than this, that large Pieces of Linen were used without the least Necessity, much smaller being equally adapted to answer the same Intention ; and that our Saviour, after his Resurrection, had thought proper to imprint in a miraculous Manner, his intire Figure upon every such Piece. The Clergy of *Besançon* must necessarily maintain this Position, for they boast of being possessed of a Sudary which was only wrap'd about our Saviour's Head ; tho' it exhibits his intire Image ; and is six geometrical Feet, wanting three Inches in length. Father *James Langelle*, a Benedictine Monk, has published a particular Treatise in Defence of the large Sudary which the Emperor *Charles the Bald*, is said to have made a Present of to the Abbey of St. *Cornelius* at *Compeigne*. *Philbertus Pingonius* has done the same thing in his *Sindon Evangelica*, printed in the Year 1581. Nor has the Relic at *Turin*, wanted a Defender. *Job. Jacobus Chiffletus*, in a Treatise, intituled, *de linteis Sepulch. Christi*, cap. 28. having attempted to shew that this Relique is really genuine. His Arguments are partly founded upon the Miracles said to have been performed by it, and partly upon the Bulls of the Popes *Julius* and *Sixtus IV.* After producing these Authorities, he concludes with appealing to the warm and long Contest which was raised about this Relique.

It should, however, be remembered, that all the other holy Sudaries produce the very same Authorities ; and in Support of that kept at *Cadorn* in *Perigord* they produce fourteen papal Testimonials and Bulls ; whereas the Sudary of *Turin* claims only four.

Geoffroy de Charny, a Nobleman of *Burgundy*, was the first Person we are informed of, that possessed this Relique, and about the Year 1351, he gave it to St. *Mary's* Church at *Lireyo*. During intestine Commotions, which were extended through the whole Kingdom of *France*, the Inhabitants of *Lireyo*, in the Year 1418, entrusted their Relique to the Care of *Humbert*, Baron of *Lireyo* ; but after his Decease, his Widow, *Margaret de Charny*, refused to deliver it up ; and some Time after, namely in 1452, presented it to *Lewis*, Duke of *Savoy*, who ordered

it

it to be kept at *Chamberry*; but Duke *Emanuel Philibert*, in the Year 1578, removed it to *Turin*. We are intirely ignorant both with regard to the Time, Place, and Manner of *Geoffroy de Charny's* acquiring this Relique. And it should be remembered, that at its first Appearance, the worshiping of it was strenuously opposed by Bishop *Peter d'Arcey*, and others, who affirmed, that the Figure on this Linen-cloth was drawn by some human Hand, and consequently ought not to be shewn as a Relique, but as a Picture representing the Image of our Saviour.

But notwithstanding this, the Veneration paid to it at present, is so great, that *Philip* of *Spain*, at the Time of his Marriage with the Princess of *Savoy*, could not obtain the Liberty of taking a Copy of it, till after repeated Solicitations, and even then with the greatest Difficulty. Nor was it thought proper to take a Copy, without performing, at the same Time, several religious Ceremonies. The Painter performed his Work on his Knees, and eight Bishops continually read Mass, at eight different Altars. Father *Valfré* was honoured with extraordinary Respect, some Threads of this *Turin* Sudary being given him as a Present, which he very religiously kept continually in his Breviary. The Memory of this Person deserves to be perpetuated: His Extraction was indeed but mean, his Father being only a poor Peasant; but his worthy Actions gave a much greater Lustre to his Life, than that flowing from the most honourable Birth. While he was a Father of the Oratory, his Humility and unaffected Piety, so firmly established his Character, that most of the secret Charities given by Persons of Fortune, were put into his Hands. Nor did he ever deceive them; but made it his Business to find Objects truly necessitous, among whom he faithfully distributed the Charities committed to him. Whenever he preached at *St. Philip Neri's*, he never failed of having a crowded Audience. He refused accepting the Place of Father Confessor to the Countess *de Verue*; a Canon of *St. John*, having before entirely excluded her from Confession. The King was, indeed, at first, highly offended at this Behaviour of *Valfré's*; but being afterwards satisfied with his extraordinary Virtues, Integrity and Learning, he thanked him for his Proceedings, and added "*Valfré* has in this Particu-
lar,

"lar, acted the Part of a truly, worthy, and conscientious Man." Soon after the King earnestly pressed him to accept of the Bishopric of *Turin*, but *Valfré* declined this high Honour, pleading his want of Merit and Abilities; his mean Birth and Inexperience in conversing with Persons of Rank and Eminence. But these Excuses not having the desired Effect on his Majesty, *Valfré* sent to his Brother, who occupied a little Mill at a Village in the Neighbourhood of *Turin*, desiring he would come to him immediately, without staying even to change his Cloaths. Next Morning *Vafré* carried his Brother with him to Court, and placed him by his Side in the Row of Noblemen, through which the King passed to Church. His Majesty was surprised at the Sight, and enquiring who the Peasant was, Father *Valfré* answered, "He is my Brother." To which his Majesty only replied, *je vous entends*, "I know your Meaning;" but that very Day was more pressing with Father *Valfré* than before, to accept of the Bishoprick, till he at last declared, he would rather incur his Majesty's Displeasure, than comply with his Request. Upon which the King gave over his Sollicitations. He died at the Beginning of the Year 1710, being upwards of seventy Years of Age, with such uncommon Reputation for Sanctity, that, in order to his future Canonization, a full Account of his Life, attested by public Notaries, and proper Witnesses was inscribed on a Plate of Lead, and put into his Coffin. He was visited in his last Sickness by his Majesty, who several Times begged his Blessing and Instruction; owning, at the same Time, his Errors, and the bad Conduct of his Government; but alledged, that the Commotions of War, and the Exigencies of the State, had hitherto prevented him from carrying many good Designs into Execution. *Valfré*, embraced this Opportunity of giving the King good Advice, and particularly begged of him, that he would, as soon as possible, remove the weighty Load of Impositions, and relieve his Subjects from the heavy Burthens under which they now groaned, &c. As soon as the Death of this worthy Father was known a vast concourse of People came to see his Corpse, every one endeavouring to touch it with a Rosary or Handkerchief, in order to preserve it as a Relic.

Relic. The two Princes received their Father's express Command, to go into the Church, where the Corpse lay in State, and publickly kiss his Hands. But the Irregularities in the Government continued for some Time after, the same as before.

I shall now return to the Palace Chapel, where the King hears Mass every Day. Out of it is a subterraneous Passage to the Cathedral of St. *John*, the Windows of which are filled with the Standards and Colours taken from the *French* at the raising of the Siege of *Turin*, they being more numerous than the Roof or Body of the Church could conveniently hold. The Organ Loft and Gallery for the Music in the Cathedral, are richly gilt and finely decorated with exquisite Pieces of Sculpture. The King's Band of Music have a particular Place assigned them in the Galleries of the Royal Chapel, and are very well worth hearing, there being among them some excellent Hands, particularly one Mr. *Somis*, reckoned one of the finest Performers of the Age on the Violin. His Compositions are also famous for the Spirit and Elegance with which they are animated.

I must not omit, before I close this Letter, to mention the commodious Garden made by his Majesty behind the Palace among the Fortifications of the City. The Pyramids of Yew-trees, and others of that Kind, are extremely beautiful; and the Box Hedges, which are between five and six Feet high, and two thick, conceal the parallel Stone Breast-works from the Eye of the Spectator. But what is most admired is a Walk of Lime-trees, which have no Branches a considerable Way up, and then expand themselves into a Kind of Crown. The Trunks up to the Crown, are closely covered with Bark, either to defend them from the Injuries of the Cold, or rather to promote their Growth without Branches. Limes are generally but little known in this Country, these being brought hither when young, from *Holland*. In this Garden is a small Compartment, separated from the rest by a Yew Hedge, seven Feet high, and three thick. In this Part the late Queen used to walk, whence it is still called *Le Jardin de la Reine*, "the Queen's Garden."

This

This Enclosure lying within the Fortifications, has a Communication with the Outworks, by Means of a broad vaulted Passage, which runs through the Garden; but so artfully concealed, that a Stranger would find it difficult to discover the Entrance, even when the Hedges and Bushes have thrown their Leaves.

I am, &c.



LETTER XXVII.

Of the King of SARDINIA's Palaces in the Country near TURIN.

THE Palace mostly frequented by the Royal Family, is called *La Venerie*, the Court commonly continuing there from Spring till *December*. It is situated about a League from *Turin*; and the Road leading to it is paved, and covered with Sand; the greatest Part of it is planted on both Sides with Rows of Trees. It is not carried the whole Distance in a direct Line, but runs a little winding between fine Meadows, Fields and Vineyards.

A quarter of a League from the City, lies *La Campagne de Notre Dame*, where in the Year 1706, the French Intrenchments were forced, and are now shewn by Stones erected between the Corn-fields. Before the Palace is a Street of Houses built of Stone two Stories high, and extended in a direct Line; these are the only Houses belonging to private Persons, and besides which no other Burghers Houses are near the Palace, one Side only of which is yet finished; and if the new Plan of it be carried into Execution, the old Buildings must be pulled down. In two Chambers contiguous to the Royal Apartments are thirty Portraits of his present Majesty's Ancestors, as large as the Life, painted by *Beroaldus Saxo*, with *Latin* Inscriptions, enumerating their principal Actions. Beyond this Chamber is another decorated with the

the Pictures of *German* Emperors, another of the Kings of *France*, and another of the Kings of *England*.

The Gallery, with Regard to its Ornaments, is not yet finished : It is extremely lofty, a hundred and twenty-five Paces long, and twenty-two broad. At each Door are two large twisted Pillars of red and white Marble, and over the Entrance is the Royal Arms with a Bust of his Majesty. The Floor is laid with Squares of green and white Marble. The Plan of this Structure, which is greatly admired, was designed by *Filippo* the Architect. The King generally walks here before Dinner, especially in bad Weather, and then it is no Difficulty to speak to him. From this Gallery you enter the Apartments formerly occupied by the Prince and Princess of *Piedmont*, and after this into the Royal Chapel. Behind these are the Orange-garden and the Stables ; the latter being two hundred and thirty Paces in length, and contain upwards of one hundred and twenty Horses. When a Stranger enters the Stables, it is customary to deliver one of your Gloves, which must be redeemed by a Piece of Money.

What particularly pleased me at *La Venerie*, was the Palace Chapel, which was designed by *Filippo*. The Cupola is lofty and elegant, and the Inside decorated with gigantic Statues of white Marble, representing St. *Ambrase*, St. *Chrysostom*, St. *Augustine*, and St. *Jerom*, brought from *Rome*, and are placed on Pedestals of red, green, and yellow Marble. The high Altar is likewise an elegant Piece ; nor is there hardly any Species of Marble, but what has been made use of in this Church, either in the Pillars or Altars.

The Garden belonging to the Palace, consists at present, only of Hedges and Walks ; formerly it was decorated with curious Water-works and Grotto's, the Fountain of *Hercules* and Temple of *Diana*, of which an Account may be seen in the *Nouveau Theatre de Piedmont* ; but of these nothing is now remaining, they having been partly destroyed by the *French*, and partly taken down by the King's Order, to make Room for other Ornaments ; but nothing has been yet added in their Room, so that the Vacuities still remain.

Rivoli

Rivoli is the other Royal Palace, situated three Leagues from *Turin* toward *Susa*. The Road is extended all the Way in a direct Line through Fields, Meadows and Vineyards, and has not perhaps its equal in the World. It was laid out in the Year 1712, after the Siege of *Turin*; the *French*, during their hostile Incursions having rooted up every Tree in the whole Country. Nothing can surpass the Prospect of this Walk. At one End of it, on a rising Ground, is the Palace of *Rivoli*, at the other the City of *Turin*, and two Leagues beyond it, in a direct Line, the magnificent Church of *Superga*. The Palace of *Rivoli* has the best Apartments and Paintings; and the Royal Family are lodged more commodiously than at *La Venerie*, or *Turin*. The Air is always serene and healthful, creating a good Appetite; but, on Account of its Sharpness, not so agreeable to sleep in. This Palace is so far from being complete, that upwards of five Millions of *Piedmont* Livres are yet wanting to finish it; particularly a large Hill must be taken away to level the Garden. The Palace stands on the Acclivity of an Eminence, on the Top of which is a fine level Walk, bordered with beautiful Vineyards. This Walk was designed by the Chevalier *de Visq*, whence it is called *L'Allée de Visq*. It is now many Years since any considerable Progress has been made either in the Buildings at *Rivoli*, or *La Venerie*. The annual Sums allotted by the King for these Purposes, are but small; and when these are expended, the Works are at a Stand, if it happens in the Month of *June*. The principal Reason why the Building of the Palaces is retarded, is the King's Desire of finishing the Church of *Superga*, before any other Building, as he undertook it in pursuance of a Vow made during the last Siege of *Turin*. It is situated on the highest Mountain in this Country; and was therefore a commodious Place for the King to reconnoitre the Intrenchments and Operations of the *French* Army. It takes up an Hour and a half to ride it on Horseback; but Carriages being obliged to go in a spiral Track round the Mountain, instead of three *Piedmont* Miles, are forced to travel eight. As all the Materials must be carried up a high and uninhabited Mountain, it is easy to imagine what an immense Sum of Money this Structure must cost; upwards of a Million of *Piedmont*

mont Livres will scarce be sufficient to finish the remaining Part of it. The Body of the Church is terminated by two elegant Towers, and its Cupola supported by eight *Corinthian* Pillars, of gray, or rather greenish Marble; the Pedestals are about six Feet high, and composed of the same Species of Marble, but veined with white. The fore-parts of these Pedestals are so curiously inlaid with large Tablets of white and red Marble, as to resemble Agate with particular Figures and Veins. It must, however, be owned, that the greatest Part of the Work is performed with Brick, and only incrustated with Marble Tablets. Not one Altar is yet completed, but they are all begun, and in some Forwardness. Over the eight lofty Pillars, above described, is a Gallery which runs intirely round the Inside of the Cupola, which has eight Windows in its Circumference. The Gallery is a hundred common Paces round; the Ascent to it, consists of above eighty Steps; whence an Idea of the Height of the eight Pillars may be formed. In a Circle round the Center of the Roof, are the following Words: *Victorius Amadeus Rex Anno Salutis MDCCXXVI.* “*Victor Amadeus*, King, in the Year of our Redemption, 1726.” On the Outside of the Dome are three Galleries over each other. The two lowest have Balustrades of Stones, but that of the upper is of Iron. The Prospect from this Gallery surpasses Imagination; the Capuchin Convent on *Mount le Valentin*, *Rivoli*, with its Terras Walk, the Valley towards *Susa*, and the Mountains in its Neighbourhood covered with Snow; the Meanders of the *Po*, *Doire*, and *Stura*, together with the fertile Plains contiguous to those Rivers, extending as far as the Eye can reach; the Vales and Plains beyond *Montcallier*; the delightful little Hills in the Neighbourhood, covered with Vineyards, Gardens and Villas; together with the whole City of *Turin* itself, situated in a large Plain, entertain the Eye with such a Variety of agreeable Objects, that it is impossible to quit this charming Place without Reluctance.

Near the Church is a large Quadrangular Structure, built for the Conveniency of the Royal Family, when any of them were disposed to retire for private Devotion. And here the King has several times passed some
Weeks

Weeks in *Lent*. The Apartments are intirely destitute of Ornaments, and the Court or Area surrounded by a Cloister like a Monastery. The whole was erected after a Plan, and under the Direction of the famous Architect Don *Filippo Juvara*, a Native of *Messina*. The present King of *Portugal* once sent for him to *Lisbon*, in order to draw a Plan for a new Palace, which he accordingly performed; and tho' the Estimate amounted to twenty-seven Millions of Pieces of Eight, the King lost all Patience; saying, the Fellow must be a Fool to imagine, that he was sent for so far, only to build a pitiful Cottage, whereas it was expected he would have delivered a Plan for a stately Palace. This he afterwards did, and the Expence amounted to eighty-two Millions of Pieces of Eight: With this his *Portuguese* Majesty was so well satisfied, that he made the Architect a Present of four thousand Pistoles, and dismissed him: But the Plan was never executed. I can almost venture to answer for the Truth of this Story, being told it by General *Leutrum*, who had it from the King of *Sardinia's* own Mouth.

Formerly, the Palace of *Valentin*, only half a Quarter of a League from the City on this Side *Porte Neuve*, was the Place where most of the Diversions of the Court were performed. It has the Name of *Valentin* from these obsequious Gentlemen who, as Count *de Grammont* informs us, were pitched upon to attend each Lady. Both Names derive their Original from St. *Valentine's* Day, which happens in the Month of *February*; when it is customary in most Parts of *Italy*, for those Ladies who are single, to choose a Guardian or Gallant by Way of Amusement from among her Friends or Acquaintance; who, in return, presents her with Nofegays and other Trifles, and is obliged to attend her both in Company, and when she walks abroad. This ceremonious Attendance continues only a Year, is not liable to any Exception, and often terminates in a real Marriage. The Parents, in the mean time, have a watchful Eye over the Conduct of their Daughters; and every thing is performed with so much Honour and Decency, that even the Monks themselves make no Difficulty of taking upon them the Office of a *Valentine*. Perhaps they are particularly interested

terested in recommending such pleasing Intercourse between both Sexes.

These innocent Gallantries being no longer practised at Court, the Palace of *Valentin* is likewise neglected. On the Stairs are still to be seen some old Marble Bustos, and over the Entrance of the principal Building is an Inscription, signifying, that *Christiana* of France, Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, dedicated this Receſs to the Amuſement of her Sons, in 1660.

Over-againſt this Palace, on the Side next to the Capuchin Convent on the Mountain, is a beautiful Villa on a riſing Ground, called, *La Vigne de Madame Royale*, which ſhe ſeldom viſits. *Bernini*, on Account both of its Architecture and Sculpture, conſidered this Building as the beſt either in, or near *Turin*. During the Minority under the Regency of *Christiana**, this Palace and Garden were often the Scenes of Riot and Debauchery: For which Reaſon the King, when he advanced in Years, from an external Zeal for Religion, to which probably the Exhortations

of

* The Dutcheſs *Christiana*, died at the Cloſe of the Year 1663, and in the *Castrum Doloris*, are the following Lines to her Memory:

*Magnæ Chriſtianæ a Francia,
Carolus Emanuel filius,
Ineluctabili jacturæ vix ſuperſtes
Pientiffimæ parenti piiffime parentat,
Hoc uno Matri non obſecutus.*

* *

*Hæu fallacior fortuna quo felicior!
Chriſtiana a Francia,
Regum Filia, Reginæ Sol,
Ad ſummum felicitatis eveſta cardinem
Memento in occaſum divergit.*

“ Of *Christiana* the Great, of France,
“ Charles Emanuel, her Son,
“ The irretrievable Loſs ſcarce ſurviving,
“ With filial Piety performs this Office to the beſt of Parents,
“ Whom only in this Act he diſobeyed.

Alas!

of his Confessor contributed, conceived such an Aver-
sion to this Palace, that, after the Decease of *Madame*
Royale, he presented it to the Hospital; and the Di-
rectors hoping to acquire a considerable Sum of Money,
by selling Materials, began to pull it down: But the Pro-

* *

Alas! the Smiles of Fortune are always attended with
Instability.

Christiana of France,
From Kings descended, the Sun of the Court,
When arrived at the Meridian of human Felicity,
In a Moment declined, and set for ever.

On Duke *Emanuel's* first Consort, *Francisca Magdalena*,
of the Family of Orleans, who was Daughter-in-law of
Christiana.

Franciscæ a Francia
Carolus Emanuel conjux desolatissimus
Nondum ficcis ex orbitate oculis
Lacrymas continuat.

* *

Heu fugacem formæ gloriam!
Francisca a Francia
Regum Flos, florum Regina
Suo confimilis lilio
Serò data, citò erepta
Nil nisi lacryma peperit.

" To the Memory of *Francisca of France*,
" *Charles Emanuel*, her disconsolate Husband,
" His Eyes still flowing for the Loss of his Parent,
" Continues his Tears.

* *

" Alas! how fleeting is Beauty!
" *Francisca of France*,
" The Flower of Kings, the Queen of Flowers,
" Resembling the Lily,
" Blooming late, and suddenly cropt,
" Left no Traces behind her but Tears.

sits not answering their sanguine Expectations, a Stop was put to it, so that the Building has now a desolate Aspect, the ruined Walls, and other Parts of the Structure having never been repaired, nor is it thought worth rebuilding.

Nearer to the City, opposite the *Rüe du Po*, lies *La Vigne de la Princesse de Piedmont*, "the Princess, or Piedmont's Seat," on a charming Eminence.

The Structure is not large, but regular; and the Garden laid out in the Form of an Amphitheatre, thro' the Midst of which is a delightful Walk planted with Trees. As to the other Royal Palaces round *Turin*, I know nothing of them. *Montcallier* is a spacious Castle, standing on an Eminence on the other Side of the *Po*, a League distant from *Turin*. The Building is in a quadrangular Form, having on each Side a large square Tower. Both the Hill and adjacent Country, towards *Alessandria*, are very pleasant, consisting of a great Variety of Vineyards, Villas and Gardens; but this Place is never now honoured with the Presence of the Royal Family.

I am, Sir, &c.

END of the FIRST VOLUME.

